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CHRONOLOGY OF THE WAR 1916-17.



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CHRONOLOGY OF THE WAR

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1916, 1917

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PREFACE.

(REPEATED FROM VOLUME I.)

THIS Chronology is divided into three parts. (I.) **Tables** of contemporaneous events (preceded in the first Volume by a short chapter on Events anterior to the outbreak of War), followed by a short *Résumé* of the year's events; (II.) **Appendices** explaining and enlarging on certain important events; and (III.) a voluminous **Index**, which gives a record as well of a good many minor events which are not found in the Tables, and short abstracts of events in different theatres.

The main basis has been the *Times* newspaper, corrected, checked, and amplified by various histories and records, the chief ones of which are:—

Nelson's "History of the War," by John Buchan. (Useful.)

Times "History of the War."

Blue Books, White (Germany), Yellow (France), Orange (Russia), Grey (Belgium) and Red (Austria-Hungary) Books and Papers.

Various Diaries of the War in different periodicals, notably in "Whitaker's Almanack," the "Journal of the Royal United Service Institution," and the "Fortnightly Review."

"The Annual Register."

"Chronologie de la Guerre" (Berger-Levrault, Paris).

"Tablettes Chronologiques" (Larousse).

"Kriegsdepeschen" (official, Boll u. Pickardt, Berlin).

"Kriegschronik" (Münchner Neueste Nachrichten).

"Chronik des deutschen Kriege" (Beck, Munich).

Various newspapers and official records, English and foreign, besides other works.

(For the pre-War part, acknowledgment is also due to Mr. J. W. Headlam and his book "The History of Twelve Days," and to Mr. W. Archer's "The Thirteen Days.")

The Chronology has been compiled with the greatest care from the most reliable authorities—English, French and German—and where these give different dates for the same event every effort has been made to arrive at the right one. At the same time, it cannot be denied that where equally good authorities (even official ones in some cases) differ, it is more than possible that some errors may have crept in.

The Editors do not, however, wish to overburden the text by giving the various authorities for conflicting dates; they must therefore content themselves with appealing to their readers to assist them in discovering any errors, fixing the correct dates, and notifying them for correction in a subsequent issue.

ADDENDUM TO PREFACE. (VOL. II.)

The Third Volume will carry the Chronology, through 1918, down to the Signing and Ratification of Peace in 1919.

To the list of Diaries of the War above must be added that of "The New Europe" since 1917.

Attention is called to the separate small War Atlas, published as a companion volume. (*Constable, price 3/6.*)

NOTES.

The date of an event should first be looked out in the Index ; additional information is often given in the Tables or Appendices.

In the Pre-War and Tabular Parts, Sundays are marked by the day of the month being in heavy type, thus :—Oct. **24**. The more important events are also given in heavy type.

The figures in brackets in the Tabular Part refer to the Appendices.

Spelling of Place-names : This very thorny subject has been settled by using the 1 : 1,000,000 Map (Roy. Geog. Soc'y and Gen. Staff) as the main authority, whilst spelling the better-known places in the ordinary English way.

Columns :—

- " Western Front " .. Comprises the Franco-German-Belgian front and any military action in Great Britain, Switzerland, Scandinavia and Holland.
- " Eastern Front " .. Comprises the German-Russian, Austro-Russian and Austro-Rumanian fronts.
- " Southern Front " .. Comprises the Austro-Italian and Balkan (including Bulgaro-Rumanian) fronts, and Dardanelles.
- " Asiatic and Egyptian Theatres." .. Comprises Egypt, Tripoli, the Sudan, Asia Minor (including Transcaucasia), Arabia, Mesopotamia, Syria, Persia, Afghanistan, Turkestan, China, India, &c.
- " Naval and Overseas Operations." .. Comprises operations on the seas* and in Colonial and Overseas theatres, America, etc.
- " Political, &c." .. Comprises political and internal events in all countries, including Notes, speeches, diplomatic, financial, economic and domestic matters. (These include mobilisations, declarations of war and similar semi-military matters. Diplomatic documents or despatches referring to definite active operations come under the column concerned, e.g., a Note on the sinking of the " Lusitania " would come under " Naval," but a Note on submarine warfare in general would come under " Political.")

On all the fronts, and in the Index, unfamiliar localities are generally defined by the name of some well-known district or place being given in brackets alongside ; but when this is difficult on the Eastern or Western Fronts, the letters N., C., or S. (Northern, Centre or Southern) are given. On the Western Front the " Centre " includes all ground between lines running East and West through Compiègne and through Nancy (inclusive), and on the Eastern Front through Grodno and through Kolomea (inclusive).

* Except where carried out in combination with troops on land ; in this case the event comes under the Front concerned. (E.g., a combined bombardment of the Belgian coast from sea and land would fall under " Western Front.")

ABBREVIATIONS

Have sometimes been made use of in order to save space, e.g. :—

Brit.	for	British.	Jul.	for	Julian Front
Fr.	"	French.	Carn.	"	Carnic Alps.
Germ.	"	German, s.	Maced.	"	Macedonia.
Russ.	"	Russian, s.	Armen.	"	Armenia.
Austr.	"	Austrian, s.	Arg.	"	Argonne.
Gal.	"	Galicia.	etc.	"	etc.
Gall.	"	Gallipoli.	cr.	"	cruiser.
Eg.	"	Egypt.	subm.	"	submarine.
Transc.	"	Transcaucasia.	T.B.D.	"	destroyer.
As. Mr.	"	Asia Minor.	cav.	"	cavalry.
Trent.	"	Trentino.	etc.	"	etc.

COMPILATION.

* The Chronology was initiated and planned and the work supervised, and mainly edited, by Major-General Lord Edward Gleichen, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., late Director of the Intelligence Bureau,† Department of Information.† His best thanks are due to Professor F. J. C. Hearnshaw (of King's College, London University) for his valuable assistance in the early stages as well as for compiling the Tables and Index and the Pre-War portion (up to July 21) of the 1914 part; also to the twelve or more ladies and gentlemen who acted as compilers, and particularly to the Assistant-Editor, Mr. L. C. Jane (of the War Trade Intelligence Department). Mr. J. W. Headlam-Morley and Mr. H. C. O'Neill (of the Department of Information) also assisted with advice in the early stages.

* A third Volume is in course of preparation.

† Since April, 1918, absorbed in other Government Departments.

16th October, 1919.

1916. Jan.	WESTERN FRONT.	EASTERN FRONT.	SOUTHERN FRONT.
1	.. .. .	Russian Offensive on the Strypa and the Styr (Gal.) ⁽¹⁾ . Indecisive fighting in N. throughout month ⁽²⁾ .	King Peter of Serbia reaches Salonika.
2	Bombardment of Hartmannsweilerkopf (Als.).	Heavy fighting N.E. of Czernowitz.	.. .. .
3	.. .. .	Development of Russian offensive in Bukovina and E. Galicia and Poland.	.. .. .
4	.. .. .	.. .. .	Artillery duel in S. Tyrol.
5	.. .. .	.. .. .	Austrian offensive in Montenegro.
6	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
7	.. .. .	Russians storm Char-torysk.	Sir Ian Hamilton's despatch on Suvla Bay published. Embarkation of French and English at Seddul-Bahr (Dardanelles) begins, after repulse of a Turkish attack.
8	.. .. .	Severe fighting in Galicia.	Evacuation of the Gallipoli Peninsula completed; one casualty. H.M.S. "King Edward VII." sunk by striking a mine; crew saved.
9	Slight German attack in Champagne.	Further Russian offensive in Bukovina.	Austrians assault Mt. Lovchen (Montenegro).
10	.. .. .	.. .. .	Austrians take Mt. Lovchen. Sir A. Murray succeeds Sir C. Monro in comd. of Med. Expydy. Force.
11	Munition explosion at Lille.	.. .. .	French land in Corfu; ⁽⁷⁾ ; Greek protest.

ASIATIC AND EGYPTIAN THEATRES.	NAVAL AND OVERSEAS OPERATIONS.	POLITICAL, &c.	1916. Jan.
.. .. .	British take Yaunde (Cameroons).	Canada increases her overseas force to 500,000. King Peter of Serbia reaches Salonika. Tsar appointed British Field Marshal.	1
Turks shell Kut-el-Amara.	P. & O. "Geelong" and "Glengyle" sunk in Mediterranean.	.. .. .	2
.. .. .	.. .. .	Anti-Ally press campaign in Greece; Greek Government protest against arrest of Consuls at Salonika.	3
Gen. Aylmer moves from Ali Gherbi to relieve Kut.	White paper on the "Baralong" case (*).	Lord Derby's report on recruiting published (*).	4
.. .. .	.. .. .	Military Service Bill introduced (*). British answer to "Baralong" case (*).	5
.. .. .	British subm. sunk off Dutch coast.	Labour Congress opposes Military Service Bill.	6
Gen. Aylmer defeats Turks at Sheikh-Saad.	.. .. .	Count Bernstorff presents a memorandum on submarine policy to U.S.A. Government. Great Britain arranges to ration Holland.	7
.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	8
Turks fall back to the Wadi.	.. .. .	.. .. .	9
Russian offensive in Armenia. Sir A. Murray's command in Egypt limited to country E. of line 5 miles W. of Suez Canal.	.. .. .	.. .. .	10
Sir J. Maxwell commanding in remainder of Egypt.	German raider "Moewe" reported to be operating in Atlantic.	.. .. .	11

CHRONOLOGY OF THE WAR.

1916. Jan.	WESTERN FRONT.			EASTERN FRONT.			SOUTHERN FRONT.		
12	..	..	..	Resumption of Russian offensive in Galicia.			Allies blow up bridges at Demirhissar and Kilindir. Armistice between Montenegro and Austria.		
13	..	..	..	..	..	..	Austrians take Cetinje.		
14	Severe bombardment of Givenchy.			..	..	..	Heavy fighting near Gorizia.		
15	..	..	..	Russian progress on the Styr, S. of Pinsk.			Serbian troops land in Corfu.		
16	Lille bombed.			..	..	..	Gen. Sarraill takes command at Salonika. Gen. Mahon administratively under Sir A. Murray.		
17	..	..	..	Russian offensive dies down.			Austrians announce capitulation of Montenegro.		
18	..	..	..	Austrians claim complete victory in Galicia and Bukovina.			..	..	..
19	..	..	..	Renewed activity N.E. of Czernowitz.			..	..	..
20	..		..	..	..	..	Negotiations between Austria and Montenegro broken off.		
21	..	..	..	Renewed Russian attack in E. Poland.			..	..	..
22	Aeroplane raid on Dover, 1 killed; 6 injured.			..	..	..	Austrians occupy Antivari and Dulcigno (Montenegro). Austro-Bulgarians take Berat (Alb.).		

ASIATIC AND EGYPTIAN THEATRES.	NAVAL AND OVERSEAS OPERATIONS.	POLITICAL, &c.	1916. Jan.
.. ..	.. ..	Military Service Bill se- cures second reading. Herr Liebknecht expelled from Socialist party in Reichstag.	12
Gen. Aylmer attacks the Wadi (Mesop.). Turks reported at Kermanshah (Persia).	.. ..	.. ..	13
Russians occupy Arkhava (on Black Sea). British take Wadi; Turks re- treat to Um-el-Hanna	German reply on the "Baralong" case (?). Austrian cruiser sunk off Cattaro by "Foucault."	Lord Chelmsford appointed Viceroy of India.	14
Russians enter Kangavar (Persia)	"Moewe" captures s.s. "Appam" and sends her to Norfolk, Va. Brit- ish monitors shell West- einde (Belg.).	Von Papen papers pub- lished in U.S.A. (?).	15
Russians forced to evac- uate Kangavar. General Russian Offensive in Transcaucasia begins.	Westeinde shelled by Brit- ish monitor.	.. ..	16
Turks retreat towards Erzerum. Bad weather hampers the Kut relief force.	Russian torpedo boats sink 163 sailing ships in Black Sea.	.. ..	17
Turks repulse British column W. of Kurna (Mesop.). Russians take Hasan-Kala (Armenia).	Allied warships bombard Dedeagach (Bulg.) Ger- mans evacuate S. Cam- eroons (retiring into Spanish territory).	.. ..	18
Gen. Aylmer resumes his advance up the Tigris. Gen. Sir P. Lake suc- ceeds Sir J. Nixon in Mesopotamia command.	Allied warships bombard Porto Lagos (Bulg.). Anglo - French occupy Ebolowa (Cameroons).	War Council of Allied Min- isters in London.	19
Russians take Sultanabad (Persia). Russian pro- gress in Armenia.	British submarine in the Adriatic sinks an Aus- trian destroyer.	British Government buys 800,000 tons of wheat in Rumania.	20
Failure of attack on Turk- ish position at Um-el- Hanna, 23 miles from Kut; mud awful.	.. ..	.. ..	21
Armistice for 6 hours on Tigris; relief force ham- pered by floods.	Russian torpedo boats sink a further 40 sailing vessels in Black Sea.	.. ..	22

CHRONOLOGY OF THE WAR.

1916. Jan.	WESTERN FRONT.	EASTERN FRONT.			SOUTHERN FRONT.
23	Air-raid on Kent; no damage. German offensive near Neuville - St. Vaast (Arras).	..	..	..	Austrians take Nikshich and Skutari (Montenegro).
24	German offensive near Neuport (Yser).	..	..	..	Italians lose ground near Gorizia.
25	Severe fighting near Arras.	..	..	..	Montenegro accepts Austrian terms.
26	.. ..	..	..	..	.. ..
27	German attacks repulsed at Neuville and N.E. of Loos.	..	..	..	Austrians repulsed on Upper Isonzo. Kaiser meets King Ferdinand (Bulg.) at Nish.
28	Germans take Frise (Somme) and trenches near Givenchy; repulsed at Carnoy (Mametz).	..	..	..	Serbian move S. in Albania. Austrians occupy Alessio and San Giovanni di Medua (Alb.). Allies occupy Kara Burun (Salonika); Greek protest.
29	German offensive at Dompierre (S. of the Somme). Zeppelin raid on Paris.	Renewed fighting on the Strypa and in Bukovina; Austrians claim success.			.. ..
30	Germans repulsed by French at Dompierre. Zeppelin raid on Paris.	..	..	..	.. ..
31	Six Zeppelins raid E. Anglia and Midlands; 70 killed and 113 injured.	..	..	..	.. ..
Feb. 1	.. ..	Violent cannonade S.E. of Riga.			Zeppelin raid on Salonika. Serbians repulse Austrians near River Ishmi (N. Albania).
2	.. ..	..	..	..	.. ..

TABLES, 1916.

II

ASIATIC AND EGYPTIAN THEATRES.	NAVAL AND OVERSEAS OPERATIONS.	POLITICAL, &c.	1916. Jan.
Dispersal of Senussi Camp at Halazin, 25 miles S.W. of Mersa Matruh (W. Egypt). Deep mud.	.. .. .	King Nicholas of Monte- negro arrives at Rome.	23
Russians advance on forts of Erzerum.	.. .. .	Military Service Bill passed by Commons.	24
Gen. Aylmer encamped at El Owasa (Orah).	Gen. Smuts appointed to command in E. Africa.	Statement on contraband in parcel mails to neutral countries published by Press Bureau.	25
Sir Percy Lake joins the Kut relief force.	.. .. .	Commons debate on the blockade. Austro-Ger- man protest to Rumania on sale of wheat to Great Britain.	26
Part of Turkish positions at Kut flooded; Turks fall back 2,000 yards.	British monitors bombard Westeinde. German camp at Nkan captured (German East Africa.)	Order in Council on control of shipping and a restric- tion of imports. Order in Council on the duties of the Chief of the Imperial General Staff (?).	27
.. .. .	.. .. .	American protest against British search of parcel mails and British reply published.	28
Russians bombard ridge protecting Erzerum.	.. .. .	Protest against closing of London museums. Labour conference decides to allow its members to re- main in the Cabinet.	29
.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	30
.. .. .	.. .. .	War Savings Committees inaugurated.	31
Russian progress in Ar- menia. Russians drive back Turks in Kerman- shah district.	"Appam" brought to Norfolk, Va. by a Ger- man prize crew.	M. Goremykin, Russian Pre- mier, resigns: M. Stuer- mer appointed. Prince Yussuf-Izz-ed-Din, Turk- ish heir-apparent, com- mits (?) suicide.	Feb. 1
.. .. .	Zeppelin "L. 19" lost in North Sea. (Admitted by Germany).	.. .. .	2

1916. Feb.	WESTERN FRONT.	EASTERN FRONT.	SOUTHERN FRONT.
3	Germans shell Loos ..	Resumed Russian attack in Bukovina. ..	.. ..
4	.. ..	.. ..	Austrians occupy Kroja, 25 miles N. of Durazzo.
5	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
6	German Bombardment of Loos. Allies bombard Lille. German gas reservoirs at Navarin bombed by French.	.. ..	.. ..
7	.. ..	Heavy artillery duel round Riga. ..	.. ..
8	.. ..	Russians reach W. bank of Dniester. ..	.. ..
9	French regain part of trenches lost at Frise, and repulse Germans at Vimy Ridge. Air raid on Margate and Broadstairs, 3 injured. Germans' reserves estimated at 2,000,000 (¹⁰).	Severe fighting in Volhynia and Galicia.	Fortification of Monastir by Bulgaro-Germans reported. Germans reported at Gevgeli. Serbian Govt. set up at Corfu.
10	Germans repulsed S. of Frise.	.. ..	75,000 Serbian troops brought to Corfu.
11	French success near Mesnil (Champ.).	Russians repulsed S. of Dvinsk.	French reinforcements reach Salonika: right bank of Vardar occupied.
12	German offensive W. of Soissons and temporary success at Pilkem (N. of Ypres).	.. ..	Austrian air raid on Italian coast.

ASIATIC AND EGYPTIAN THEATRES.	NAVAL AND OVERSEAS OPERATIONS.	POLITICAL, &c.	1916. Feb.
.. .. .	.. .. .	Australian War Loan totals nearly £21,000,000. Rumanian cereal crop reported to be sold to an Austro-German syndicate.	3
.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	4
.. .. .	Germans from Cameroons interned in Spanish Guinea.	.. .. .	5
.. .. .	Four Austrian destroyers driven to Cattaro by British cruiser and French torpedo boat covering retirement of Serbian army to Corfu.	.. .. .	6
.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	7
.. .. .	Turkish positions on Anatolian coast bombarded by Russian Fleet. "Amiral Charner," French cruiser, torpedoed off Syrian coast (374 drowned).	Von Papen papers published as a White Paper. Rumanian reservists recalled from Salonika.	8
Maj.-Gen. W. Peyton succeeds Maj.-Gen. A. Wallace in command of W. force, Egypt.	"Moewe" reported to have sunk 5 ships since January 16. Agreement between U.S.A. and Germany on the "Lusitania" case reported.	Military Service Act comes into operation. Extension of restrictions on lighting and on sale of sugar. Greek neutrality reaffirmed ⁽¹¹⁾ .	9
.. .. .	Four mine-sweepers attacked by Germans off Dogger Bank; one sunk.	Montenegrin Premier defines position of Montenegro ⁽¹²⁾ . Mr. Garrison, U.S. War Secretary, resigns. German Note to U.S.A. on arming of merchantmen ⁽¹²⁾	10
Hostile Arabs occupy Baharia Oasis (200 m. S.W. of Cairo).	H.M.S. "Arethusa" mined off E. coast.	.. .. .	11
.. .. .	Reconnaissance against Salaita (E. Africa). Gen. Smuts sails from S. Africa.	Franco-Italian conference decides for an Allied Conference at Paris.	12

1916. Feb.	WESTERN FRONT.	EASTERN FRONT.	SOUTHERN FRONT.
13	German attack W. of Soissons repulsed. Heavy fighting round Frise: French lose ground. Heavy bombardment by Germans of Hooge.	Russians take Garbonovka (Dvinsk region). Severe fighting in Galicia.	Bulgarians take Elbasan (Albania).
14	Germans take 600 yards of British front trench between Ypres-Comines railway and the Canal.	Continued Russian success round Dvinsk.	Austrian airmen bomb Milan, Treviglio, Bergamo and Monza.
15	French regain ground at Tahure (Champ.).	German attacks in Dvinsk district repulsed.	.. ..
16	.. ..	.. ..	Montenegrin troops land in Corfu. Bulgaro-Austrian advance on Durazzo.
17	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
18	Artillery duel at Ypres.	.. ..	Italian advance in Collo zone.
19	.. ..	Gen. Kuropatkin appointed to command the Northern front.	.. ..
20	Germans attempt to cross Yser at Steenstraate, capture post at Boesinghe. Aeroplane raid on E. coast; 1 killed, 1 injured.	Russian success on the Dniester in Bukovina.	Deportation of Greeks from Xanthi by Bulgarians.

ASIATIC AND EGYPTIAN THEATRES.	NAVAL AND OVERSEAS OPERATIONS.	POLITICAL, &c.	1918. Feb.
Russians take a fort at Erzerum. Russians occupy Khanys (Armen.). Russians occupy Daulatabad (Persia).	.. ..	Reported that 2,000 German periodicals have ceased publication owing to shortage of paper.	13
Russians take another fort at Erzerum.	.. ..	Remaining classes of single men called up in Great Britain. Declaration by Entente Ministers at Havre ⁽¹⁴⁾ . Partial Rumanian mobilisation completed. Messrs. Rigden sentenced.	14
Agreement between Brit. Govt. and Bakhtiari (Persia).	.. ..	Parliament meets. M. Sazonov makes representations to Allied Conference. Speeches on the war by Mr. Asquith and Lord Kitchener ⁽¹⁵⁾ . Senator Root attacks U.S. foreign policy ⁽¹⁶⁾ .	15
Russians take Erzerum; nearly 13,000 prisoners and 323 guns. Arabs desert from Turkish army in large numbers.	Conquest of Cameroons practically completed.	Air debate in Commons. U.S. refuses German proposals on the "Lusitania" question. Entente renews pledges to Belgium.	16
British land at Chios. Vurla bombarded.	.. ..	Republican party in U.S. Congress promises support to Administration in opposition to German submarine policy.	17
Russians take Mush and Aklat (Armenia).	Surrender of Mora completes conquest of Cameroons by Anglo-French forces. German attack repulsed at Kachumbe (Uganda).	Debate in French Chamber on government control in army zone: Government secures vote of confidence.	18
.. ..	Gen. Smuts arrives at Mombasa.	Letter from Prince Nicholas of Greece to "Le Temps" ⁽¹⁷⁾ . Action begun in Admiralty Court to recover "Appam." Greek protest against Fr. action in Corfu. U.S. protest to Turkey on Armenian massacres.	19
British airmen destroy power station at El-Hasana (Sinai).	.. ..	.. ..	20

1916. Feb.	WESTERN FRONT.	EASTERN FRONT.			SOUTHERN FRONT.		
21	Battle of Verdun begins. German successes. Zepelin L. 77 brought down by French.	..	..	..	Gen. Sarrail received by King of Greece' (18).		
22	Battle of Verdun : Germans fail at Brabant, but take Haumont Wood and the Beaumont salient.	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	Battle of Verdun : French evacuate Bois des Caures, Ornes and Samogneux. Germans claim 3,000 prisoners. French regain part of trenches at Givenchy.	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	Battle of Verdun : front extended from Malancourt to Fromezy : part of Bois des Fosses taken by Germans.	..	..	..	Durazzo evacuated by Albanians : Essad Pasha goes to Italy.		
25	Battle of Verdun : Germans claim 10,000 prisoners : Germans take heights of Louvemont : French organise line of Champneuville-Ornes and evacuate civil population of Verdun : Gen. Pétain arrives.	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	Battle of Verdun : Germans capture Fort Douaumont : French save the situation by a counter-attack and repulse Germans at Poivre Hill.	..	..	..	Activity on Italian front indecisive results. Italians leave Durazzo. Serbians, Montenegrins and Albanians withdraw from Albania.		
27	Battle of Verdun : Germans take Talou Hill, and repulse five attacks on Fort Douaumont. French repulse attack on Eix station.	..	..	..	Austrians occupy Durazzo		
28	Battle of Verdun : German attacks W. of Douaumont repulsed. Germans carry Navarin Farm (Champ.).	..	..	..	..	..	..

ASIATIC AND EGYPTIAN THEATRES.	NAVAL AND OVERSEAS OPERATIONS.	POLITICAL, &C.	1916. Feb.
.. ..	.. ..	Vote of Credit ⁽¹⁹⁾ . Germany informs U.S. through a press representative that she regards armed merchantmen as cruisers.	21
Russians approach Trebi- zond	Japanese warships reported in the Mediterranean. Prize crew from "Moewe" bring a British ship to Santa Cruz and blow her up.	Inter-parliamentary Commission opens at Paris. Blockade policy attacked in the Lords. Duma opens: Tsar well received.	22
Russian capture of Erze- rum relieves Egyptian front.	Portuguese seize German steamers in the Tagus. Gen. Smuts arrives at Nairobi.	Lord Robert Cecil appointed Minister of Blockade. Peace debate in Commons.	23
.. ..	.. ..	German promise of Polish independence announced in Duma.	24
Russians occupy Sakhne and Bideswikh Passes, Kashan and Ispir (Per- sia).	.. ..	President Wilson writes to Senator Stone that he will not abrogate rights of American citizens in the matter of travel by sea.	25
Russians occupy Ashkala (Armen.). Senussi at- tacked and defeated by Gen. Lukin nr. Agagia Barani, Egypt). Charge of Dorset Yeomanry; Safer Pasha, prisoner.	French transport, "Pro- vence II.", torpedoed in Mediterranean. (930 lost)	Taxation of war profits in Germany ordered.	26
Russians occupy Kerman- shah (Persia). Farafra and Dakhla Oases occu- pied by Arabs.	P. & O. liner, "Maloja," mined off Dover (155 lost).	.. ..	27
Barani (W. Egypt) oc- cupied.	.. ..	.. ..	28

1916. Feb.	WESTERN FRONT.	EASTERN FRONT.	SOUTHERN FRONT.
29	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
March.			
1	Artillery activity round Ypres. Aeroplane raid on Broadstairs and Margate, 1 killed.	.. .. .	.. .. .
2	Battle of Verdun: Germans repulsed at Douaumont.	.. .. .	.. .. .
3	Battle of Verdun: Germans enter Douaumont village. British regain "International Trench" (Flanders).	.. .. .	.. .. .
4	Battle of Verdun: Second phase begins; Germans repulsed at Poivre Hill.	.. .. .	.. .. .
5	Battle of Verdun: Germans repulsed E. of Vacherauville. Zeppelin raid on E. and N.E. counties. (18 killed, 52 injured).	.. .. .	.. .. .
6	Battle of Verdun: Germans capture Forges Australian siege brigade at Verdun.	.. .. .	.. .. .

ASIATIC AND EGYPTIAN THEATRES.	NAVAL AND OVERSEAS OPERATIONS.	POLITICAL, &c.	1916. Feb.
.. ..	German raider, "Greif," and British auxiliary cruiser "Alcantara" sink each other in N. Sea. Blockade of Cameroons raised.	Germany formally announces to U.S.A. that she will not postpone her "unlimited" submarine campaign, which is to begin at midnight of Feb. 29. German Note to Portugal. Government recognises National Volunteer Force for Home Defence.	29
Russian advance W. of Kermanshah (Persia).	"Unlimited" submarine campaign begins. H.M.S. "Primula" torpedoed in Mediterranean.	Order in Council on Government of Ireland Act (1914). Indian budget presented to Supreme Legislature ⁽²⁰⁾ . Mr. Bonar Law addresses the Associated Chambers of Commerce ⁽²¹⁾ .	March. 1
Russians capture Bitlis (Armen).	.. ..	Death of "Carmen Sylva," Dowager Queen of Rumania.. Lord Derby speaks in the Lords on recruiting ⁽²²⁾ .	2
.. ..	.. ..	Portugal seizes four German ships at Madeira. U.S. Senate tables resolution warning Americans against sailing in belligerent ships ⁽²³⁾ . Italian Chamber discusses German intrigue in Italy ⁽²⁴⁾ .	3
Russians land at Atina (E. of Trebizond).	"Moewe" reaches Germany.	Portugal seizes German shipping at Lourenço Marques. Attempted assassination of Enver Pasha.	4
.. ..	.. ..	Lenten pastoral of Irish R.C. bishops.	5
Hassana (Sinai) bombed.	German fleet reported to be cruising in North Sea. Chinese rebels defeated in Szechuan.	Women's National Land Service Corps inaugurated. Visit of Russian journalists ⁽²⁵⁾ .	6

1916. March.	WESTERN FRONT.	EASTERN FRONT.	SOUTHERN FRONT.
7	Battle of Verdun: Germans capture Hills 360 and 265, and Fresnes (S.E. of Verdun).	German artillery active S.W. of Dahlen Island (River Dvina).	.. ..
8	Battle of Verdun: French regain ground in Corbeaux wood, N.E. of Mort Homme.	.. ..	.. ..
9	.. ..	German attacks repulsed on Dvina and at Cebrow (Gal.).	.. ..
10	Battle of Verdun: Germans reoccupy part of Corbeaux Wood and attack Bois-des-Buttes.	German attacks repulsed E. of Kosloff.	.. ..
11	Germans penetrate French positions near Reims. Their first attack on Fort Vaux (Verdun) repulsed.	.. ..	.. ..
12	.. ..	.. ..	Italian artillery active on Middle Isonzo.
13	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
14	Battle of Verdun: Germans penetrate line Béthincourt-Mort Homme.	Great artillery activity on Riga front.	.. ..
15	French success S. of Saint-Souplet (Champ.).	.. ..	.. ..
16	Battle of Verdun: Five successive German attacks on Vaux repulsed.	.. ..	.. ..

ASIATIC AND EGYPTIAN THEATRES.	NAVAL AND OVERSEAS OPERATIONS.	POLITICAL, &c.	1916. March.
Russians capture Cola (Persia) and Rizeh (E. of Trebizond).	Gen. Smuts advances on Kilimanjaro (Ger. E. Africa).	Mr. Hughes, Prime Minister of Australia, arrives in England. President Wilson secures victory in Congress on submarine question. Mr. Balfour introduces Nav. Estimates (28).	7
Failure of attack on Dujailah Redoubt and Es-Sinn. Russians occupy Sennah (Persia).	Second White Paper on the "Baralong" case (27).	Special commission on commerce appointed.	8
Turks driven beyond River Kalopotamos (E. of Trebizond). Germans reported to be leaving Ispahan (Persia).	British occupy Taveta (Germ. E. Africa). Russian torpedo boat sunk by submarine in Black Sea.	Germany declares war on Portugal. Air debate in Lords (28). Mr. Asquith speaks on forthcoming Paris conference.	9
.. ..	.. ..	Mr. Pemberton Billing (Ind.) elected for E. Herts. F.O. answer to German charges of cruelty published.	10
Russians occupy Kerind (Persia).	H.M.S. "Coquette" destroyed, and T.B. No. 11, mined in North Sea. British success at Kilimanjaro (Reata Nek).	Neutrality of Scandinavian States reaffirmed at Copenhagen (29). German memorandum to U.S.A. on submarine warfare (29)	11
Gen. Gorringe succeeds Gen. Aylmer.	.. ..	.. ..	12
Turks defeated near River Kalopotamos.	H.M.S. "Fauvette" mined off E. Coast. British occupy Moshi (Germ. E. Africa).	.. ..	13
British re-occupy Sollum (Egypt), and scatter Senussi. British air raid on Sinai.	.. ..	Mr. Tennant introduces Army Estimates (21).	14
.. ..	.. ..	Austria declares war against Portugal. Lord Derby's pledge to married men with regard to military service.	15
.. ..	Dutch liner "Tubantia" torpedoed without warning, off Harwich.	South Wales coal dispute decided (22). Von Capelle succeeds von Tirpitz as German Minister of Marine (22). Gen. Roques succeeds Gen. Gallièni as French Minister of War. Sofia treason trial begins.	16

CHRONOLOGY OF THE WAR.

1918. March.	WESTERN FRONT.	EASTERN FRONT.	SOUTHERN FRONT.
17	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
18	Allies bomb Zeebrugge.	First battle of Lake Naroch begins.	.. .. .
19	Air raid on Kent (24). Battle of Verdun: Germans repulsed at Poivre Hill.	Russian success N.W. of Uscieczko (River Dniester).	.. .. .
20	Allies bomb Zeebrugge. Verdun: Germans attack Avocourt-Malancourt line and enter Avocourt Wood (S.W. of Béthincourt).	.. .. .	.. .. .
21	.. .. .	Russian offensive on the northern front; Dvina crossed in force near Jacobstadt. Russian success on River Dniester.	.. .. .
22	Battle of Verdun: Germans gain a footing on Haucourt Knoll, S.W. of Malancourt.	Russian success at Lake Naroch: 1,000 prisoners reported.	.. .. .
23	British line extended to include Souchez.	German concentration at Dvinsk broken up.	.. .. .
24	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
25	Battle of Verdun: German artillery active S.W. of Meuse.	.. .. .	.. .. .
26	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .

ASIATIC AND EGYPTIAN THEATRES.	NAVAL AND OVERSEAS OPERATIONS.	POLITICAL, &c.	1916. March.
Continued Russian advance W. of Erzerum. Duke of Westminster's armoured cars release 91 "Tara" prisoners at Bir-el-Hakim.	Dutch liner "Palembang" torpedoed in North Sea.	Kwangsi province (China) proclaims its independence. Food prices risen 48% in Great Britain.	17
Prince of Wales arrives in Egypt as Staff Capt.	British drive enemy from Ruwu river (E. Africa).	Royal Defence Corps formed.	18
Russians enter Ispahan. Sir A. Murray succeeds Sir J. Maxwell in Egypt.	French t.b. "Renaudin" torpedoed.	.. .. .	19
.. .. .	Naval engagement in North Sea between four British and three German torpedo boats.	Recruiting conference at War Office.	20
.. .. .	British occupy Arusha (Kilimanjaro).	Disturbances at Tullamore, King's County (³⁵).	21
Jebel el Hella (Darfur) occupied by Col. Kelly's force.	.. .. .	Mr. Pemberton Billing attacks the air service in Commons. Central Tribunal for Great Britain set up.	22
.. .. .	"Minneapolis" sunk in Mediterranean.	Mr. Lloyd George speaks on Paris Economic Conference. Gen. Cadorna received by King George.	23
El Hassana bombed again.	"Sussex" torpedoed in Channel (50 drowned).	Fourth German War Loan stated to have reached £530,000,000. Gaelic Press offices at Dublin raided.	24
.. .. .	H.M.S. "Cleopatra" sinks a German destroyer. Seaplanes bomb Sylt and coast of Schleswig-Holstein. H.M.S. "Medusa" destroyer, sunk in collision in North Sea.	.. .. .	25
Turkish base destroyed by air raid on Bir-el-Hassa (N. Africa). Russian progress on upper Chorok (Armen.).	.. .. .	British delegation arrives in Paris.	26

CHRONOLOGY OF THE WAR.

1916. March.	WESTERN FRONT.	EASTERN FRONT.	SOUTHERN FRONT.
27	Two lines of German trenches captured at St. Eloi (Ypres).	.. ..	German air raid on Salonika.
28	Battle of Verdun: German attack on Haucourt-Malancourt front repulsed.	Russian success N. of Bojan (Galicia).	.. ..
29	Battle of Verdun: Germans enter Malancourt village; French recover Avocourt redoubt.	Thaw on the Russian front suspends operations.	Italian success E. of Seltz.
30	Battle of Verdun: Germans repulsed at Fort Douaumont.	Germans driven back over River Oldenevitz.	.. ..
31	Battle of Verdun: French evacuate Malancourt and positions between Haucourt and Béthincourt. Zeppelin raid on E. coast: one Zeppelin destroyed; 48 killed, 64 injured.	.. ..	.. ..
April. 1	Battle of Verdun: Germans capture part of Vaux village. Zeppelin raid on N.E. Coast, L15 captured; 22 killed, 130 injured.	.. ..	.. ..
2	Zeppelin raid on E. Coast and Scotland; 13 killed, 24 injured.	Germans repulsed in Liakhovichi region.	.. ..
3	Verdun: French re-occupy west part of Vaux village. German salient captured, Brit. line advanced on 600 yds. front at St. Eloi. Harmless Zeppelin raid on Norfolk.	Germans repulsed at bridgehead of Üxküll. (Dvina).	Greeks refuse overland route—Corfu-Salonika to Serbian army.
4	Battle of Verdun: French progress N. of Bois de Caillette. Zeppelin raid on E. Coast; 1 killed, 9 injured.	Gen. Brusilov succeeds Gen. Ivanov in command of southern front.	.. ..

ASIATIC AND EGYPTIAN THEATRES.	NAVAL AND OVERSEAS OPERATIONS.	POLITICAL, &C.	1916. March.
Russians cross River Bal- tachi Darassi (Armen).	.. .. .	Paris Conference opens; eight States represented.	27
nd Anzac Corps formed in Egypt.	Russian torpedo - boats sink ten ships and de- stroy munition depot on Black Sea.	Paris Conference affirms unity of action ⁽²⁴⁾ .	28
.. .. .	.. .. .	Gen. Polivanov resigns as War Minister; succeeded by Gen. Shuvaiev. Un- rest in Holland.	29
.. .. .	"Portugal," French Hos- pital ship, torpedoed in Black Sea by German submarine; 115 lost.	Order in Council on Con- traband. Reichstag se- cret debate ends ⁽²⁷⁾ .	30
Russians defeat Turks at Kara Malachkan (Armen).	Shipping losses in March, 78,769 tons.	Army Council takes over hay and straw. Mr. As- quith in Rome.	31
.. .. .	.. .. .	M. Denys Cochin appointed Minister in charge of blockade in France. De- cline of unrest in Holland. King George presents £100,000 for war purposes.	April. 1
Russians cross Upper Chorok, taking fortified mountain positions (Armen).	.. .. .	Powder explosion in Kent: 172 casualties. Mr. As- quith received by the Pope. Resumption of work advised by Clyde strike committee.	2
British retirement at Ala- wad (near Aden).	.. .. .	Bulgaria informs Greece that Bulgarian troops have been ordered to withdraw across frontier.	3
.. .. .	British attack Lol Kissale (Germ. E. Africa).	Budget introduced ⁽²⁸⁾ . Clyde strike ends. Hol- land reaffirms her neu- trality after a secret sit- ting of the Chamber.	4

1916. April.	WESTERN FRONT.	EASTERN FRONT.	SOUTHERN FRONT.
5	Battle of Verdun: Germans occupy Haucourt; attack on Béthincourt breaks down. Zeppelin raid on N.E. Coast; 1 killed, 9 injured.	.. .. .	.. .. .
6	Battle of Verdun: German progress between Béthincourt and Hill 265. Germans regain two craters at St. Eloi.	.. .. .	.. .. .
7	Battle of Verdun: French repulse an attack S. and E. of Haucourt.	Renewed fighting at Lake Naroch (S. of Dvinsk).	Bulgarians and Germans bomb Salonika lines. Italian retirement from trenches on the Rauckofel (Carnic).
8	Battle of Verdun: French evacuate Béthincourt; German gain at Haucourt reported.	.. .. .	.. .. .
9	Battle of Verdun: Germans gain footing on Hill 295, but fail in attack on 12-mile front W. of Meuse. Recapture of mine crater at St. Eloi by British reported.	.. .. .	.. .. .
10	Battle of Verdun: Critical day; general German repulse on Meuse and Mort Homme, but slight German gain at Poivre Hill. Germans gain ground at St. Eloi.	.. .. .	Sir C. Monro's Dardanelles despatch published (41)
11	Battle of Verdun: German attack on Douaumont-Vaux sector fails. German losses since beginning of war 2,730,917.	.. .. .	.. .. .
12	.. .. .	Germans repulsed near Dvinsk.	.. .. .

ASIATIC AND EGYPTIAN THEATRES.	NAVAL AND OVERSEAS OPERATIONS.	POLITICAL, &c.	1916. April.
British take Um-el-Hanna and Falahiya position (Mesop.), and positions on right bank of Tigris. Sir J. Nixon's Mesop. desp. of 1.1.16 publ. (³⁰).	"Breslau" aids Turks near Trebizond.	List of certified trades under Military Service Act revised. "Military Medal" instituted. Gen. Morone becomes Minister of War in Italy.	5
Russians drive Turks across Kara Dere (Armen.) Failure of preliminary British attack on Sanna-i-yat.	Lol Kissale (Germ. E. Africa) captured. "Clan Campbell" torpedoed in Mediterranean.	.. .. .	6
Russians repulse three attacks on Kara Dere. Cars raid Moraisa (18 miles N.W. of Sollum, W. Egypt.)	P. & O. "Simla" torpedoed in Mediterranean	First married groups called up. Dr. Bethmann Hollweg's reply to Mr. Asquith (⁴⁰). Dutch Chamber authorises calling up of 1917 class.	7
.. .. .	Austrian transport sunk by French submarine in Adriatic.	.. .. .	8
British attack on main Turkish position at Sanna-i-Yat (Mesop.) fails. Abiad (Darfur) occupied.	.. .. .	Greco - Bulgarian frontier closed to passenger traffic, mails for Bulgaria and Turkey continue.	9
.. .. .	Allies decide to form naval bases in Ionian Isles and the Aegean.	Mr. Asquith defines Allied position in a speech to French deputies visiting London. Lords Derby and Montagu resign from Air Committee. Report on Wittenberg prisoners' camp published (⁴²).	10
.. .. .	Kionga (E. Africa) captured by Portuguese troops.	Portuguese Cabinet resigns.	11
Turkish right at Sanna-i-yat forced back 1½ miles; floods on Tigris increasing.	British occupy Köthersheim (Germ. E. Africa). German note to U.S.A. on the "Sussex" case (⁴³).	Clyde strikers tried for sedition. Plot in U.S.A. to blow up ships carrying munitions.	12

1918. April.	WESTERN FRONT.	EASTERN FRONT.			SOUTHERN FRONT.		
13	.. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	.. .. .	End of first battle of Lake Naroch.			..	..	..
15	Battle of Verdun : Successful French attack S. of Douaumont.	Russians take two lines of trenches near Lake Naroch.			..	..	..
18	Battle of Verdun : German bombardment of Avo-court Wood and Hill 304.	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	Battle of Verdun : German mans repulsed at Douau-mont, but gain footing in Bois de Chaudfour salient.	..	..	..	Italians blow up Col di Lana and take west part of Monte Ancona (Dol.)		
18	Deportation of civilians announced at Lille and elsewhere.	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	Battle of Verdun : Ger-mans fail in three attacks at Les Eparges. Germans capture two craters at St. Eloi and positions N. of Langemarck-Ypres.	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	Battle of Verdun : French regain ground near Mort Homme and S. of Douau-mont. Russian troops arrive at Marseilles.	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	Battle of Verdun : French make progress near Mort Homme, Vaux fort and Bois de Caillette. British retake ground lost at Langemarck-Ypres.	..	..	..	Italian progress in the Carso.		

ASIATIC AND EGYPTIAN THEATRES.	NAVAL AND OVERSEAS OPERATIONS.	POLITICAL, &c.	1916. April.
Australian troops break up Turkish camp at Jifjaffa (Sinai P.). Russians repulse Turks after 6 days fighting W. of Erzerum.	.. .. .	Resignation of Portuguese Cabinet withdrawn.	13
Gen. Gorringe drives back Turks on R. bank Tigris.	British occupy Salanga (Germ. E. Africa), Naval aeroplanes raid Constantinople.	Cabinet Council on the Military Service Act. U.S. cabinet approves President's Note to Germany on submarine campaign (").	14
British advance on Tigris. Russian success near Bitlis. British occupy Kharga Oasis (120 miles S.S.W. of Assiut).	.. .. .	.. .. .	15
Russians, after 9 days' fighting take a position on left bank of Kara Dere.	.. .. .	.. .. .	16
Russians occupy Surmeneh and reach Assene Kalessi (Armenia). British take Beit Aïessa (Mesop.).	Germans in force at Kon-doa Irangi (Germ. E. Africa).	Committee appointed to investigate recruiting ("). Italy prohibits trading with Germany.	17
Turkish counter attack forces back British 500 yards at Sanna-i-yat. Russians take Trebizond. Russian progress W. of Erzerum.	U.S. Note to Germany on the "Sussex" case, and on submarine policy in general (") despatched.	Lord Milner advocates universal military service in the House of Lords.	18
Field-marshal von der Goltz Pasha assassinated by Albanian officer in Asia Minor.	S. African forces take Kon-doa Irangi (Germ. E. Africa).	Cabinet crisis on man-power question reported.	19
Russians take Turkish positions in Bitlis region.	Disguised German war-ship "Aud" sunk while trying to land arms on Irish coast.	New Volunteer regulations issued. Man-power proposals to be submitted to secret session of both Houses. Sir Roger Casement lands in Ireland and is arrested.	20
.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	21

1916. April	WESTERN FRONT.	EASTERN FRONT.			SOUTHERN FRONT.		
22	.. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	Aerodrome at Mariakerke bombed by naval aeroplanes. British bombard Belgian coast. Battle of Verdun. German attacks at Mort Homme repulsed.	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	Zeppelin raid on Norfolk and Suffolk coast; 1 killed, 1 injured. Aeroplane raid on Dover, no damage.	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	Great British aerial activity. Zeppelin raid on Kent and Essex; 1 injured.	..	..	..	Fighting in Gevgeli sector (Salonika).		
26	Fighting between Ypres and Souchez. Zeppelin raid on Kent; no damage.	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	German attack S. of Hulluch repulsed.	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	.. .. .	Germans regain all ground lost at Lake Naroch.			..	..	..
29	German gas attacks at Hulluch and Wulverghem fail.	..	..	..	Italians take Adamello crest (Trent.).		
30	German attack from Messines ridge defeated by artillery.	..	..	..	..	..	..
May 1	Battle of Verdun: French success at Fort Douaumont. German attacks repulsed E. of Ypres and N. of Albert. Zeppelin raid on E. Coast of England and Scotland.	..	..	..	..	..	..

ASIATIC AND EGYPTIAN THEATRES.	NAVAL AND OVERSEAS OPERATIONS.	POLITICAL, &c.	1916. April.
British repulsed at Sanna- yat.	British progress in Germ. E. Africa.	Easter manœuvres of Sinn Fein volunteers cancelled.	22
"Julnar" fails to break blockade at Kut. Turks raid Katiya (Sinai) and destroy 2 British posts; 5th Midland Brig. loses 3½ sq'ns. Yeom'y.	.. .. .	.. .. .	23
.. .. .	.. .. .	Rebellion in Ireland; Sinn Feiners seize Dublin Post Office. Serious fighting in Dublin.	24
.. .. .	German battle cruiser squadron raids Lowest- oft; engaged and dis- persed by local naval forces. Great Yarmouth bombarded: 4 killed, 19 wounded.	Official report of secret session on Man-power published. Martial law in Dublin.	25
.. .. .	.. .. .	British reply to U.S. note on blockade.	26
Russian progress in Bitlis district. British occupy Moghara Oasis (90 miles S.W. of Alexandria).	British submarine sunk in North Sea. H.M.S. "Russell" mined in Mediterranean, 124 lost.	Martial law throughout Ireland. Gen. Sir J. Max- well takes command in Ireland. New Military Service Bill abandoned. Allied commercial confer- ence at Paris.	27
.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	28
Gen. Townshend, 3,000 British and 6,000 Indian troops taken prisoner; 143 days' siege.	.. .. .	Dublin Post Office, etc., burnt by rebels.	29
.. .. .	Belgian column arrives in Victoria Nyanza region.	707 Dublin rebels surrender	30
.. .. .	"Aegusa" and "Nastur- tium" announced as sunk in Mediterranean.	Herr Liebknecht arrested at Berlin. End of Irish rebellion: leaders sur- render (48). I. Tribitch Lincoln, M P., extradited.	May 1

1916. May.	WESTERN FRONT.	EASTERN FRONT.			SOUTHERN FRONT.		
2	Zeppelin raid on E. Coast and Scotland, 9 killed, 30 injured.	..	..	..	French occupy Florina (23 miles S. of Monastir).		
3	Battle of Verdun : French success at Mort Homme ; Germans bombard Hill 304. Aeroplane raid on Deal, 4 injured. L.20 sunk off Norway.	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Battle of Verdun : Struggle for Hill 304.	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Battle of Verdun : Germans gain a footing on Hill 304.	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Battle of Verdun : Continued struggle for Hill 304.	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Battle of Verdun : Germans make progress on Hill 304 and between Haudromont Wood and Douaumont Fort.	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Battle of Verdun : Germans repulsed at Hill 304, severe fighting at Thiaumont Farm. Anzacs in line in France.	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Battle of Verdun : French success N.W. of Thiaumont Farm.	..	..	..	Gen. Milne succeeds Gen. Mahon at Salonika.		
10	Battle of Verdun : French success at Mort Homme and Hill 287.	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Battle of Verdun : German attack W. of Vaux Pond repulsed. Germans take British trenches N.E. of Vermelles (La Bassée).	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	Battle of Verdun : French extend position S.E. of Haucourt and repulse attacks on centre.	..	..	..	..	..	..

ASIATIC AND EGYPTIAN THEATRES.	NAVAL AND OVERSEAS OPERATIONS.	POLITICAL, &c.	1916. May.
ing's Message to Meso- potamian Force.	.. .. .	Germany agrees to British proposal for transfer of prisoners of war to Switzerland.	2
.. ..	Belgians occupy Shanzugu on Lake Kivu (Germ. E. Africa).	Three Irish leaders shot; Mr. Birrell resigns Irish Secretaryship. Military Service Bill, extending compulsion to married men, introduced.	3
.. ..	Zeppelin L.7 destroyed by British warships off Schleswig coast.	German reply to U.S.A note on submarine cam- paign (⁴⁷).	4
ussians defeat Turks at Sermil (Persia).	A Zeppelin destroyed by Allied warships at Salon- ika.	Four more Irish rebels shot.	5
ussians occupy Serin el Kerind (Persia).	Belgians occupy Kigali (Germ. E. Africa).	.. .. .	6
.. ..	.. .. .	.. .. .	7
urks claim victory over Russians at Pirnakapan (Armenia). Air raid on Port Said.	"Cymric" White Star liner, torpedoed in At- lantic. German attack repulsed at Nhika (Port. E. Africa).	U.S.A. Note to Germany on submarine warfare (⁴⁸). Four more Irish rebels shot.	8
urks defeat Russians near Bashkeni (Armenia). Gen. Mahon to com- mand W. force, Egypt.	.. .. .	Appeal of Irish National- ists to Ireland to support the constitutional move- ment. Duma members re- ceived by King George.	9
ussians occupy Kasr-i- Shirin, on road to Bagh- dad. Sir J. Nixon's de- spatch of 17.1.16 (Oct., 1915, to 13.1.16), pub- lished.	German attack repulsed near Kondoa Irangi (Germ. E. Africa). Ger- man note to U.S. on the "Sussex" (⁴⁹).	Commission appointed to enquire into causes of the Irish rebellion (⁵⁰). Lord Wimborne resigns Lord- Lieutenancy. Mr. Hughes speaks in London (⁵¹).	10
.. ..	.. .. .	Debate in Parliament on Irish administration (⁵²).	11
.. ..	.. .. .	Mr. Asquith visits Dublin.	12

1916. May.	WESTERN FRONT.	EASTERN FRONT.			SOUTHERN FRONT.
13	Battle of Verdun : German attack N.E. of Mort Homme repulsed. Germans attack on British at Ploegsteert (N. of Armentières) repulsed.	..	..	..	..
14	Fighting on Loos salient round Hohenzollern Redoubt and Hulluch.	..	..	..	Austrian offensive on Trentino front begins " Battle of the Trentino.
15	Fighting on Vimy Ridge.	..	..	..	Austrians force Italians to retreat S. of Rovereto (Trentino).
16	.. ..	..	..	..	Austrian advance checked at Zugna Torta.
17	Battle of Verdun : German attack in Avocourt Wood. Germans capture British mine crater on Vimy Ridge.	..	..	..	Austrians claim 6,300 prisoners.
18	Battle of Verdun : German attacks repulsed at Hill 304 and in Avocourt Wood.	..	..	..	Italians evacuate Zugna Torta and retire from Monte Maggio-Seglio d'Aspio (Trentino).
19	Battle of Verdun : Germans take a work S. of Hill 287. German air raid on coast of Kent; 1 killed, 2 injured; one German seaplane destroyed off Belgian Coast.	..	..	..	Italians retreat from Monte Toraro - Mont Campolon - Spitz Tonzetta line (Trentino).
20	Battle of Verdun : Great German attack on Mort Homme; they capture summit of Hill 295. British regain mine crater on Vimy Ridge.	..	..	..	..

ASIATIC AND EGYPTIAN THEATRES.	NAVAL AND OVERSEAS OPERATIONS.	POLITICAL, &C.	1916. May.
Russians defeated at Ash- dud (Armenia).	.. .. .	.. .. .	13
.. ..	"M. 30," British monitor, sunk by Turks in Medi- terranean.	Speech by M. Poincaré at Nancy. Resignation of Herr Delbrück (Imperial Secretary of State). M. Take Jonescu begins pro- paganda for Rumanian intervention.	14
Russians take Rowanduz (E. of Mosul). Entente blockade Hejaz coast, and assist Sherif of Mecca.	.. .. .	Statement on war aims by Sir E. Grey (⁵³). Sir R. Casement charged with high treason. Sig. Boselli, Italian Premier; Baron Sonnino, Foreign Minister.	15
Russian advance on Mosul. Anzacs storm Turkish camp at Bayud (Sinai).	Dutch s.s. "Batavier V." blown up in North Sea. British destroyers and monitors engage German destroyers on Belgian coast. Russian submar- ine torpedoes 3 German ships off Sweden.	Military Service Bill (ex- tending compulsion to married men) passes the Commons.	16
.. ..	.. .. .	Speech by President Wilson at Washington (⁵⁴). Air Board formed; Lord Curzon president (⁵⁵). Daylight Saving Bill passed.	17
.. ..	British advance in Para and Usambara districts. (Germ. E. Africa). Brit- ish bombard El Arish (N. Sinai).	Royal Commissions on Irish rebellion opens. Mr. Bal- four makes a statement on sea power (⁵⁶).	18
Turks evacuate Es Sinn position on R. bank. (Tigris).	.. .. .	Evidence of Mr. Birrell be- fore Irish Commission (⁵⁷).	19
South bank of Tigris to Shatt-el-Hai cleared of Turks. 3 officers, 110 men, Cossacks from Ma- hidashat join British on Tigris at Ali Gherbi.	.. .. .	.. .. .	20

1916. May.	WESTERN FRONT.	EASTERN FRONT.			SOUTHERN FRONT.
21	Battle of Verdun : French capture quarries of Haudromont and two trenches on Esne Haucourt road ; German attack on Western slopes of Mort Homme succeeds.	..	..	..	Austrians capture Armentera Ridge (S. of the Brenta, Trentino).
22	Battle of Verdun : French gain a footing in Fort Douaumont.	..	..	..	..
23	Battle of Verdun : German assault on Thiaumont-Douaumont front and on Cumières.	..	..	..	Italians retreat between Astico and Brenta and in Sugana Valley. (Trentino).
24	Battle of Verdun : Germans capture Cumières and regain Fort Douaumont.	..	..	..	..
25	Battle of Verdun : German attack between Haudromont Wood and Thiaumont Farm.	..	..	..	Infantry battle for Buol Pass (Trentino) begins and lasts six days. Austrians take Bettale.
26	Battle of Verdun : French regain part of Cumières trench between Haudromont Wood and Thiaumont Farm : repulse Germans between Avocourt Wood and Mort Homme.	..	..	..	Austrians capture Mont Civaron (Trentino). Bulgars - Germans occupy Fort Rupel (Greek Macedonia), Greek Government acquiescing.
27	Battle of Verdun : French take trenches S.W. of Mort Homme.	..	..	..	Austrians take Mont Moschicce (N. of Asiago) by storm.
28	Germans bombard British line between La Bassée Canal and Arras.	..	..	..	Austrians close in on Asiago ; are repulsed in Lagarina Valley (Trentino).
29	Battle of Verdun : Germans gain a footing in trench N.W. of Cumières, but are repulsed on Hill 304.	..	..	..	Italians evacuate Asiago. Austrians cross Posina W. of Arsiero.

ASIATIC AND EGYPTIAN THEATRES.	NAVAL AND OVERSEAS OPERATIONS.	POLITICAL, &c.	1916. May.
Russians repulse Turks S. of Trebizond. Russians occupy Serdasht (Persia) Port Said bombed.	.. ..	German food control board created; Herr Batocki, president. Daylight Saving Bill comes into operation.	21
British defeat Ali Dinar, Sultan of Darfur, at Beringia.	.. ..	M. Briand delivers a speech to the Russian delegates ⁽⁵⁸⁾ . Daily cost of war £4,820,000.	22
British occupy El Fasher, capital of Darfur. Ali Dinar flees to Jebel Marra.	.. ..	Dr. Bethmann-Hollweg replies to Sir E. Grey ⁽⁵⁹⁾ . Vote of credit for £300,000,000.	23
Russians capture Mamakhatun (Armen.)	.. ..	Sir E. Grey speaks in Commons on peace terms ⁽⁶⁰⁾ .	24
Italian battalions land at Moraisa (W. of Solomam).	German retreat in Ger. E. Africa; British occupy Same, Rufu lager, Lembeni and Ngulu.	Military Service Act becomes law ; Congratulatory message from the King ⁽⁶¹⁾ . Mr. Lloyd George undertakes settlement of the Irish question.	25
.. ..	.. ..	U.S. note to Great Britain on search of mails ⁽⁶²⁾ .	26
Russians repulse Turks and Kurds near Serdasht.	.. ..	Declaration of M. Sazonov on the alliance and Russian aims ⁽⁶³⁾ . Speech by President Wilson on the War ⁽⁶⁴⁾ . Death of Gen. Galliéni.	27
.. ..	.. ..	Greek excitement over Fort Rupel incident.	28
White Paper containing Gen. Townshend's views on the advance from Kut published.	W.O. announces new invasion of Germ. E. Africa from Rhodesia and Nyasaland.	British Foreign Office denies German statements as to the Bosnian crisis ⁽⁶⁵⁾ . Civilian casualties to date in Great Britain published (v. Index).	29

1916. May.	WESTERN FRONT.	EASTERN FRONT.	SOUTHERN FRONT.
30	Battle of Verdun : French retreat from Béthincourt-Cumières road towards Chattancourt; deliver a counter-attack.	.. ..	Bulgars occupy Rupe Pass.
31	Battle of Verdun : Fierce fighting between Mort Homme and Cumières; French take a work S.W. of Mort Homme. Much artillery activity on Vimy Ridge.	.. ..	Austrians occupy Asiago and Arsiero; Italian prisoners 30,000 since beginning of Austrian offensive. French occupy Poro (Salonika front).
June. 1	Battle of Verdun : Fresh German attack on Fort Vaux; French first line penetrated between Douaumont and Vaux Pond.	Russians repel attack E. of Krevo (Vilna).	Heavy Austrian attack on Italian left centre from Monte Pasubio to S. of Arsiero (Trentino); little progress.
2	Battle of Verdun : French recover ground S. of Cauriettes Wood; Germans progress E. of Caillette Wood, on outskirts of Vaux Pond, at Dambloup and Vaux Fort. Third Battle of Ypres ; two German attacks, second penetrates British trenches to depth of 300 yards on 3,000 yard front towards Zillebeke.	.. ..	Austrian attacks from Posina to Astico (Trentino) repulsed. Bulgarians fire on Greeks at Demirhissar.
3	Battle of Verdun : Powerful German attacks on Vaux Fort repulsed. Battle of Ypres: Canadian counter-attack regains much of the lost ground.	Russian bombardment in Riga area, Galicia and Volhynia.	Allies occupy all official buildings in Salonika and proclaim martial law. Austrians advance on Arsiero-Posina line, but are repulsed at Arsiero-Lagarina line.
4	Battle of Verdun : German attacks on Vaux Fort repulsed. Germans take and lose again three lines of trenches at Casspach (Vosges).	Great Russian offensive from Pripet (Poland) to Rumanian frontier, under Gen. Brussilov ; 13,000 prisoners reported.	.. ..
5	Battle of Verdun : German attacks between Vaux Fort and Dambloup repulsed.	Russian offensive continues; 12,000 prisoners reported. German attacks repulsed near Krevo (Vilna).	Austrians repulsed at Asiago plateau; Italians gain ground at Monte Cengio (Trentino).

ASIATIC AND EGYPTIAN THEATRES.	NAVAL AND OVERSEAS OPERATIONS.	POLITICAL, &c.	1916. May
Adj.-Gen. Barnardiston's despatch on Tsingtau operations, Sept.-Nov., 1914, published.	British occupy Neu Langenburg (L. Nyassa), and force Germans to retreat from Mikotsheni (Germ. E. Africa).	.. .. .	30
New Zealand troops raid Bir Salmana (20 miles E. of Katiya), Mamakhatun retaken by Turks.	Battle of Jutland ⁽⁶⁶⁾ . Germans retreat from Mombo on Tanga railway towards Hendeni (Germ. E. Africa); British occupy Bwiko and Belgians Usumbara.	Allies protest to Greece against Bulgarian occupation of Fort Rupel. Sir C. Dobell's and Brig-Gen. Cunliffe's despatches of 1.3.16 (27.9.14 to 29.2.16), and 16.3.16 (Aug. 14 to Feb. 16) published.	31
Turkish offensive in Armenia.	Battle of Jutland ends ⁽⁶⁶⁾		June 1
Russians repulse Turks between Erzerum and Erzincan; Turks retire 5 miles. Turks retire after three days' fighting V. of Rowanduz (E. of Mosul). British drive Turks out of Katiya (N. Sinai).	.. .. .	Belgians up to the age of 40 called to the colours.	2
Russians defeat Turks at Khanikin (Persia). Turkish attack repulsed by Russians at Diarbekr (Asia Minor).	British occupy Namena (German E. Africa) after 3 days fighting.	.. .. .	3
Sherif of Mecca starts revolt against Turks.	.. .. .	.. .. .	4
Russians evacuate Khanikin.	H. M. S. "Hampshire" mined off Scottish coast: Lord Kitchener and his staff drowned ⁽⁶⁷⁾	Dr. Bethmann-Hollweg makes a tour of the S. German States to induce acceptance of central control of food supplies.	5

1916. June.	WESTERN FRONT.	EASTERN FRONT.	SOUTHERN FRONT.
6	Battle of Ypres ; Germans again attack, gaining some ground at Hooge.	Russians take Lutsk (Volhynia) ; cross the Ikva and Styr in Lutsk area and make progress S. of Dniester ; 15,000 prisoners reported.	"Pacific blockade" Greece by Entente Powers begins.
7	Battle of Verdun : Germans take Vaux Fort.	Russian offensive continues ; 11,000 prisoners reported.	Very heavy Austrian attacks S. and S.W. Asiago repulsed.
8	Battle of Verdun : Violent German attack E. and W. of Thiaumont Farm.	Russian offensive continues ; 13,000 prisoners reported. Austrians reinforced from Italian front. Russians repulse attacks in Vilna district.	Austrians make slight advance near Asiago.
9	Battle of Verdun : German attacks on Hill 304 repulsed.	Russians capture bridgehead at Rojishche (N. of Lutsk) and cross the Strypa ; 500 prisoners reported.	Italian counter-offensive in Trentino begins ; some progress made.
10	German artillery very active near Ypres.	Russians take Dubno (Volhynia) ; enemy retire from Strypa ; heavy fighting on whole front ; 3,500 prisoners reported.	Further Italian progress in Trentino. French occupy Thasos.
11	Battle of Verdun : German attacks W. of Vaux Fort and at Thiaumont repulsed. Germans bombard Ypres heavily.	Russians reach suburbs of Czernowitz ; repel attacks near Dvinsk and Vilna ; are checked at Lutsk and lose ground on Strypa ; 7,000 prisoners reported.	.. ..
12	Battle of Verdun : Germans bombard heavily ; German attacks N. of Thiaumont first repulsed and then penetrate French line E. of Hill 321.	Austrians retreat S. of Lutsk. Zaleszczycki (Bukovina) taken by Russians.	Italian advance on Asiatic plateau and in Lagarina valley (Trentino).
13	Canadians retake positions lost at Ypres on June 2.	Russians repulsed at Baranovichi (75 miles N. of Pinsk) ; take Torchin and reach the Stokhod (near Lutsk) ; gain ground near Czernowitz ; 6,000 prisoners reported.	.. ..

ASIATIC AND EGYPTIAN THEATRES.	NAVAL AND OVERSEAS OPERATIONS.	POLITICAL, &c.	1916. June.
ussians checked at Diar- bekr.	Rhodesian troops drive Germans towards Iringa, N.E. of Lake Nyassa; Belgians advance N.W. of Lake Tanganyika.	Army Order issued <i>re</i> Lord Kitchener. Pacific block- ade of Greece by the Allies as a result of Greeks allow- ing Bulgarians to cross frontier. Dr. Taylor's re- port on Ruhleben Camp published (**). Yuan- shi-kai, President of China, dies; succeeded by Li Huan Yung.	6
erif of Mecca throws off allegiance to Turkey and is supported by the tribes of W. and Central Arabia.	.. ..	.. ..	7
.. ..	British occupy Bismarck- burg and Belgians oc- cupy Usumbara (German E. Africa). British pat- rols chase Germans into Zeebrugge.	Compulsion replaces volun- tary enlistment in Great Britain.	8
.. ..	British capture Ukerewe Island (Vict. Nyanza); fighting at Kondoa Irangi (German E. Africa).	Allied War Council meets in London.	9
urks sink three British munition barges on Tigris. Garrison of Mecca surrenders to Sherif.	British occupy Mkalamo, on Pangani River (Ger- man E. Africa).	Compulsory service bill passed in New Zealand. Italian ministry resigns. (**)	10
kirmishes at Katiya; Turks bomb El Kántara (Egypt). Russians re- pulse Turks at Platina (W. of Trebizond).	.. ..	.. ..	11
British column (Sir P. Sykes) enters Kerman (S. Persia). Russians take Turkish camp near Diar- bekr and repulse attack at Rowanduz	British take Wilhelmstal. Belgians take Kitega (German E. Africa). Italian destroyers raid Parenzo (Istria).	Riots in Greece (**). Adm. Jellicoe's message to the Fleet.	12
.. ..	Brit. take Alt Langenburg (Lake Nyassa): Tanga reported to be evacu- ated by Germans.	.. ..	13

CHRONOLOGY OF THE WAR.

1916. June.	WESTERN FRONT.	EASTERN FRONT.	SOUTHERN FRONT.
14	Battle of Verdun : Germans take 700 prisoners near Thiaumont Farm.	Fighting at Lokachi and Kolki (Lutsk area); 31,000 prisoners reported.	Italians take trenches at Monfalcone (N. Adriatic).
15	Battle of Verdun : French take a trench on Mort Homme and repulse heavy counter - attacks at Caillette Wood.	Russians advance N.W. of Czernowitz; heavy fighting in the centre.	Artillery activity at Salonika. Austrians repulsed on Asiago plateau successful Italian counter-attack.
16	.. ..	Russians cross Styr and Stokhod N.W. of Lutsk; Austrians retreat across Strypa. German counter offensive in Ukraine.	Austrians repulsed in Lajarina valley on Mont Lemerle; Italian counter offensive on Asiago plateau.
17	Battle of Verdun : Heavy German attacks repulsed on Mort Homme; French take some trenches on Hill 321; Germans checked at Thiaumont. Capt. Immelmann killed.	Russians occupy Czernowitz; gain ground W. of Kolki (Lutsk) and repel attacks near Buczacz. Germans retake Svidniki.	Italians repulse counter attacks at Monfalcone (Isonzo).
18	Battle of Verdun : Germans repulsed N. of Hill 321; French repulsed at Fermin Wood. German attack repulsed at Lihons (St. Quentin).	.. ..	Italian advance on Asiago plateau and take Mont Isodoro.
19	Battle of Verdun : German night attack repulsed N.W. of Hill 321.	Russians cross Pruth W. of Czernowitz; heavy fighting near Lutsk, Germans reinforcing Austrians.	.. ..
20	.. ..	Germans penetrate Russian lines at Smorgon (Vilna), but are driven out; Russians cross Sereth (S. of Czernowitz).	Slight Italian advance on Asiago plateau.
21	Battle of Verdun: Germans repulsed at Mort Homme and W. and S. of Vaux Fort; German gains in Firmin Wood and Chenois Wood.	Russians occupy Radautz (S. of Czernowitz); Germans repulsed in areas of Dvinsk, Vilna and Lutsk; Russians take trenches on Strypa.	Further Italian advance on Asiago plateau.

ASIATIC AND EGYPTIAN THEATRES.	NAVAL AND OVERSEAS OPERATIONS.	POLITICAL, &c.	1916. June.
Russians regain lost ground near Chorok (S.W. of Trebizond).	Russians attack German convoy in Baltic, sink- ing an auxiliary cruiser, two torpedo boats and some steamers.	Allied Economic Con- ference opens at Paris, M. Clémentel presiding (⁷¹).	14
British cavalry raid an Arab tribe (Mesop.) Heavy fighting at Sari- pul (Persia).	British secure bridge at Korogwe (W. of Tanga, German E. Africa), and occupy an island in Lake Victoria.	Daylight Saving Act comes into operation.	15
.. ..	Germans in force at Hen- deni, near Tanga (Ger- man E. Africa). "Eden," T.B.D., sunk in collision.	Failure of German intrigues in Afghanistan.	16
British within 200 yards of Sanna-i-yat and 5 miles E. of Kut (Mesop.).	Sir P. Crewe appointed to Lake Command (E.Afr.).	Greek demobilisation begun. Death of Gen. v. Moltke, late Chief of German Gen. Staff.	17
Aerodromes at El Arish (Sinai P.) bombed by British.	.. ..	.. ..	18
Turks repulsed by Rus- sians at Saripul (Persia).	British occupy Handeni and Germans retreat on central railway (Germ. E. Africa).	New Italian Ministry formed (⁷²). 80,000 American Militia called up to police Mexican border.	19
Capture of Mecca, Jeddah and most of Taif, and seige of Medina, by Sherif of Mecca, reported.	Gen. Smuts' despatch on operations in German E. Africa published. (⁷³).	.. ..	20
Sir J. Maxwell's de- spatches on operations in Egypt (16.6.15 to 9.4.16) published (⁷⁴).	U.S.A. troops fight Mexi- cans at Carrizal.	Recommendations of Paris Economic Conference issued (⁷⁵). Allied Note to Greece (⁷⁶). Skouloud- his Greek Cabinet resigns.	21

1918. June.	WESTERN FRONT.	EASTERN FRONT.	SOUTHERN FRONT.
22	Battle of Verdun : Heavy German attacks repulsed on both sides of the Meuse; French regain ground at Firmin Wood. Germans repulsed at Givenchy.	Russians repulse attacks W. of Minsk; Russians advance in Bukovina.	.. .. .
23	Battle of Verdun; Germans take Hills 321 and 320, and Thiaumont Fort; take, but lose, Fleury; are repulsed at Les Eparges and on left bank of Meuse.	Russians take Kimpolung (Bukovina); heavy fighting near Pinsk (Pripet); total prisoners reported since June 4, 144,000, with 4,031 officers and 219 guns.	.. .. .
24	Battle of Verdun; French counter-attack regains some ground; Germans occupy part of Fleury, their farthest point of advance.	Russians checked in Lutsk salient; Austrians driven out of Bukovina.	Artillery preparation by Italians from Brenta to Adige (Trentino). Bulgars cross Greek frontier.
25	Battle of Verdun: Heavy fighting at Fleury and W. of Thiaumont. Preliminary British bombardment along Somme front and northwards.	Russian advance from Bukovina; fighting on Dniester.	Great Italian advance from the Brenta to the Adige. Asiago retaken.
26	Battle of Verdun: French gain near Thiaumont work. British patrols active.	.. .. .	.. .. .
27	Battle of Verdun: Germans repulsed at Fleury. German attack repulsed at Ypres.	Germans repulsed in Riga and Dvinsk areas. Russian advance from Kolomea (Bukovina).	Italians take Posina and Arsiero; continued advance from the Brenta to the Adige.
28	Battle of Verdun: Heavy fighting at Fleury and Hill 321; Germans repulsed N.W. of Thiaumont.	Heavy fighting on Lutsk salient; Austrians defeated on 25-mile front E. of Kolomea; 10,000 prisoners reported; Germans repulsed in Riga district.	Italians regain half the trenches lost during the Austrian offensive. Italian cavalry reach Pedesca (N.E. of Arsiero).
29	Champagne: German first and second line trenches taken at Tahure; German attack on Hill 304 (Verdun), repulsed.	Germans repulsed N.E. of Vilna.	.. .. .

ASIATIC AND EGYPTIAN THEATRES.	NAVAL AND OVERSEAS OPERATIONS.	POLITICAL, &C.	1916. June.
.. ..	.. ..	Demands of Allies accepted. M. Zaimis Premier. Embargo on Greek shipping relaxed.	22
Russians repulse several attacks S. of Trbizond.	"Citta di Messina," Italian auxiliary cruiser, and French torpedo boat "Fourcher" sunk by mines in Strait of Otranto. "Brussels" (G.E.R. steamer) captured by German T.B.D.	.. ..	23
.. ..	Germans defeated on Lukigura River (German E. Africa). Gen. van Deventer drives them back on to Central Railway.	Embargo on Greek shipping suspended.	24
.. ..	.. ..	Roger Casement trial begins.	25
Russians advance W. in W. Persia. Turks prepare to leave Mosul. Turks driven from Lake Urmia (Persia).	.. ..	General demobilisation ordered in Greece (*). Germans threaten to stop Swiss coal supply if their cotton purchases are not delivered.	26
.. ..	.. ..	Chinese navy threatens to revolt.	27
.. ..	.. ..	Liebknecht sentenced to 2 years I.H.L. and dismissal from Army. British abandon Declaration of London.	28
.. ..	Turkish steamers sunk by Russians in Black Sea.	Roger Casement found guilty of high treason and sentenced to death. U.S. demands apology from Austria for the sinking of the "Petrolite."	29

1916. June.	WESTERN FRONT.	EASTERN FRONT.	SOUTHERN FRONT.
30	Continued Allied bombardment on Western front. French retake Thiaumont.	.. .. .	.. .. .
July 1	Great Franco-British offensive begins on 25-mile-front N. & S. of Somme. British capture Montauban and Mametz; break through towards Bapaume. French attack towards Péronne; reach outskirts of Hardecourt and Curlu; take Dompierre, Becquincourt, Bussus, and Fay. 5,000 prisoners taken.	On River Pruth Russians advance N.W. of Kolomea. Austro-Germans progress N.W. of Tarnopol.	Vigorous Italian attacks continued N. of upper Isonzo.
2	British capture Fricourt; relinquish captured trenches at Gommecourt. French take Curlu, Frise, Bois de Méreaucourt and Herbécourt.	Russians take offensive at Smorgon and Baranovichi, and penetrate German lines. Germans continue advance on Lutsk salient. South of Dniester they regain Tlumacz.	Skirmishes near Salonika; artillery duels on lower bank of Vardar. Heavy artillery fire and sharp infantry attacks in Trentino and Carso.
3	Fierce fighting continues; British capture La Boisselle and part of Ovillers. French capture Chapitre Wood, Feuillères, Buscourt, Flaucourt; also Assevillers to the South. Germans gain and lose Damloup work (Verdun). N. of Ancre actions indecisive. 12,300 prisoners to date.	Battle of Baranovichi continues South of Vilna. Russian sea-attack on German lines near Riga.	French air-raid on Sofia from Salonika.
4	Heavy thunderstorms impede operations. British take Bernafay Wood, E. of Montauban; make air attacks on Comines, Combles, St. Quentin. French capture Estrées, Belloy-en-Santerre, and Sormont Farm: advance from Curlu towards Hem. Germans regain Thiaumont (Verdun).	Second Great Russian advance in the Ukraine under General Lesch; They cross Styr at Kolki and Rafalovka and drive the Austrians towards the Stokhod. Further S. they cut Carpathian railway at Mikolichin.	Italians continue to advance in Trentino.

TABLES, 1916.

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ASIATIC AND EGYPTIAN THEATRES.	NAVAL AND OVERSEAS OPERATIONS.	POLITICAL, &c.	1916. June.
.. ..	Baltic: Indecisive small British naval action.	.. ..	30
In Persia the Turks defeat Russians; pursue them to Kermanshah.	.. ..	.. ..	July 1
Turks take Kermanshah; Russians driven E. on road to Hamadan.	.. ..	.. ..	2
Russians again resume offensive in Armenia, W. of Erzerum.	Belgian advance in E. Africa, in region between Lake Tanganyika and Victoria Nyanza.	Report of Royal Commis- sion on the causes of the Irish Rebellion issued (""). Russo-Japanese treaty re the Far East signed.	3
.. ..	The "Goeben" and "Breslau" bombard Russian ports in Black Sea.	Ignatius Tribitch Lincoln, ex-M.P., sentenced to 3 years penal servitude for forgery.	4

1916. July.	WESTERN FRONT.	EASTERN FRONT.	SOUTHERN FRONT.
5	English improve their position between Somme and Ancre; advance slightly in some sectors. French win Hem; N. of Somme they repel counter attacks at Belloy - en - Santerre. German attacks at Verdun on Avocourt and Hill 304 fail.	On the Riga and Baranovich fronts, fighting continues. In Galicia, Russians continue their attacks S. of Dniester.	Risings and guerilla warfare in Serbia and Montenegro, owing to weakening of Austrian garrisons
6	British win ground on slopes of Thiépval; two successful raids on Loos salient. French again repel attacks at Belloy; lose a small wood N. of Hem. Artillery active at Verdun.	Between the Styr and Stokhod Germans fall back in disorder from Chartorysk salient.	Italian pressure on the Trentino and Isonzo fronts continued.
7	British again advance; portion of Leipzig Redoubt carried on Thiépval Plateau. Fighting at Ovillers and E. of La Boisselle. Contalmaison won but not held.	Russians reach Manevichi station on Kovel-Sarni railway in N. Lutsk salient.	Italians continue advance between Brenta and Adige; they carry two enemy positions N. of Asiago.
8	British penetrate S. part of Trônes Wood; hand to hand fighting in Ovillers. French take Hardecourt. Violent artillery duel at Verdun. Heavy rain hampers operations.	Russians break through N. of Lutsk and cross Upper Stokhod at Ugli and Arsenovich, having advanced 25 miles in 4 days on a 40-mile front. S. of Dniester they capture Delatyn and threaten right flank of Bothmer's army.	.. ..
9	Two German aeroplane raids on S.E. coast, no damage. English make slight progress at Ovillers; fighting continues in Trônes Wood. French advance along Bray-Péronne road; take Biaches, reach outskirts of Barleux. French airsq'drons bomb Ham and Bolancourt.	.. ..	.. ..
10	Germans regain footing in Trônes Wood. British gain ground E. of Ovillers and in Bois de Mametz. French advance further towards Péronne; take Hill 97 (S.E. of Biaches) with La Maissonnette Farm.	Germans rally and offer strong resistance on W. Bank of the Stokhod. Austrians concentrate troops for big offensive on S. side of Lutsk salient. Russians claim 300,000 prisoners to date.	.. ..

ASIATIC AND EGYPTIAN THEATRES.	NAVAL AND OVERSEAS OPERATIONS.	POLITICAL, &c.	1916. July.
.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	5
.. ..	.. ..	Ministerial changes: Mr. Lloyd George becomes Secretary of State for War. Lord Derby, Under Secretary for War. Sir Ed. Grey raised to Peerage as Viscount Grey of Fallodon.	6
.. ..	In E. Africa Gen. Smuts occupies Tanga , the terminus of Usambara railway.	Congratulatory message to troops from King George.	7
.. ..	.. ..	A Russo-Japanese Agreement in regard to the Far East signed and announced ⁽⁷⁸⁾ . Order in Council rescinds Declaration of London of Feb. 25, 1909, and all orders arising therefrom.	8
Turks threaten attack on Tigris.	German submarine "Deutschland" arrives at Norfolk (Virg.) from Bremen; proceeds with mails and cargo to Baltimore. Russian hospital ship "Yperiod" torpedoed in Black Sea.	Mr. E. S. Montagu appointed Minister of Munitions.	9
.. ..	Italian destroyer "Impetuoso" torpedoed and sunk by submarine in Lower Adriatic.	.. ..	10

1916. July.	WESTERN FRONT.	EASTERN FRONT.	SOUTHERN FRONT.
11	Contalmaison won and held against counter-attacks; British also take parts of Mametz and Trônes Woods. Total prisoners in 10 days fighting 7,500, and 26 field guns. At Verdun Germans gain footing in Damloup battery and E. of Firmin and Chenois Woods.	Germans receive reinforcements and heavy artillery to defend passage of the Stokhod.	.. ..
12	British gain Mametz Wood and make progress in Trônes Wood. Successful raids in Loos salient. Germans attack strongly at Verdun; gain some ground at Chapelle St. Fine, at intersection of Fleury—Vaux roads.	Furious fighting continues on the Stokhod, with no decisive results.	An Austrian attack on the Adige driven back.
13	German raids W. of Wyt-schaete and S. of La Bassée Canal repulsed. On Somme, British capture German howitzers and munitions. French make successful raid in Champagne.	Sharp fighting in Austrian centre, N.W. of Buczacz, on the Strypa. No decisive results on the Stokhod.	.. ..
14	British attack German-second line; capture Longueval and Bazentin-le-Petit , and the whole of Trônes Wood. End of first phase of Battle of the Somme.	End of Battle of Baranovichi.	.. ..
15	British advance continued; capture of Delville wood , penetrate to Bois des Fougreaux and outskirts of Pozières; 2,000 prisoners taken; second defence line penetrated; British cavalry in action. S. of Somme, Germans re-enter Biaches and La Maisonnette, and are again driven out by French.	On Riga front Russians, supported by sea and land artillery, make slight advance W. of Kemmern. On S. Luts salient Russians under Sakharov, anticipating Austrian offensive, attack them on Upper Sty.	.. ..
16	British consolidate their positions; withdraw from Bois des Fougreaux (High Wood); French make slight advance W. of Fleury (Verdun).	Sakharov drives Austrians back on to the Lipa, captures Mikhailovka, makes 13,000 prisoners.	.. ..

ASIATIC AND EGYPTIAN THEATRES.	NAVAL AND OVERSEAS OPERATIONS.	POLITICAL, &c.	1916. July.
ussians begin a fresh offensive in Armenia. Gen. Maude succeeds Gen. Goringe in com- mand of Tigris column.	A German submarine shells Seaham Harbour. One man killed. Three armed trawlers sunk off Scottish coasts, in action with German submarines.	.. ..	11
ussians under General Yudenich advance W. of Erzerum on the Erz- ngan road and recap- ture Mamakhatun.	.. ..	.. ..	12
.. ..	German submarine sinks 2 trawlers and 2 fishing boats off Whitby..	Allied Conference on Mun- ition output held in Lon- don. Bank Holiday sus- pended. Bank Rate 6%.	13
.. ..	British force under Gen. Sir C. Crewe captures Mwanza, on Lake Vic- toria Nyanza. Gen. van Deventer takes Mpondi (on Central Railway).	.. ..	14
ussian right wing, under Gen. Yudenich, occupies Baiburt; the left drives back Turks S.W. of Mush.	.. ..	.. ..	15
.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	16

1918. July.	WESTERN FRONT.	EASTERN FRONT.	SOUTHERN FRONT.
17	British storm and capture German second line positions on front of 1,500 yds. Take Waterlot Farm, E. of Longueval; clear Ovillers of the remaining Germans. French repulse attacks at Biaches and La Maisonnette Farm	Russians make progress in the Carpathians.	.. ..
18	N. of Ovillers British advance on 1,000 yds. front. Germans make strong counter-attacks at Longueval and Delville Wood; retake part of latter. Germans again repulsed at Biaches (Somme). For third day, close fighting round Fleury (Verdun).	German seaplanes drop bombs on Reval (G. of Bothnia). Sakharov continues pressure against Austrians; drives them S. of the Lipa.	.. ..
19	German attacks on Longueval and Delville Wood continued; British regain some lost ground, repulse attack on Waterlot Farm. French take more trenches S. of Estrées. Bombardment of Verdun front.	.. ..	.. ..
20	Struggle in Longueval and Delville Wood continued. British advance 1,000 yds. between Bazentin and Longueval. N. of Somme French carry enemy trenches from Hardecourt Hill to the river. S. they take enemy first position from Estrées to Vermandovillers, and Barleaux to Soyécourt. French gain a position S. of Fleury (Verdun). French airman drops leaflets over Berlin; is captured in Poland.	Sakharov defeats Austrians on S.W. of Lutsk salient; attacks and carries Berestechko. Heavy fighting on Riga front resumed.	Demobilisation of the Greek army nearly completed.
21	British push their advance to Bois des Foureaux (High Wood). Germans counter-attack and regain some ground. Heavy bombing attacks by enemy S. of Thiepval on Leipzig Redoubt. French repulse counter-attacks on their new front at Soyécourt; also S. of Chaulnes.	Russians drive Austro-Germans over the River Styr, taking 14,000 prisoners.	.. ..

ASIATIC AND EGYPTIAN THEATRES.	NAVAL AND OVERSEAS OPERATIONS.	POLITICAL, &c.	1916. July.
Sinai Peninsula a Turk- ish and German force under von Kressenstein advances westward on Katiya.	British capture two Ger- man steamers on Lake Victoria Nyanza.	Trade Unions recommend postponement of all holi- days in connection with munitions production. Daily cost of war, six millions.	17
Armenia, Russians continue advance; cap- ture Kighi, an important junction on Erzerum- Kaiyurt road.	Gen. Smuts reports steady clearance of Usambara district; enemy forces driven down Pangani river.	Mr. Asquith makes short statement on Mesopo- tamia in House of Com- mons and refuses papers.	18
In Persia Russians are de- feated and driven back N. of Kermanshah by Turks. 1st Turkish Division discovered at Bir el Abd (Sinai).	.. .. .	.. .. .	19
Russians continue ad- vance in Armenia; they capture Gumishkhanek, on Trebizond-Erzincan road. Turkish aero- planes bomb Suez and Port Tewfik.	.. .. .	Debate on Mesopotamia campaign in both Houses of Parliament. An Anglo- French loan is made to Greek Government.	20
.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	21

1916. July.	WESTERN FRONT.	EASTERN FRONT.	SOUTHERN FRONT.
22	British attack along whole front from Pozières to Guillemont; violent fighting. French aeroplanes bomb Mülheim (Rhine) and other German towns.	Austrians, retreating before Sakharov, begin to evacuate Brody.	Italian success in the Dolomites; they take and consolidate the Roll Pass.
23	Second phase of Somme Battle begins. Intense fighting in and round Pozières; British recapture whole of Longueval, but Germans retake N. end of village. Outskirts of Guillemont twice change hands.	Kuropatkin's troops drive Germans back S.E. of Riga. Russians advance 12 miles near Kemmern.	.. ..
24	Struggle for Pozières continues; British gain some important advantages. Persistent German counter-attacks at High Wood and Guillemont. Near Estrées, French capture enemy battery. They take a redoubt W. of Thiaumont (S.W. of Donau-mont, Verdun).	Russians repulse Germans from Üxküll to Riga.	Italian advance on Asiag Plateau and Trentin border continues; after a night attack troops capture Monte Cismon.
25	With fresh reinforcements the Germans counter-attack near Longueval and Bazentin; are repulsed. Pozières almost entirely in British hands. British push along Albert-Bapaume road towards Hill 160. French progress S. of Estrées and N. of Vermandovillers. In Alsace a sharp attack N. of Altkirch is repulsed.	Sakharov again attacks Austrians E. of Styr and advances against Brody. Defeats von Linsingen on River Slonuvka.	The re-constituted Serbian Army comes into action on the Salonika front against the Bulgarian
26	The whole of Pozières village in British hands. British advance continues northwards towards Hill 160. French capture some fortified houses S. of Estrées.	.. ..	.. ..

ASIATIC AND EGYPTIAN THEATRES.	NAVAL AND OVERSEAS OPERATIONS.	POLITICAL, &c.	1916 July.
.. ..	.. ..	Gen. Maxwell's despatches on Irish rebellion published in <i>Times</i> . Silver badge granted for those disabled.	22
Russians steadily close in on Erzingan (Arm.); the Turks retreat.	Running fight in North Sea near mouth of Scheldt between British ships and six enemy destroyers; no decisive results. Naval force occupies Pangani (E. Afr).	M. Sazonov, Russian Foreign Minister, resigns, and is succeeded by M. Stürmer.	23
.. ..	In E. Africa, Gen. Northey defeats German southern detachment at Malangali; drives enemy towards Iringa.	Vote of Credit for £450,000,000, moved in Commons. British Memorandum in reply to American complaints regarding censorship of neutral mails, published.	24
capture of Erzingan; it formed the advance base for Turkish operations on Caucasus front).	.. ..	The protest of Mr. Gerard (U. S. A. Ambassador) against inhumanity at Ruhleben camp published in <i>Times</i> .	25
British-Italian car raid from Sollum.	Adml. Bacon's report on work of Dover Patrol published in <i>Times</i> .	Mesopotamia and Dardanelles Commissions (names of members) announced. Lord G. Hamilton and Lord Cromer respective chairmen.	26

1916. July.	WESTERN FRONT.	EASTERN FRONT.	SOUTHERN FRONT.
27	Fresh British gains at Delville Wood and near Pozières; fighting continues at Longueval. French make progress E. of Estrées. Germans make two strong attacks on French centre at Ville-aux-Bois, N. of Aisne, and in Champagne, W. of Prosnes.	Sakharov reaches Klekotov position, within 5 m. of Brody.	Hostile aeroplanes drop bombs on Bari and Otranto.
28	British capture whole of Delville Wood and Longueval village; make further progress near Pozières. Enemy raids near Neuve Chapelle repulsed. French gains W. of Thiaumont (Verdun). Zeppelin raid on E. Coast. No damage.	Sakharov enters Brody , having captured 40,000 prisoners and 49 guns in 12 days. Further N. Lesch and Kaledin attack on Upper Stokhod, crossing river at many points.	.. ..
29	Hand to hand struggle N. and N.E. of Pozières and High Wood. Two German attempts to recapture Delville Wood fail. Activity S. of Ypres and in Loos salient.	.. ..	.. ..
30	Combined Allied advance N. of Somme, from Delville Wood to the river. British make progress E. of Waterlot Farm and Trônes Wood; French reach outskirts of Maurepas. German attack on L. bank of Meuse repulsed.	In the direction of Kovel and in the region S. of the Dniester towards Stanislau, Russians still pursue Austrians.	Austrian attack in Tofana and in the Adige Valley repulsed. Austrians reinforced, attack three times in Travignolo Valley without success. Russian troops land at Salonika.
31	Zeppelin raid on E. and S.E. Counties; about 60 bombs dropped. No damage.	Russian advance on the Stokhod towards Kovel. Heavy engagements. Russians N. of Dniester have crossed Koropyets River.	In the Astico Valley (Trent.) Austrian attack on positions of Monte Cimone repulsed. S.W. of Castelletto, Austrian attack repulsed by Italians. In the Travignolo valley, Italians occupy Paneveggio.

ASIATIC AND EGYPTIAN THEATRES.	NAVAL AND OVERSEAS OPERATIONS.	POLITICAL, &C.	1916. July.
Russians advance towards Sivas (W. of Erzingan); a Turkish attack near Mosul is repulsed. Yanbo, port of Medina, captured by Grand Sherif of Mecca. Turks and Germans begin to move from Katiya line.	.. ..	Capt. Chas. Fryatt, of the G.E. liner "Brussels," is court-martialled and shot by German authorities in Belgium for attempt to ram German submarine.	27
Patrol engagements with Turks E. of Suez Canal.	.. ..	American Ambassador in London presents formal protest against the policy of the "Black List."	28
.. ..	Dodoma (E. Africa) occupied by British.	German Note to U.S.A. Ambassador at Berlin rejects British offer to permit passage of U.S.A. foodstuffs to Poland. Duke of Devonshire appointed Gov.-Gen. of Canada.	29
.. ..	British occupy Kikombo (E. Africa).	.. ..	30
The pursuit of the Turks from Erzingan (Armen.) continues in the face of a stubborn defence.	British occupy Saranda and Kilimatinde (Central Railway, E. Africa).	Prime Minister in House of Commons denounces murder of Capt. Fryatt; immediate action contemplated by Government. Mr. H. E. Duke becomes Chief Secretary for Ireland.	31

1918. Aug.	WESTERN FRONT.	EASTERN FRONT.	SOUTHERN FRONT.
1	N. of Bazentin-le-Petit, German attack repulsed. High Wood (Somme), German counter-attack W. of, failed. French capture strong work between Hem Wood and Monacu Farm. German attacks W. and S. of the Thiaumont work (S.W. of Douaumont, Verdun) repulsed.	.. .. .	.. .. .
2	German attack on Delville Wood (Somme) repulsed. German counter-attack on French at Estrées (S. Somme) repulsed. German trenches carried S. of Fleury (Verdun), 800 prisoners taken. British naval air-raid near Ghent.	German gas attack in region of Smorgon (E. Vilna) repulsed.	.. .. .
3	British gain ground W. of Pozières. French retake Fleury (Verdun) and make progress towards Thiaumont, 1,750 prisoners taken. Zeppelin raid over E. Counties. No damage.	Russians penetrate into Rudka - Mirynska (E. Kovell). Desperate fighting near Lyubashevo and Guledichi (E. Kovell).	.. .. .
4	British gain German second line system on a front of 2,000 yds. N. of Pozières, several hundred prisoners. Germans retake Fleury (Verdun) but lose it again to French. Furious German counter-attacks at Thiaumont work repulsed.	Fierce fighting in progress on the Graberko and Sereth. Russians take 1,300 prisoners. Germans by an enveloping movement regain Rudka-Mirynska.	.. .. .
5	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .

ASIATIC AND EGYPTIAN THEATRES.	NAVAL AND OVERSEAS OPERATIONS.	POLITICAL, &c.	1916. Aug.
.. .. .	.. .. .	Announcement in House of Commons regarding deaths among troops on trains from Karachi.	1
Turkish counter-attack takes Mush and Bitlis (Armen.).	Loss of Italian Dreadnought "Lionardo da Vinci," at Taranto, by fire and explosion (248 killed.)	Government attitude to Resolutions adopted by Allies at Economic Conference in Paris explained by Mr. Asquith (⁷¹). Two important State Papers on barbarity of Germans published (⁷²).	2
Russians capture Turk trenches at Ognut (Armen.). Turks advance to attack on Maj.-Gen. Hon. H. Lawrence's force at Romani (N. Sinai).	Belgians occupy Ujiji (Lake Tanganyika).	R. Casement hanged. Statement by Mr. Balfour <i>vs</i> Naval Situation on the 2nd anniversary of war. Prime Minister receives deputation from Miners, Railway Men, and Transport Workers (⁸⁰).	3
Turk attack near Romani (N. Sinai) beaten off (⁸¹).	.. .. .	.. .. .	4
British counter-attack Turks with success near Romani (N. Sinai). British pursuit continues for 18 miles (⁸¹). Turk attacks held in the region of Mush - Bitlis (Asia Min.). Successful Russian offensive continued 30 miles N. of Erzingan.	British forces in E. Africa begin simultaneous forward movement, through Nguru Mountains, etc., towards Morogoro.	.. .. .	5

1916. Aug.	WESTERN FRONT.	EASTERN FRONT.	SOUTHERN FRONT.
6	Slight British progress E. of Pozières towards Martinpuich. German attacks at Thiaumont work and in Vaux-Chapitre Wood repulsed (Verdun).	Russians gain heights and villages on right bank of Sereth and Graberko (S. Brody) and repel German counter-attacks.	Battle of Gorizia. Italian attack on Isonzo; several lines of trenches taken in Monfalcone sector, and nearly the whole of Hill 85; 3,600 prisoners and many m.g's. taken.
7	British attack outskirts of Guillemont. German attacks N. and N.E. of Pozières, repulsed. French advance N. of Hardecourt (N. Somme). French progress at Fleury and the Thiaumont work (Verdun).	Russian advance in Graberko - Sereth region. Heavy fighting, 2,000 prisoners taken. Russians capture Tlumacz (12 miles from Stanislaw) 2,000 prisoners taken.	Italian offensive continues Monte Sabatino, Monte San Michele and bridgehead of Gorizia captured, 8,000 prisoners, 11 guns and 100 machine guns taken. Austrian attacks beaten off by Italians on Asiago Plateau and in the Upper Cordevole Valley (Dolomites).
8	British move against Guillemont continues, line advanced 400 yds. French progress N. of Hem Wood (S. Somme). Germans, by violent counter-attack, regain trenches. Fierce fighting in Verdun region: Germans gain and lose Thiaumont work. Two German attacks beaten back E. of Monacu Farm (N. Somme).	Russians take Tysmienica (Stanislaw, Gal.), 7,400 prisoners.	Italians storm Mount Podgora (covering Gorizia).
9	Germans driven back and French advance N. of Hem Wood. Germans regain Thiaumont work. Zeppelin raid on E. Coast, ten killed, sixteen injured	Russians gain junction of Chryplin (Stanislaw).	Capture of Gorizia by Italians. Austrians pursued, 10,000 prisoners taken. Italians occupy hills on line Rosenthal-Vertoibica (Isonzo). Heavy Austrian attack beaten back on L. bank Isonzo.
10	British advance N.W. of Pozières.	Russians take Stanislaw and 8,500 prisoners. Russians cross the Sereth and repulse repeated enemy counter-attacks. Russians cross the Zlota-Lipa and advance on Halicz.	Allied offensive begins in Macedonia. French bombard Doiran (Serbo-Greek frontier), and occupy Hill 227, S. of Doiran.

ASIATIC AND EGYPTIAN THEATRES.	NAVAL AND OVERSEAS OPERATIONS.	POLITICAL, &C.	1916. Aug.
determined Turk attacks repulsed by Russians N. of the Upper Euphrates (Arm.) and in region of Mush-Bitlis. Russians driven back by the Turks E. of Kermanshah (Pers.) British occupy Katiya (N. Sinai).			6
diff fighting at Romani; British threaten Turkish flanks.		Admiralty deny allegation in German press that British Hospital Ships are being used as transports.	
Turks occupy Mush and Bitlis (Armenia). Turks abandon Oghratina and fall back to cover Bir el Abd (Sinai).		Portugal decides to extend her military co-operation to Europe.	8
Turks press back British cavalry E. of Romani (Suez), but are repulsed and lose heavily.			9
.. .. .		Mr. McKenna, in the House of Commons, spoke on the British financial position ⁽⁸²⁾ . British protest re shooting of Capt. Fryatt published.	10

1918. Aug.	WESTERN FRONT.	EASTERN FRONT.	SOUTHERN FRONT.
11	French capture German trenches S. of Maurepas. Long distance British air-raids into Belgium.	.. ..	Italians land at Salonika. Italians cross the Vallone and make progress on the N. edge of the Carso (Isonzo).
12	British advance on a mile front N.W. of Pozières. French gain the German third line system of trenches from Somme to Hardecourt. Hostile sea-plane raid on Dover. Seven injured.	Russians cross the Zlota-Lipa and occupy Mariampol. German retreat from the Strypa (E. Gal.)	Italians capture strong positions on N. edge of the Carso, and take 1,565 prisoners and make progress in Monfalcone sector. End of battle of Gorizia.
13	Grenade attacks in progress at Fleury (Verdun). French progress S.W. of Estrées.	German attack repulsed in region of the Stokhod (Volhynia).	Italian advance further on N. edge of Carso, and take 800 prisoners.
14	Great artillery activity N. and S. of the Somme.	Russians press retreating Austrians, Halicz (Gal.) threatened, and continue passage of the Zlota-Lipa.	E. of Gorizia, heavy fighting. Italian advance on the N. edge of Carso results in capture of enemy trenches and 1,400 prisoners.
15	The King returns from a visit to the Armies on Western front.	Another Russian force reaches Zlota-Lipa, S. of Brzezany (Gal.), and also Solotwina (W. Stanislaw).	Italians take more trenches E. of Gorizia.
16	British advance W. and S.W. of Guillemont. French take trenches on front of 11 miles, Cléry-Maurepas - Guillemont. French take a system of German trenches near Belloy - en - Santerre (S. Somme) on front of 1,300 yds., 1,300 prisoners.	Heavy Russian attacks W. of Sereth (Gal.). Total of Russian captures published (84).	Artillery activity on Isonzo.
17	Violent artillery fighting N. and S. of the Somme. Determined German attack on broad front, N.W. of Pozières, beaten off.	Strong enemy attacks beaten back by Russians on Zlota - Lipa (Gal.) front.	Lively artillery action on upper and middle Isonzo. Considerable activity along whole of Balkan front.

ASIATIC AND EGYPTIAN THEATRES.	NAVAL AND OVERSEAS OPERATIONS.	POLITICAL, &c.	1916. Aug.
Turks attack at Bayud (Sinai), and evacuate it.	German resistance broken at Matamondo (E. of Nguru Mountains, E. Africa); they retreat S.	.. .. .	11
Turks evacuate Bir el Abd (N. Sinai), losing together 4,000 pris- oners.	British occupy Mpapwa (E. Africa).	.. .. .	12
.. ..	H.M.S. destroyer "Lassoo" torpedoed or mined and sunk off Dutch coast.	.. .. .	13
Turkish offensive con- tinues W. of Hamadan (Persia).	.. .. .	Final meeting between Ital- ian and British delegates; complete understanding on economic questions.	14
.. ..	British clear of Nguru Mts., drive enemy force southward and east- ward (*). Naval forces take Bagamoyo.	.. .. .	15
. . .	.. . . .	Terms of new British War Loan to be raised in U.S.A. announced. Special Register Bill postponed.	16
.. ..	.. . . .	Rumania concludes agree- ment with Allies for intervention; favourable demonstration at Bu- charest.	17

1916. Aug.	WESTERN FRONT.	EASTERN FRONT.			SOUTHERN FRONT.
18	British advance from Pozières to Somme; ground gained towards Ginchy and Guillemont. French gain part of Maurepas and extend their gains S.E. Violent German counter-attacks N. of Maurepas beaten back by French. French take the whole of Fleury (Verdun) and make progress at Thiaumont.	..	..	..	Bulgarians having advanced through E. Macedonia, occupy several Greek forts.
19	Heavy fighting on Somme front. British continue to gain ground. German attacks at Fleury (Verdun) repulsed.	..	..	..	..
20	Great artillery activity on the Somme. British and French encounters all along the front.	..	..	..	Serbs throw back Bulgarians in Moglena sector (Balkans). General Allied offensive in Macedonia.
21	Considerable progress made on a front of half mile N.W. of Pozières. British within 1,000 yds. of Thiepval (Somme).	..	..	..	..
22	Two determined counter-attacks S. of Thiepval beaten off by British. Germans gain a footing in trenches held by French S. of Estrées (S. Somme). Heavy aerial fighting on Somme front.	Russians gain heights S. of Jablonica Pass (Carpath.). Enemy attack with gas S.E. of Vilna, repulsed.			Italian successes in the Dolomites. Allied offensive progresses in the Moglena and Doiran sectors (Maced.).
23	Fighting S. of Thiepval results in a slight British gain. Strong German attacks at Guillemont repulsed. Fierce artillery duel on French section of Somme front. French progress S. of Fleury (Verdun). Zeppelin raid on E. Coast, no casualties.	..	..	..	Activity on Salonika front especially on left flank.

ASIATIC AND GYPTIAN THEATRES.	NAVAL AND OVERSEAS OPERATIONS.	POLITICAL, &C.	1916. Aug.
.. ..	Gen. Northey occupies Lupembe (E. Africa).	.. ..	18
.. ..	German High Sea Fleet comes out, but retires in face of British forces ^(*) . H.M.S. "Nottingham" and "Falmouth," light cruisers, torpedoed and sunk; 2 German sub- marines destroyed. "Westfalen" sunk (?).	Crisis in Greece, owing to Bulgar occupation of Greek territory.	19
.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	20
.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	21
Asian offensive W. of Lake Van (Armenia).	Kilossa, on Central Rail- way (E. Africa), taken by British. Enemy falls back on Morogoro.	Mr. Lloyd George in the House of Commons gives survey of military situa- tion; announces 35 Zep- pelins destroyed by Allies.	22
Turks defeated at Rayat (Turco-Persian frontier); 300 prisoners. Rus- sians retake Bitlis (L. au).	Return of submarine "Deutschland" to Ger- many.	.. ..	23

1918. Aug.	WESTERN FRONT.	EASTERN FRONT.	SOUTHERN FRONT.
24	Further British advance towards Thiepval (N. Somme). Hard fighting on E. and N.E. edge of Delville Wood, ground gained and prisoners taken. German attacks W. of Ginchy (Somme) driven off. French capture whole of Maurepas and repulse violent German counter-attacks S. of village. Zeppelin raid on E. and S.E. Coast, nine killed, forty injured.	.. .. .	Italian progress in Dolomites.
25	Determined German attack S. of Thiepval repulsed. Germans active in Verdun region; violent German attack repulsed W. of Tahure (Champagne). Zeppelin raid on E. and S.E. Coast and London.	.. .. .	British warships bombard the forts of Kavall. Seres occupied by Bulgars.
26	British take a short length of German trench N. of Bazentin-le-Petit (Somme).	Russians make slight advance towards Halicz (Gal.).	Activity on left flank Salonika front. Serbs beat off Bulgarian counter-attacks N.W. of Kukuri and progress in Ostrov region. Gen. Moschopoulos appointed Chief of Greek General Staff in place of Gen. Dusmanis.
27	German attack in front of Fleury repulsed.	.. .. .	Ground gained by Serbs near Vetrenik (Salonika) in a general offensive.
28	Artillery activity on Somme front. French gain ground S.E. of Thiaumont work and repulse German attacks against Fleury and against a position near Vaux Fort (Verdun).	Rumanians and Austrians in contact in the passes of the Transylvanian Alps. Austrians withdraw N. of Kronstadt. Austrian monitors bombard Rumanian towns on the Danube.	Serbian progress E. of Cherna River.
29	British capture of German prisoners since the beginning of British offensive July 1st, 266 officers, 15,203 men, 86 guns, 160 machine guns.	Russians capture Mount Pantyr (N.W. of Jablonica Pass, Carpath.). Austrians retreat before Rumanian advance in Trans. Alps. Kronstadt, Petrozsény and Kezdivasarhely occupied by Rumanians.	.. .. .

ASIATIC AND EGYPTIAN THEATRES.	NAVAL AND OVERSEAS OPERATIONS.	POLITICAL, &c.	1916. Aug.
ush (Arm.) recaptured by Russians and 2,300 prisoners taken on way to Mosul.	H.M.S. "Duke of Albany," boarding s.s., torpedoed and sunk.	Conference at Calais on Franco-British war fin- ance ⁽⁸⁸⁾ .	24
.. ..	.. ..	Correspondence between British and Swedish Gov- ernments about the de- tentation of mail packets by either Government is pub- lished.	25
.. ..	British enter Morogoro (E. Africa).	.. ..	26
.. ..	British capture large artillery dump and oc- cupy Mgeta.	Rumania mobilises and de- clares War on Austria- Hungary. Greek protest meeting in Athens on King Constantine's policy.	27
ounters take place S. of Erzerum (Armenia). Gen. Maude succeeds Gen. Lake as C.-i.-C. in Mesopotamia.	.. ..	Germany declares War on Rumania. Italy declares War on Germany.	28
.. ..	Gen. Northey occupies Iringa.	v. Hindenburg appointed Chief of German General Staff in place of v. Fal- kenhayn and v. Luden- dorff, Chief Quarter- master-General.	29

1918. Aug.	WESTERN FRONT.	EASTERN FRONT.	SOUTHERN FRONT.
30	Somme, Bavarians surrender S. Martinpuich. British list of prisoners ⁽⁸⁷⁾		Tepeleni (Alb.) occupied by Italians. Venizelist revolution at Salonika.
31	British gas attacks at Arras and Armentières. Heavy German attacks between Ginchy and Bois Fourcaux.	Fighting at Halicz and E. of Lemberg; many prisoners taken in Lutsk area by Russians.	Buk (N.E. Drama, Maced. air raid on bridges.
Sept. 1	High Wood (Somme front), 4 German attacks failed.	Rumanians capture Hermannstadt. Fresh successful Russian advance in Volhynia.	Bulgars in possession of Greek forts ⁽⁸⁸⁾ .
2	Hoboken, near Antwerp, British drop bombs on shipbuilding yards.	Russians cross the Danube into the Dobruja.	.. .. .
3	Somme front, Ginchy and all Guillemont, with many prisoners, captured by British. Le Forest village, E. of Maurepas, Cléry-sur-Somme and German trenches taken by French. 13 airships raided English Eastern counties, one brought down at Cuffley, Essex ⁽⁸⁹⁾ . British defeat Prussian Guard attack at Thiepval.	Near Orsova on Danube, Austrians withdraw to W. bank of Cherna. The Dobruja entered by German and Bulgarian troops. Russians close to Zlota Lipa capture position near Brzezany, taking many prisoners. Russian success near Dorna Vatra (Carp.).	Constanza (Rum.) bombed
4	Somme front: French offensive continues, Barleux to S. of Chaulnes, many prisoners taken. French take village of Chilly.	Zlota Lipa front, Gen. Brusilov's troops successful, 19,000 prisoners within 4 days. Unsuccessful German gas attacks near Baronovichi (C.)	.. .. .
5	E. of Guillemont our line is carried forward 1,500 yds.; we hold most of Leuze Wood. Allies occupy whole of enemy's second line on the Somme.	7 miles S.E. of Halicz the Russians claim success; many prisoners taken. Polish autonomy granted by Central Powers.	In the Dolomites operations now developing the whole of Val Cismone free, Bucharest bombed by Bulgars.

ASIATIC AND EGYPTIAN THEATRES.	NAVAL AND OVERSEAS OPERATIONS.	POLITICAL, &c.	1916. Aug.
.. ..	Germans retire from Morogoro (German East Africa) over Ruwu river.	Turkey declares war on Rumania.	30
British cars raid and capture Senussi convoy 60 miles N.W. of Jaghub (Tripoli).	.. ..	Canadian casualties to date (pub. 22.9.16): 8,644 k. (or d.), 27,212 w., 2,005 missing.	31
Cormuk, N. Euphrates, captured by Russians. 5 bombs dropped on Port Said.	Athens: Naval demonstration of Allied fleet ⁽⁸⁹⁾ .	New York, value of German Mark at 30% discount. Bulgaria declares war on Rumania.	Sept. 1
.. ..	Athens: 3 German vessels seized at Piræus by Allies, Greek arsenal wireless seized.	Greece: Allies demand control of posts and telegraphs.	2
.. ..	Ghistelles (5 m. S.E. Ostend) British naval air squadron effectively attacks. Dar-es-Salaam, capital of German E. Africa, surrenders to British Naval Forces.	.. ..	3
of River Elen, W. of Lebizond, Russian offensive continues; over 50 prisoners. S.W. of Lake Nimrud, W. of Lake Van, British armoured cars engage Turkish forces.	.. ..	Athens reports that King Constantine will reconsider the attitude of Greece. The Greek Government accepts the three demands of the Anglo-French note.	4
British bomb Turkish aerodrome at El Arish (6 m. E. of Port Said).	.. ..	Mr. Balfour at Glasgow appeals to local trade unions re shipyard labour. Trade Union Congress at Birmingham rejects invitation of U.S.A. Federation of Labour, re "Terms of Peace" ⁽⁹¹⁾ .	5

1916. Sept.	WESTERN FRONT.	EASTERN FRONT.	SOUTHERN FRONT.
6	Somme front : British gain Leuze Wood. S.W. of Barleux and S. of Belloy, Gens.von Stein and Kirchbach make 10 attempts against the French, all hopelessly beaten by "75's" and "105" guns. Capture of Guillemont and advance to Ginchy completed.	.. .. .	.. .. .
7	.. .. .	Halicz (on the Dniester) on fire, and taken by Russians . Orsova (Austrian bank of Danube) occupied by Rumanians.	Tutrakan (on Danube, S.E. of Bucharest) captured by Bulgars ; the enemy claim 20,000 prisoners and 100 guns.
8	Somme, enemy attack French, Berny to S. of Chaulnes, no success. From Vermandovillers to Chaulnes, Germans make 4 massed attacks; the French take 200 prisoners. Marschall von Hindenburg reported visiting W. front for first time.	.. .. .	.. .. .
9	N. Somme: British capture Ginchy and make advance of 300 yds. E. of High Wood; N.E. of Pozières, take 600 yds. of enemy trenches. End of second phase. Before Douaumont, E. of Fleury, French carry whole system of German trenches. French airmen drop bombs on Rottweil (Württemberg).	Fall of Silistria (Danube).	.. .. .
10	British line advanced a mile E. of Guillemont, also 1,000 yds. E. of Ginchy. 5 enemy attacks on French line, Berny to region S. of Chaulnes, defeated.	Russian and Rumanian forces in contact. Austrian front withdrawn W. of the Valley of Gyergyó and Czík (Carp.)	British cross the Struma at Neoliori and places above the Tahinos Lake (Maced.). Corfu, Serbian Parliament assembles here, all ministers present.
11	Somme: British heavy artillery caused large fires in enemy ammunition depot, Grandcourt, N. of Pozières.	Bucharest: Gen. Averesco appointed to com. of 3rd Army. Russians capture Mt. Capel Kapul in Carpathians; many prisoners.	.. .. .

ASIATIC AND EGYPTIAN THEATRES.	NAVAL AND OVERSEAS OPERATIONS.	POLITICAL, &c.	1916. Sept.
Mazar (Sinai Pen.), British airmen raid camps, supply depots and camel lines, good results.	British checked N. of Kissaki (Uluguru Mts.)	Birmingham: Trade Union Congress insists on restora- tion of Trade Union cus- toms and practices after the war. New Zealand: Bill passed for Compulsory military service ; recruit- ing stimulated. Simla: Viceroy's important speech, <i>re</i> supply of labour to Colonies, and record of India's great services dur- ing the War (²²).	6
Baghdad railway, over Taurus Mtns. being con- structed by Turkish peasants, large bodies of Turkish troops moving to Aleppo, for Mesopo- tamia.	Kilwa (Kivinje), 135 m. S. of Dar-es-Salaam, and Kilwa Kissiwani, still further S., surrender to British naval forces.	Baron v. Schenck and other Germans and Aus- trians expelled from Athens.	7
.. ..	British naval aeroplanes bomb aerodrome at St. Denis Westrem (5 m. W. of Ghent).	.. ..	8
.. ..	Naval air raid on Ghis- telles, Handzaeme and Lichtervelde (Ostend).	Paris, during last week, French and British Minis- ters for War and Munitions held conferences. Cardiff: S. Wales railwaymen re- solve to strike, demand- ing increase of 10s. weekly on wages.	9
.. ..	.. ..	Mr. Lloyd George at Ver- dun, with General Dubois and M. Albert Thomas; Lloyd George's speech praising Verdun.	10
British defeat Turkish columns at Az Sahilan (Nazariya, Euphrates R.)	.. ..	Athens: M. Zaimis ten- ders resignation.	11

CHRONOLOGY OF THE WAR.

1916. Sept.	WESTERN FRONT.	EASTERN FRONT.	SOUTHERN FRONT.
12	Somme : French take S. of Combles to the river, Hill 145, Marrières Wood, all enemy trench system up to Bapaume-Péronne rd., and many prisoners. Bouchavesnes, and Hill 76, N. of Péronne, taken, and part of German 3rd line.	Dobruja : F.M. von Mackensen in supreme command of German-Bulgarian forces. Rumanians advance on Kronstadt (Brasso), their right flank joining Russians near Dorna Vatra.	4th Greek Corps of 25,000 men at Kavalla deserts (under Col. Hatzopoulos) to the Germans. Sent to Germany as "guests."
13	French carry by assault L'Abbé Wood farm, and trench system S. of Le Priez farm, S.E. of Combles, big success.	.. ..	Trieste bombed by 22 Caproni battle-planes. Serbians advance left of Allied line in Macedonia in direction of Florina and Monastir ; Sorovich occupied by Allies. (S.W. end of Lake Ostrovo).
14	Somme : S.E. Thiepval, on a front of 1,000 yds., British storm trenches, including the "Wunderwerk." French carry Le Priez Farm ; fruitless counter-attacks of a German division from Verdun front.	.. ..	British gain ground towards Machukova (S. of Gevgeli, Macedonia). W. of Vardar River (Serbia), Serbian troops storm Bulgar entrenchments. Kavalla (Greek Maced.) occupied by Bulgarians.
15	Great British advance (3rd phase) on the Somme, a 6-mile front to depth of 2 or 3,000 yds. Flers, Martinpuich, Courcellette, and whole of High Wood taken. New heavyarmoured cars (Tanks) used for first time, N. of Pozières to E. of Guillemont. French capture trenches S. of Rancourt, and system of trenches N. of Le Priez Farm, S. of Somme, E. of Deniécourt, &c.	.. ..	Lower Isonzo : Italians take San Grado, strong entrenchments towards Loquizza and E. of Oppacchiasella, and over 1,800 prisoners.
16	Somme, near Courcellette the British front advanced 1,000 yds. ; "Danube" trench taken and Mouquet farm (Thiepval) captured.	Halicz front, Russians capture a position right bank of Zlota Lipa and many prisoners. Along the Narajowka many Germans taken as well as Turks. In the Dobruja, Gen. Averesco (new C.-in-C. Rumanian Army) arrives at front. Rumanians occupy Baraoltu dominating railway from Brasso to Földvar (30 m. from Rumanian frontier).	.. ..

ASIATIC AND EGYPTIAN THEATRES.	NAVAL AND OVERSEAS OPERATIONS.	POLITICAL, &c.	1916. Sept.
.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	12
.. .. .	British occupy Mikindani (southernmost post in Ger. E. Africa).	Melbourne: Mr. Hughes' bill, referendum for con- scription in Australia, read first time. Verdun visited by President Poin- caré; various honours, including M.C., presented to town.	13
.. .. .	.. .. .	Popular indignation in Greece at Kavalla news.	14
.. .. .	Gen. Smuts' columns reach S. of Uluguru Hills, and join near, and occupy, Kissaki; Van Deventer approaching the Great Ruaha river towards Mahenge (E. Africa). Sudi Bay occupied by British naval forces.	.. .. .	15
.. .. .	Lindi (port in S. Ger. E. Africa) occupied by British.	Athens: New Cabinet formed under M. Kalo- geropoulos, expected to observe benevolent neu- trality towards Entente.	16

1916. Sept.	WESTERN FRONT.	EASTERN FRONT.	SOUTHERN FRONT.
17	S. Somme: French attack, taking Vermandovillers and Berny, Deniécourt surrounded, German reserves much cut up, many prisoners.	Rumanians between Petrozseny and Hatszeg. (W. Transylv.)	Italian success on the Carso.
18	S. of the Ancre, British advance, taking "Quadrilateral" between Bouleaux Wood and Ginchy, on a front of a mile, to a dept of 1,000 yds. French take Deniécourt.	Heavy fighting at Merisor (Transyl.), Rumanians moving towards Hatszeg. In Dobruja, Russo-Rumanians fall back to Rasova-Tuzla line.	Franco - Russian troops enter Florina (Maced.), enemy retreating on Monastir. Serbs occupy parts of Mt. Kaymakchlan.
19	Bad weather hinders both British and French operations.	Desperate fighting on Narajowka river, Halicz region. Germans claim success here and on Stokhod (Pripet); many prisoners. Heavy fighting in defile of Merisor (Transyl.) W. of Petrozseny. Battle lasts two days. Rumanians successful. Rumanians in Dobruja, holding the Rasova-Tuzla position, defending the railway Bucharest-Constanza, heavily engaged. In Galicia, heavy fighting for 3 days past (**).	The Serbo-Russian-French Army advances, making great turning movement in their march on Monastir.
20	Somme: German counter-offensive against French fails. From Combles to the river, an attack with 6 divisions suffered heavy losses. S. of the Ancre, Germans during night attacked New Zealand troops without success.	N. of Vulkan Pass, Transylvania, Rumanians fall back to S. of Petrozseny. Mackensen halts in Dobruja: Germans, Bulgars and Turks in retreat, after severe repulse. On the Stokhod severe fighting, near the Kovel-Rovno railway; enemy everywhere repulsed.	Italians advance E. of Gorizia, near Santa Caterina, and on the Carso, E. of the Vallone.
21	At Verdun, French take trenches S.E. of Thiaumont Work and over 100 prisoners. S. of the Ancre, during night, British troops advance between Flers and Martinpuich.	In Transylvania, Rumanian left held up near Vulkan Pass (S. of Petrozseny). Fighting in Kealeman and Gorgen mountains (Transyl.), Rumanians taking prisoners.	Allies pressing along the roads N. of Florina. Serbians within sight of Monastir.

ASIATIC AND EGYPTIAN THEATRES.	NAVAL AND OVERSEAS OPERATIONS.	POLITICAL, &c.	1916. Sept.
British attack and occupy Mazar (N. Sinai). Turks withdraw to El Arish.	.. .. .	.. .. .	17
British aeroplanes bomb enemy aerodrome in the Shumran bend (above Kut-el-Amara). British raid Birel Tawal (30 miles S. of El Kubri, Suez).	.. .. .	New South Wales : Political Labour League carries resolution expelling Prime Minister, Mr. Hughes, from the Labour move- ment.	18
.. .. .	Belgians (under Gen. Tom- beur) occupy Tabora. Allied blockade of the Greek Macedonian Coast, from R. Struma to R. Mesto.	M. Briand speaks against the dissident socialist faction of the Chamber.	19
.. .. .	Portuguese troops cross the Rovuma river, sep- arating German from Portuguese E. Africa ; enemy after feeble re- sistance abandon their trenches. British occupy Kiswere Port.	Greek Government de- mands from Germany the return of the 4th Army Corps surrendered at Kavalla and sent to Germany. Albanian Govt. (Essad Pasha) set up in Salonika.	20
..	German submarine de- stroyed at Hagios-Kos- mos (E. of Phaleron, Greece).	Paris : Gen. Duport gaz- etted Chief of the staff, staff attached to Ministry of War.	21

1916. Sept.	WESTERN FRONT.	EASTERN FRONT.	SOUTHERN FRONT.
22	British advance to E. of Courcellette. Strong British aeroplane raid on important railway stations, much damage done. Aeroplane raid on Kent, no damage.	Russians reported about 50 miles from Lemberg.	Left bank of Struma; British troops attacked, on our left Bulgar counter-attacks repulsed.
23	Big raid by German airships on England: 2 airships brought down (*).	.. .. .	.. .. .
24	Krupp's works at Essen bombed by 2 French airmen; 12 bombs dropped. S. of the Ancre, enemy made 3 attacks on our lines, W. of Lesbœufs, all failed.	A Zeppelin attacks Bucharest, and drops three bombs.	.. .. .
25	Lesbœufs and Morval captured, Combles hemmed in by Allies. French progress at Rancourt, Le Priez Farm and Frégicourt. Zeppelin raid by 7 airships on England; casualties, 43 killed, 31 injured (*).	Bulgarian right wing in Dobruja having retreated, enemy is fortifying new positions.	E. of Florina (N. of Greece) considerable Bulgarian forces attack the French beyond Armenohov. W. of Florina, French and Russian troops engaged, N. of Armensko, taking prisoners and machine guns.
26	Capture of Combles and Thiepval. British storm Gueudecourt, and cavalry pursue Germans. Quantity of stores and many prisoners taken. French advance E. of Combles and Rancourt, and enter wood of St. Pierre Vaast.	Vulkan Pass regained by Rumanians.	.. .. .
27	British storm Stuff Redoubt and advance N. of Flers to the E. of Eaucourt l'Abbaye. At Verdun German strong attack at nightfall against Thiaumont-Fleury front repulsed with great loss.	In the Jiu Valley (Vulkan Pass). Rumanian troops attack and repulse enemy who is retreating towards the N. and N.W. Rumanian Army occupies one-third of Transylvania as the result of one month's War.	.. .. .

ASIATIC AND EGYPTIAN THEATRES.	NAVAL AND OVERSEAS OPERATIONS.	POLITICAL, &c.	1916. Sept.
.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	22
.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	23
Sherif of Mecca reports he has forced Taif (60 m. S.E. of Mecca) to surrender; garrison Turkish, many prisoners, guns and stores.	.. .. .	Ottawa: The Canadian War Loan of £20,000,000. Extraordinary success, oversubscribed by sixteen millions.	24
Sir A. J. Murray's despatch of 1.6.16 (10.1 to 31.5.16) published.	.. .. .	Athens: M. Venizelos with members of his party leaves for Crete, after addressing long message to the <i>Times</i>, explaining his position and hopes. Tokyo: Mass meeting of the Doshi-kai (constitutional Unionist party) resolves to amalgamate the three parties supporting the Government.	25
.. .. .	Athens: Greek ships have joined the Allied fleet under Admiral du Fournet, the French C-in-C. Gen. Sir C. Crewe occupies Igalulu, E. of Tabora (E. Africa).	.. .. .	26
.. .. .	British naval aeroplanes attack sheds near Brussels.	Athens: Greek generals reported in favour of war. Interview with Mr. Lloyd George on the war is published in American papers (16).	27

1916. Sept.	WESTERN FRONT.	EASTERN FRONT.	SOUTHERN FRONT.
28	British attack Schwaben Redoubt on crest of Thiepval Plateau; most of it taken. They advance N. and N.E. of Courcellette, and between Martinpuich and Gueudecourt. French make progress between Frégicourt and Morval.	.. .. .	.. .. .
29	S.W. of Le Sars (on road to Bapaume), British take farm.	.. .. .	.. .. .
30	Thiepval ridge (except part of Schwaben Redoubt) all occupied. Advance S. of Eaucourt l'Abbaye.	Falkenhayn in Transylvania attacks the Roter Turm pass. Rumanian 1st Army retreats over Fogaras Mts. Great battle in Galicia (near Zlota Lipa and Brzezany) commences. Russians advance in Brody region.	British cross Struma river at Orliak and capture villages L. bank. Towards Florina, Serbs capture Mt. Kaymakchlan (25 m. E.S.E. of Monastir).
Oct. 1	British attack on line Eaucourt-Le Sars (on Albert-Bapaume road); all objectives taken on front of 3,000 yds., Eaucourt occupied. Prisoners, etc., to date (¹⁷). Zeppelin raid on E. coast, L31 down at Potter's Bar, 1 killed, 1 injured.	In region of Brody, Russians advance after severe fighting.	Italians take trenches in Transvenanzis Valley (Trentino). Serbs progress N.E. of Kaymakchlan, and occupy important Bulgar positions. British capture 3 villages on Struma front.
2	Germans regain footing in Eaucourt.	Rumanians rally S. of Roter Turm Pass (S. Transylvania.). On S. front cross Danube at Rjahovo (nr. Ruschuk) threatening Mackensen's rear. In Dobruja they attack and repulse Mackensen. On Zlota Lipa furious fighting continues. Russians take 1,000 prisoners, but front remains unchanged. On Brody - Zloczow road enemy claim recapture all positions lost on 30th.	In Kaymakchlan region Bulgars retire N. in direction Monastir. Bulgars evacuate Mt. Star-kov Grob. Bulgar counter-attack on Struma front repulsed by British.

ASIATIC AND EGYPTIAN THEATRES.	NAVAL AND OVERSEAS OPERATIONS.	POLITICAL, &c.	1916. Sept.
.. .. .		Proclamation by M. Venizelos in Crete.	28
.. .. .	Portuguese occupy Bay of Menasi (Germ. E. Africa)	Herr von Kühlmann, German Minister at the Hague, appointed Ambassador to Turkey. Greek Provisional Government announced by M. Venizelos and Admiral Condouriotis.	29
.. .. .		M. Venizelos, Adm. Condouriotis, and Gen. Danglis form Provisional Government in Crete.	30
.. .. .			Oct. 1
.. .. .		Further migration of Greek officers to Venizelos Provisional Government in Crete.	2

1916. Oct.	WESTERN FRONT.	EASTERN FRONT.	SOUTHERN FRONT.
3	.. .. .	Rumanian 2nd Army takes offensive near Fogaras and in region Roter Turm Pass. Northern Army (4th) L. wing, 12 m. S.E. of Maros Vasarhely, continues to advance. W. of Lutsk (Volhynia), objective Vladimir Volynski, Russians gain some enemy positions.	General Bulgar retreat on whole line Nidje Planina to Krushograd (Florina). After considerable fighting British take Yenikeui on L. bank Struma.
4	Germans driven out of Eau-court. French carry German line between Morval and St. Pierre Vaast wood.	Rumanian 2nd Army retreating, Fogaras evacuated. Rumanian progress in Dobruja. Troops who crossed Danube at Rjahovo withdrawn. Battle W. of Lutsk still in progress, enemy obstinately holds positions on Zlota Lipa (Gal.).	Allied forces reach Kenali (10 m. from Monastir). E. of Monastir, Serbs cross Cherna. British make progress (Struma) towards Seres. Italian success in the Travignolo Valley (Avisio region, Trentino).
5	British advance N.E. of Eaucourt. French make progress E. of Morval.	After 3 days' fighting Rumanian Northern Army achieve success in Parajd region. Austrians retire W. In Dobruja, Rumanian offensive continues. Lutsk battle in progress.	Italian success in the San Pellegrino Valley (Avisio, Trentino).
6	.. .. .	Falkenhayn's offensive extending E. against Kronstadt, Rumanian retreat continues. Russian activities removed from Volhynia to N. Gal.; fighting renewed at Brzezany (Zlota Lipa region).	Lively actions within 7 m. of Monastir. Gradual withdrawal Bulgarians from valley of Struma to mountains beyond Demirhissar and Seres. Strong enemy counter-attack on Busa Alta positions repulsed by Italians.
7	British and French advance on Albert-Bapaume road. British advance 1,000 yds. and capture Le Sars. French advance N.E. of Morval to within 200 yds. of Sailly.	Enemy retake Kronstadt and Szekeley. Rumanian forces withdrawing to frontier on whole line Predeal to Orsova.	British advance towards Seres continues (Struma front). Italians capture one of the peaks of the Busa Alta (Avisio, Trentino).
8	N. and E. of Courcellette, British line advanced, enemy attack Schwaben Redoubt and regain some trenches.	Germans occupy island in Danube near Ruschuk.	Artillery activity on whole Italian front. Italians inflict heavy losses on Busa Alta. Serbs occupy the Dobropolye summit (E. of Kaymakchlan).

TABLES, 1916.

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ASIATIC AND EGYPTIAN THEATRES.	NAVAL AND OVERSEAS OPERATIONS.	POLITICAL, &c.	1916. Oct.
.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	3
.. .. .	H.M.S. "Franconia," transport, and French troopship "Gallia" tor- pedoed in Mediterranean (several hundred lost).	Greek cabinet (M. Kalogero- poulos) resigns.	4
.. .. .	.. .. .	Germany and Austria an- nounce an "independ- ent" Kingdom of Poland.	5
.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	6
.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	7
.. .. .	Enemy submarine, U.53, outside Newport, Rhode Island, 9 vessels sunk. Atlantic Ports Intern'l. Merc. Marine orders no vessels to sail pending instructions.	.. .. .	8

1916. Oct.	WESTERN FRONT.	EASTERN FRONT.	SOUTHERN FRONT.
9	British make progress E. of Le Sars towards Butte de Warlencourt.	Enemy takes Törzburg (S.W. of Kronstadt). E. of Brzezany (Gal.) enemy assumes offensive, fighting on Volhynia front.	Allied forces in Macedonia advance on both wings. Serbs attack enemy's 3rd and last line of defence in Cherna loop, capture positions at Slivitza; Bulgarians retire N. of Brod. British advanced posts within 5,000 yds. of Seres. Italian offensive on the Isonzo front.
10	S. of Somme, French advance on 3 m. front and take all objectives, Bois de Chaulnes and Ablaincourt, and 1,400 prisoners.	Austro-German advance continues in Transyl. Gen. Averescu takes command of 2nd Army. Rumanians make stand in Predeal Pass (S. of Kronstadt).	On Struma front, Seres railway cut by British, enemy falling back to hills. Serbs gain footing in Brod (Cherna front). In Trentino enemy thrust back from N. slopes Mt. Pasubio. Italians clear whole plateau on Mt. Cormagnon. Battle of the Carso commences ; whole of enemy's first line, Hill 208 and Nova Villa taken by Italians. 5,034 prisoners.
11	French, after sharp fighting, repulse counter-attacks at Bois de Chaulnes (S. of Somme) and take 1,702 prisoners.	Stubborn fighting in S. Transyl. Passes, 4th Army (Northern) retiring.	French carry enemy's first lines W. of Gevgeli. On Carso front, Austrian second line attacked. Italian front carried forward 2,000 yds. in direction of Mt. Pecenka, attack on Veliki Hriak. Decisive fighting in Mt. Pasubio region. Italian line advanced to foot of Mt. Roite (farther border of Cormagnon).
12	British attack on 4-m. front between Eaucourt and Bapaume - Péronne road, line advanced 500 to 1,000 yds.	Enemy makes progress in Törzburg Pass, 4th Army retreat continues.	Fierce fighting round Brod (Cherna front). On Carso front enemy counter-attacks completely repulsed. Fierce fighting on Hill 208 and in Nova Villa; bag on Isonzo front from Aug. 6 to date, 30,881 prisoners.
13	Big Allied raid (40 aeroplanes) on Mauser factory at Oberndorf. Returns of prisoners (100).	Enemy check in Predeal and Buzeu Passes (S. Trans.).	British forces pushing forward on Struma front. Successful British raids on Doiran front. Fighting in Carso continues.

ASIATIC AND EGYPTIAN THEATRES.	NAVAL AND OVERSEAS OPERATIONS.	POLITICAL, &c.	1916. Oct.
.. .. .		New Greek Cabinet formed, Prof. Lambros, Premier; M. Zalocosta, Foreign Affairs; Gen. Drako, War. M. Venizelos arriving Salonika receives great ovation. Gradual constitution of Provisional Government. British Royal Commission on Wheat and Flour Control appointed.	9
Sheikh Ahmed es Senussi leaves Baharia Oasis for Siwa.		Peremptory Allied Note to Greece; Greek Government complies (**).	10
.. .. .		Mr. Asquith on "No patched-up peace."	11
Publication of Despatch of 12.8.16 from Lt.-Gen. Sir P. Lake relative to operations in Mesopotamia Jan. 19 to April 30, 1916.		Admiral du Fournet presents a supplementary Note to Greek Government, who comply with all demands (**).	12
.. .. .		Norway prohibits belligerent submarines from using her territorial waters.	13

1916. Oct.	WESTERN FRONT.	EASTERN FRONT.	SOUTHERN FRONT.
14	W. of Belloy-en-Santerre (S. of Somme) brilliant French attack on line of 1½ m., capture German first line, also Gémérmont, N.E. of Ablaincourt. French bombardment of Sailly-Saillisel (Bapaume - Péronne road) commences.	Enemy advance through Törzburg Pass and reach Rucar (6m. within Rumania). Frontier ridge at Predeal won by enemy and town burnt. Rumanians have now withdrawn from Transylvania , except in N.E. corner.	General indecisive attack by Allies on main Bulgar line (Maced. front). End of offensive in Carso. Italians consolidate all positions, line advanced 2 m.; Italians claim 8,000 prisoners.
15	British make progress in Schwaben Redoubt and Thiepval neighbourhood.	Intense fighting at Rucar. Artillery activity on Danube.	Seres shelled by British. Stubborn fighting on Cherna front. On Mt. Pasubio, Italians continue to advance.
16	French gain footing in Sailly (2 m. E. of Morval).	Fighting continues at Rucar. Rumanians give ground in Buzeu Pass. Enemy's offensive at Dorna Vatra (point of junction Rumanian and Russian armies in Moldavia) and Jablonitsa repulsed.	.. ..
17	French gain new group of houses in Sailly-Saillisel.	Rumanians maintain positions at Rucar, but retreat in the Gyimes Pass (Mold.); enemy penetrate 8 m. into Rumania and reach Agas. N. of Korytnitsa (24 m. W.S. W. of Lutsk), obstinate fighting, Germans claim trenches and 1,900 prisoners.	Fighting in Dobropolye region (N. of Kaymakchlan). Italians capture Tooth of Pasubio (Trent).
18	British make progress N. of Gueudecourt. French drive enemy out of Sailly. S. of Somme, French carry whole front between La Maissonnette Chateau and Biaches, facing Péronne.	Rumanians successfully attack enemy in Aluta (S. Trans.) region, Austrians do not take offensive again here until 28th.	Serbs take village of Brod and completely rout enemy. Strong enemy attacks in Doiran region repulsed by British.
19	French returns of prisoners. ⁽¹⁰¹⁾ .	Enemy check in the Transyl. Passes. Heavy enemy bombardment in Dobruja.	Further Serb successes N. of Brod. Sharp fighting Tooth of Pasubio (Trent.) Austrian counter-attacks repulsed.

ASIATIC AND EGYPTIAN THEATRES.	NAVAL AND OVERSEAS OPERATIONS.	POLITICAL, &c.	1916. Oct.
.. .. .	Russian submarine captures "Rodosto," Turk. armed transport in Black Sea.	.. .. .	14
British raid Magharah (S. Sinai).	.. .. .	Anti-Entente demonstrations in Athens.	15
.. .. .	.. .. .	In Athens Allies land reinforcements to maintain order, and take possession of 3 Greek warships not previously taken over. Admiral du Fournet hands fresh Note to Greek Government.	16
British raid and take Dakhla oasis (175 miles S.W. of Assiut).	.. .. .	.. .. .	17
.. .. .	"Alaunia," Cunarder, sunk. "München," small German cruiser, torpedoed by British submarine.	.. .. .	18
British raid and take Baharia Oasis (180 miles S.W. of Cairo).	E. Africa: Last enemy post N. of Central Railway cleared. Gen. van Deventer in touch with Gen. Northey. Enemy begins offensive in Iringa and Ruhuje River districts.	Conference of Allies at Boulogne, whereat Venizelos' Nat. Prov. Government in Crete receives recognition.	19

1916. Oct.	WESTERN FRONT.	EASTERN FRONT	SOUTHERN FRONT.
20	Heavy enemy attack on Schwaben and Stuff Redoubts (Thiepval plateau) repulsed.	Mackensen attacks on whole line in Dobruja, gains ground on E. and takes Tuzla.	.. ..
21	British advance line on 5,000 yd. front between Schwaben and Le Sars 500 yds., and take 1,018 prisoners.	In Törzburg Pass, enemy drives Rumanians 12 m. across frontier. Austrians 7 m. within Rumanian frontier through Buzeu Pass. In other Passes, Rumanians hold their ground. In Dobruja, Rumanians retiring; enemy take Toprosari and Kobadinu.	Weather breaks and fighting in the Cherna region dies down.
22	French carry ridge W. of Sailly. Aeroplane raid on Sheerness, no damage.	Evacuation of Constanza commences. Stiff fighting N. of Halicz (Gal.) for river heights.	Bulgars reinforced by Germans, counter-attack everywhere repulsed and lose ground (Cherna front).
23	British advance towards Le Transloy capture 1,000 yards enemy trenches, Weather breaks. Aeroplane raid on Margate; 2 injured.	In Predeal Pass (S. Trans.) Rumanian reverse, lose many prisoners. Fall of Constanza , enemy in front of Cerna Voda. Battle in Halicz dies down. Germans claim total repulse of Russians from W. bank of Nara-jowka.	.. ..
24	Verdun front: French attack on line of $\frac{1}{2}$ -m.; recapture village and fort of Douaumont and quarries at Haudromont, take 4,500 prisoners (French Army now back to positions held by it in May).	Enemy advances Törzburg region; fighting near Campulung. In Dobruja, Mackensen advancing N. and N.W. of Constanza, reaches Mejidia (on Danube-Black Sea railway); enemy claims 6,700 prisoners.	Serbs take heights on L. bank Cherna. To the W. communications established between Italian (at Koritsa) and the French (S.W. of L. Prespa).

ASIATIC AND EGYPTIAN THEATRES.	NAVAL AND OVERSEAS OPERATIONS.	POLITICAL, &c.	1916. Oct.
.. ..	E. Africa : Gen. Smuts reports enemy limited to S.E. portion of Colony of which all ports and main lines of approach held by Allies. Russian battleship "Imperatritsa Maria" sunk by internal explosion.	Greek Government agree to withdraw half Greek troops concentrated at Larissa and practically to place Greek Army on peace footing. German Note to Norway on her submarine policy. Revolution in Abyssinia.	20
.. ..	British submarine torpedoes German cruiser, Kolberg class, in North Sea.	Count Stürgkh (Austrian Premier) assassinated by Dr. F. Adler.	21
.. ..	Portuguese forces in E. Africa, 8 m. N. of Rovuma River, attack at Nakalala; enemy retires leaving munitions. Hostile seaplane visits Sheerness, afterwards shot down.	.. ..	22
r C. Dobell takes over command of Eastern (Sinai) force.	Severe fighting S.W. of Iringa (E. Africa). British mine-sweeper "Genista," sunk, fighting.	.. ..	23
.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	24

1916. Oct.	WESTERN FRONT.			EASTERN FRONT.	SOUTHERN FRONT.		
25	German counter-attacks at Verdun repulsed. Allied (British naval and French) air raid on steel works (Hagendingen) N. of Metz.			Enemy storm Vulkan Pass (W. Transyl.). Rumanians make stand in N. Passes. In Dobruja, Rumanians blow up bridge and abandon Cerna Voda, falling back towards N. Dobruja. Russian victory at Dorna Vatra (Mold.).	..	..	..
26	..	..	..	Enemy check in N. Passes (Transyl.). Enemy gain ground in S. Passes, — through Vulkan Pass now 20 m. within Rumania. In Dobruja, Rumanians now 24 m. N. of railway. British and French aircraft reach Bucharest.	..	..	..
27	..	..	..	Rumanian 1st Army in Jiu Valley (Wallachia) assume offensive, Rumanians holding positions in Passes. Russian centre (W. bank of Shchara, Minsk) compelled to retire to E. bank of river.	Serbs make progress in Cherna region.		
28	..	..	..	Rumanians successful actions in N. Transyl. Passes. In Jiu Valley, enemy retires leaving 2,000 prisoners.	Bulgar attack in force on Ormali (Struma front), repulsed with heavy loss		
29	Capt. Boelcke, German airman, killed.			In Jiu Valley, enemy in retreat. In Dobruja, Rumanians still retiring.	..	..	..
30	French take trenches N.W. of Sailly-Saillisel. S. of Somme: Germans retake N. part of La Maisonnette.			Enemy retiring in Jiu Valley and in Vulkan Pass. S.E. of Roter Turm Pass, enemy capture heights. Germans and Turks force back Russians near River Narajowka (Gal.). Latter advance towards Lutsk.	Violent fighting along whole line in Cherna region. Bulgar attack on Kalendia (Struma) repulsed.		

ASIATIC AND EGYPTIAN THEATRES.	NAVAL AND OVERSEAS OPERATIONS.	POLITICAL, &c.	1916. Oct.
Sir Reginald Wingate's despatch of 8 Aug. pub- lished describing revolt and conquest of Darfur (Jan., 1915 to 22.5.16).	Gen. Gil, with Portuguese, crosses River Rovuma, Germans cut communi- cations between Gen. Northey and Iringa and break through extended British line in following three weeks.	Greek Government issue decree disbanding class 1913 and the men called up on Sept. 10, and agree to transfer of 2 corps to Peloponnesus. Reported at Athens that Protecting Powers had sanctioned loan to Salonika Pro- visional Government.	25
.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	26
.. ..	10 Enemy destroyers raid cross-Channel transport. "Queen Mary" (empty) sunk, torp.-boat destroy- er "Flirt" missing, "Nubian" disabled, 2 enemy destroyers sunk.	.. ..	27
Fighting near Hamadan (Persia), Russians cap- ture 2 villages.	Donaldson liner "Mar- ina" sunk by submarine.	Venizelos' Provisional Gov- ernment installed at Sal- onika.	28
Sherif of Mecca pro- claimed King of the Arabs.	German subm. activity in the Ægean. Greek volun- teer transport "Angeliki" torpedoed.	Dr. Ernst von Körber ap- pointed Premier in Aus- tria.	29
.. ..	British drive enemy over Ruhuje, River, and re- pel them in Iringa dis- trict and at Lupembe E. Africa). Main body of enemy S. of Central Rail- way and about Rufiji river, Tabora force being near Iringa.	Increased wages demanded by Cardiff miners.	30

CHRONOLOGY OF THE WAR.

1916. Oct.	WESTERN FRONT.	EASTERN FRONT.	SOUTHERN FRONT.
31	.. .. .	Austrians checked at Törzburg, but successful in Predeal Pass. Russians repulse Germans in Narajowka Valley (Gal.), but fall back at Mieczyszców.	On Struma front, British take Barakli Juma (in front of Rupel Pass), also Kumli.
Nov. 1	German attack on Sailly-Saillisel repulsed by French. Allies advance N.E. of Lesbœufs. Germans evacuate Fort Vaux (Verdun). Franco-British captures to date (102).	Rumania: Gen. Sakharov takes command of Russians in Dobruja. Advance of Austrians in Törzburg, Predeal, and Roter Turm Passes.	Italians advance on Carso heights S.E. of Gorizia, taking over 8,400 prisoners.
2	British capture trench E. of Gueudecourt.	Austro-Hungarians attack in Predeal Pass; Rumanians pursue Austrians in Vulkan Pass (N. Wallachia front).	Italians occupy Făiti Hrib (dominating Kostanjevitsa—Isonzo front).
3	French advance to outskirts of Vaux and gain footing on crest.	.. .. .	Italians storm Mt. Volkovnjak and get within 220yds. of Kostanjevitsa
4	Verdun: French occupy Damloup.	.. .. .	.. .. .
5	French occupy whole of Vaux. Somme front N.: British progress and retreat near Butte de Warlencourt; attack on Le Transloy. French capture most of Saillisel and attack St. Pierre Vaast Wood.	Enemy success S.W. of Predeal and S.E. of Roter Turm Passes.	.. .. .
6	Somme front, N.: French progress in N. of St. Pierre Vaast Wood; In Saillisel Germans regain ground.	Fierce fighting S.E. of Roter Turm Pass.	.. .. .
7	British progress E. of Butte de Warlencourt and repulse German night attack W. of Beaumont Hamel (N. of the Ancre). French capture Ablaincourt and Pressoir, and advance to outskirts of Gomiécourt.	Russian success S. of Dorna Vatra (S. Bukovina). German attack in Prahova valley (Central sector); resume offensive in Vulkan Pass; repulsed in Tolgyes sector (Mold. front).	.. .. .

ASIATIC AND EGYPTIAN THEATRES.	NAVAL AND OVERSEAS OPERATIONS.	POLITICAL, &c.	1916. Oct.
..	British reorganised into 2 divisions (Hoskins and van Deventer), former about Kilwa, latter on Ruaha and Central Railway, Northey about Iringa.	.. .. ..	31
..	German submarine "Deutschland" arrives in U.S.A. (New London) for second time. Italian torpedo raid on Pola.	Appointment of Col. L. Stack as acting-Governor-General of Sudan and Sirdar.	Nov. 1
..	Dutch ss. "Oldambt" rescued from Germans by British scouting craft, 5 German destroyers put to flight. Russian fleet bombards Constanza (Black Sea).	Declaration of Labour Group at Petrograd to working classes (¹⁸³).	2
Major Huddleston occupies Kulme (Darfur).	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	3
..	Russian fleet bombards Constanza.	Norwegian Note to Germany; maintains right to forbid coasts to submarines.	4
..	German battleship torpedoed by British submarine in North Sea.	Germany and Austria announce Poland to be established as independent State (but keep a tight hand on her).	5
Defeat and death of Ali Dinar, ex-Sultan of Darfur at Giuba, near frontier of Wadai.	P. & O. liner "Arabia" sunk in Mediterranean by submarine (2 lost).	Appointment of Gen. Sir F. R. Wingate as High Commissioner of Egypt.	6
..	German attack at Kibata repulsed.	Presidential elections in U.S.A. result in return of Pres. Wilson.	7

1916. Nov.	WESTERN FRONT.	EASTERN FRONT	SOUTHERN FRONT.
8	Repulse of Germans at Saillisel.	Germans advance S. of Roter Turm Pass; capture Sardoui (16 miles S.)	.. ..
9	Aerial battle between 30 British aeroplanes and 36 to 40 Germans near Bapaume. End of 3rd phase of Battle of the Somme	Defeat of Russian centre at Skrobova (C.) 3,400 prisoners taken. Dobruja: Russo-Rumanians occupy Hirshova (right bank Danube) and Dunarea; fight for Cerna Voda Bridge.	.. ..
10	Somme, N.: British capture E. portion of Regina trench (N. of Thiepval). French capture several German trenches N.E. of Lesbœufs.	Serbs advance towards Monastir; carry Chuks heights, &c.	Review of troops by Greek National Government at Salonika.
11	British bombard Germans on the Ancre; French recapture most of Saillisel, and repulse German attack near Deniécourt.	Russo-Rumanians occupy Topalu (right bank Danube) and advance S.	Serbs seize Polog village.
12	French conquest of Saillisel completed. German attack near Berny (N.E. of Ablaincourt) repulsed.	Rumanian retreat in valleys of Aluta and Jiu; severe fighting near Orsova (Danube). Failure of Russo-Rumanians on Cerna Voda and retreat to Dunarea.	French and Serbs capture Iven (15 miles E. of Monastir).
13	Battle of the Ancre: British capture St. Pierre Divion (S. of Ancre) and Beaumont Hamel (N. of Ancre) and nearly 4,000 prisoners. 4th phase of Battle of the Somme begins.	German advance S. of Törzburg, Roter Turm and Vulkan Passes continued: capture of Candeshti (S. of Törzburg Pass) and Bumbeshti (Jiu Valley).	Serbs advance on Monastir, masking Bulgarian positions near Tapavci (15 miles E.S.E. of Monastir).
14	Somme, N.: British capture Beaucourt-sur-Ancre and advance E. of Butte de Warlencourt. Somme, S.: German attack at Ablaincourt and Pressoir largely repulsed.	Rumanians retreat S. of Vulkan Pass; and below Törzburg Pass; severe fighting in Prahova Valley (S. of Predeal Pass).	Allies advance on Monastir. Bulgars retreat on River Bistritza.
15	Somme, S.: Germans gain footing W. of St. Pierre Vaast Wood and E. part of Pressoir; fail to gain Ablaincourt.	Rumanian retreat continued; Germans bring heavy guns through Törzburg Pass and capture Targu Jiu (Jiu Valley).	Advance on Monastir: French and Serbs capture monastery of Jarakot; French and Russians at River Viro (4 m. S. of Monastir).

ASIATIC AND EGYPTIAN THEATRES.	NAVAL AND OVERSEAS OPERATIONS.	POLITICAL, &C.	1916. Nov.
.. ..	U.S.A. s.s. "Columbian" sunk by German submarine near Cape Finisterre.	Heavy deportations of Belgians by Germans under Decree of 3/10/16.	8
.. ..	Malangali post (E. Africa) attacked (8-12.11) and relieved.	Speech of v. Bethmann Hollweg <i>re</i> cause of War and League of Nations ⁽¹⁰⁴⁾ Speech of Mr. Asquith at Guildhall, London ⁽¹⁰⁵⁾ . French War Loan £454,000,000. Portuguese troops ready to leave for European front.	9
.. ..	British seaplanes attack Ostend and Zeebrugge. German destroyer attack on Baltic port (W. of Reval), driven off by Russians, 6-9 German destroyers sunk.	German Note to Greek Government <i>re</i> War Material ⁽¹⁰⁶⁾ .	10
British air raid on Beer-sheba and Maghdaba (100 miles E. of Ismailia).	.. ..	.. ..	11
.. ..	Portuguese occupy Lulindi. British defeat Germans at Malangali (G.E.A.).	.. ..	12
Cairo bombed. Little damage done.	.. ..	Appeal of Cardinal Mercier to civilised world against Belgian deportations by Germans ⁽¹⁰⁷⁾ .	13
Sir P. Lake's despatch of 27.8.16 (30.4 to 26.8.16) published.	.. ..	(British) Publication of White Paper <i>re</i> U.S.A. "Black List" Protest of July 28 ⁽¹⁰⁸⁾ . Pensions Bill introduced. Russian Duma meets.	14
Tunnel through Taurus range on Baghdad railway pierced.	British seaplanes bombard Zeebrugge and Ostend.	Appointment of Food Controller and control of bread foreshadowed. Russian official statement <i>re</i> Poland ⁽¹⁰⁹⁾ . Allied Conference in Paris.	15

1916. Nov.	WESTERN FRONT.	EASTERN FRONT.	SOUTHERN FRONT.
16	Heavy French and German air fights near Amiens. British line extended E. from Beaucourt, retreat from part of ground E. of Butte de Warlencourt. French regain ground E. of Pressoir.	Rumanian retreat continuing; severe fighting S.E. of Tolgyes, near Campulung, and in valleys of Aluta and Jiu.	.. ..
17	French Air raid by Capt. Beauchamp on Munich, crossing Alps, landing near Venice. End of the Battle of the Somme.	Battle of Targu Jiu (in Jiu Valley); Germans break Rumanian front.	Struma front: British capture Kavakli on left bank of Struma.
18	British advance N. and S. of the Ancre, outskirts of Grandcourt reached.	.. ..	Germans and Bulgars evacuate Monastir.
19	.. ..	Retreat of Rumanians in Jiu Valley where Germans reach Filiasa junction and Aluta Valley.	Capture of Monastir by French and Serbs, and advance E. and N.E. Germans and Bulgars retreat towards Prilep.
20	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
21	.. ..	Germans occupy Craiova (cap. of W. Wallachia).	.. ..
22	.. ..	Fighting near Orsova on the Cherna River.	Fierce fighting N. of Monastir.
23	.. ..	German advance on Bucharest. Mackensen crosses Danube at Islatz and Simnitza. On W. Germans take Orsova and Turnu-Severin; repulsed at Slatina (Aluta Valley) but cross Aluta near Caracula.	French and Serbs progress N. of Monastir, taking 3 villages.
24	.. ..	Mackensen crosses the Danube at Sistova, Islatz, etc.	.. ..

ASIATIC AND EGYPTIAN THEATRES.	NAVAL AND OVERSEAS OPERATIONS.	POLITICAL, &c.	1916. Nov.
Indian frontier raid: defeat of Pathans near Shabkadar (Peshawar valley) (aeroplanes used).	.. .. .	German announcement <i>re</i> Polish recruiting ⁽¹¹⁰⁾ . German reorganisation of aircraft forces ⁽¹¹¹⁾ .	16
Suez bombed. Waterpipe reaches Romani.	Raid of British naval aeroplanes and seaplanes on Ostend and Zeebrugge.	(British) Food regulations issued ⁽¹¹²⁾ . Note of French Admiral to Greek Government demanding delivery of War material.	17
.. .. .	Defeat of Germans at Lupembe (G.E.A.) by British. U.S.A. explanation <i>re</i> U.53 ⁽¹¹³⁾ .	Protest of Allies <i>re</i> Poland.	18
British raid and take Farafra Oasis (180 miles W. of Assiut).	.. .. .	French Admiral demands dismissal of Ministers of Central Powers and of their Allies from Athens.	19
.. .. .	.. .. .	Milk and flour regulations issued by British Board of Trade.	20
.. .. .	British hospital ship "Britannia" sunk by mine or torpedo in Ægean.	Statement in British press by Venizelos <i>re</i> Greek National Defence Movement ⁽¹¹⁴⁾ . Death of Emp. Francis Joseph , aged 86; succeeded by Archduke Charles, b. 17.8.87.	21
.. .. .	.. .. .	Protest of Belgium to Neutral Powers <i>re</i> deportations and forced labour.	22
.. .. .	German destroyers raid in Channel, N. end of Downs; little damage.	Provisional Greek Government at Salonika declares war on Bulgaria and Germany.	23
.. .. .	British hospital ship "Bræmar Castle" mined or torpedoed in Ægean.	Trepov succeeds Stuermer as Russian Premier. Du Fournet (Fr. Admiral's) ultimatum to Greece ⁽¹¹⁵⁾ .	24

1916. Nov.	WESTERN FRONT.	EASTERN FRONT.	SOUTHERN FRONT.
25	.. ..	German advance on Bucharest; fighting at Curtea de Arges and German occupation of Rymnik; on S. German advance towards Rosiori and Alexandria. Upper Aluta position turned.	.. ..
26	.. ..	Mackensen reaches Alexandria and is in touch with Falkenhayn.	French and Serbs capture Hill 1,050 (7 miles N.E. of Monastir).
27	Zeppelin raid on N.E. coast and N. Midlands (England), two Zeppelins brought down. 4 killed, 37 injured.	Germans advance on Bucharest, capture Curtea de Arges and Giurgevo and occupy Alexandria. Rumanians abandon Aluta line. Stubborn fighting by Orsova force.	.. ..
28	Mid-day raid on London by 1 aeroplane (subsequently shot down in France). 10 injured.	Russian success in Carpathians, heights E. of Jablonitsa Pass and E. of Kirlibaba captured.	Bulgars occupy Giurgevo (on Danube). Successful British raid near Macukovo (left bank Vardar, S.W. of Doiran).
29	.. ..	Germans capture Campulung and Piteshti (N.W. of Bucharest). Mackensen at Calugarino (17 miles S. of Bucharest). Russians' Carpathian offensive continues.	Austrians massing troops on Carso front. Fighting E. of Monastir continues in fog.
30	Crown Prince gives up command of German army on Verdun front. French aircraft bomb Thionville.	Germans force passage of River Neajlovu (16 m. S.W. of Bucharest). Russian repulse on Zlota Lipa (Gal.). Fighting in Bukovina.	General artillery action Italian front. Greek army reported marching N. Allied troops land at Piraeus.
Dec. 1	.. ..	Russians driven off Rukida and Kirlibaba heights (Carpath.). Rumanians retire S.E. from Campulung. Severe fighting S. of Pitesti. Rumanian Government moves to Jassy.	Vicenza bombed. Greek attack on Allied troops at Athens ⁽¹¹⁸⁾

ASIATIC AND EGYPTIAN THEATRES.	NAVAL AND OVERSEAS OPERATIONS.	POLITICAL, &c.	1916. Nov.
.		German Patriotic Auxiliary Service Bill presented to Reichstag (¹¹⁶).	25
E. Sinai railway reaches Mazar.	German naval raid near Lowestoft; armed trawler "Narval" sunk. Germans surrender at Ilembule (L. Nyassa); French b'ship "Suffren" sunk by submarine		26
Russians drive back Turks into Persia, taking much war material.	"City of Birmingham" sunk by German submarine (4 lost).		27
.	British seaplanes been bombing Drama and Bulgarian coast for 5 days. Brixham fishing fleet attacked by German submarine. 100 French sailors land at Piræus.	Greek batteries (to be surrendered to Allies) removed to Chalcis, etc. Military Govt. by U.S.A. officers of Dominican Republic proclaimed.	28
.	Adm. Sir J. Jellicoe announced First Sea Lord, and Adm. Sir D. Beatty C.i.C. of Grand Fleet. British seaplanes bomb Gereviz (Bulgaria).	Board of Trade takes over S. Wales coalfield from Dec. 1, 16. Protest of U.S.A. against deportation of Belgians.	29
Russians 30 m. S. of N. Persian frontier.		Greek Government refuses Adm. du Fournet's demand for surrender of guns. Greek Reserve officers called up. Lord Derby on New Volunteer Army (117).	30
Surrender reported of sons of Ali Dinar (late Sultan of Darfur); organised resistance ended. Publication of despatch of 11/10/16 from Sir A. Murray (operations 1/6-30/9/16).		Mr. Lloyd George declares his inability to remain in the Government (¹¹⁹).	Dec. 1

1916. Dec.	WESTERN FRONT.	EASTERN FRONT.	SOUTHERN FRONT.
2	.. .. .	Continued Russian offensive in Carpathians. Rumanian front: Heavy fighting at Cerna Voda (Dobruja); serious enemy pressure towards Bucharest.	Serbs carry strong Bulgar positions N. of Gumishta; Turks assist Bulgars at Seres and Drama. Armistice concluded at Athens; Allied troops withdrawn.
3	.. .. .	Severe fighting in Carpathian and Moldavian Valleys; Russians push up the Trotus. Rumanian retreat S.E.; heavily beaten by Mackensen on Lower Arges. Bulgars repulse Russian assaults in the Dobruja.	Outrages against Venizelists at Athens; 1,300 French troops landed at Piraeus, but re-embarked.
4	.. .. .	Fighting in Stanislaw and Tarnopol (Gal.). Russians capture peak commanding Jablonitsa Pass. Struggle continues round Bucharest.	French and Serbs advance eastwards of Monastir. Quieter at Athens; detachments (Allies) continue to re-embark.
5	.. .. .	Enemy counter-attacks in Carpathians. Mackensen's demand for surrender of Bucharest refused; enemy advancing on Ploeshti (oilfields); Rumanians abandon Predeal Pass; their Orsova rearguard gives battle on the Aluta.	Greece: Much unrest at Athens, but comparative order. Reservists concerned in attack dismissed.
6	Germans gain footing in salient, Hill 304 (Verdun).	Fighting in Volhynia, W. of Lutsk, round Tarnopol and Stanislaw (Gal.) and round Dorna Vatra (Bukovina). Fall of Bucharest , Ploeshti and Sinaia. Orsova rearguard on the Aluta capitulates (with 8,000 men).	Enemy activity on the Carso checked. Reciprocal air attacks on Trieste and Aquileia (Isonzo mouth). Hard fighting round Monastir. Royalists at Athens in control. British Legation prepares to leave.
7	French regain trenches lost on Hill 304.	Russians attack in S.E. Galicia. Fighting in Oituz and Trotus valleys. Rumanian retreat E. on all fronts; Wallachia in enemy's hands; latter checked on Moldavian frontier.	Heavy fighting in Monastir region. Action S. of Seres. Sir. G. Milne's despatch of 9.10.16 issued, covering operations on Salonika front, 9.7.16 to 8.10.16. Troops from the Morea concentrating round Athens. Persecution of Venizelists continues.

ASIATIC AND EGYPTIAN THEATRES.	NAVAL AND OVERSEAS OPERATIONS.	POLITICAL, &c.	1916. Dec.
.. .. Embargo on all Greek vessels in Allied ports. Greece declared in state of blockade.		M. Trepov, new Russian Premier, speaks in Duma. ⁽¹²⁰⁾ . Greek Government agrees to surrender 6 (subsequently 8) field batteries.	2
.. .. German submarines enter Funchal Port, Madeira, sink 3 ships and bombard town.		Mr. Asquith decides on reconstruction of Government. Wage dispute in S. Wales settled in favour of miners. Greek Government gives pledges to Allies.	3
reat aerial activity on Tigris front (Mesop.).	"Caledonia" (Anchor Line) torpedoed in Mediterranean by submarine. Crew saved, Capt. Blaikie prisoner.	The King approves of reconstruction of Government. Lord R. Cecil on situation in Greece ⁽¹²¹⁾ .	4
eported advance of Turks in Arabia to Yanbu Port.	Portuguese invested by Germans at Newala - escape over Rovuma River to Nangadi.	Resignation of Mr. Asquith , preceded by that of Mr. Lloyd George. Allies associate themselves with Belgian protest against German slave raids in Belgium.	5
.. .. Further German attacks on Kibata (E. Africa) repelled 7-15.12.		Cabinet Crisis: Mr. Lloyd George asked to form Administration. Greek Provisional Government at Salonika denounces Royalist Government at Athens as unrepresentative. Board of Agriculture given powers to acquire land.	6
African situation described ⁽¹²²⁾ . Sir P. Chetwode assumes command of desert (Sinai) column.	"Suffren," French b.s., reported lost with all hands.	Mr. Lloyd George becomes Prime Minister. Germany rejects Belgian protest as unfounded. Official complicity in late outrages at Athens confirmed. Entente Governments announce forthcoming Blockade of Greece.	7

CHRONOLOGY OF THE WAR.

1916. Dec.	WESTERN FRONT.	EASTERN FRONT.	SOUTHERN FRONT.
8	.. .. .	Heavy fighting in Galicia, in S. of Bukovina, and on Moldavian frontier. Rumanian force retiring on Bucharest from Sinaia captured at Ploeshti. Murman railway opened.	Allied Colonies leaving Athens.
9	.. .. .	Continuous fighting throughout Russian southern front. Germans claim capture since Dec. 1, of 70,000 Rumanian prisoners and 184 guns.	Bulgarians cross Danube near Silistria and Tutra-kan, capturing towns on left bank. Fighting near Monastir. Turk posts taken S. of Seres.
10	.. .. .	Stubborn fighting in Carpathians, S. Bukovina and Trotus Valley. Fighting N. of Ploeshti.	Bulgars capture bridge-head opposite Cerna-Voda. Fighting N. of Monastir.
11	Violent artillery action on Somme front. Preparatory French bombardment on Verdun front.	Enemy forces over the Jalomitsa River, N.E. of Bucharest.	.. .. .
12	General Nivelle succeeds Gen. Joffre as C.i.C. N. and N.E. French Armies. Gen. Joffre becomes Technical War adviser to War Cabinet.	Fighting continues round Tarnopol and Stanislaw (Gal.) and in S. Bukovina. With help of Russians, Rumanians rally on the Jalomitsa and S.W. of Buzeu.	Fighting near Monastir (Cherna bend). Venizelist troops land at Syra, which with other Cyclades comes under National Government.
13	Heavy bombardments on Somme front continue.	Rumanians again forced back from the Jalomitsa and the Ploeshti-Buzeu road. Enemy advances towards Braila and Galatz.	.. .. .
14	Heavy reciprocal raiding near Ypres.	Russians gain in Carpathian struggle, and along Moldavian frontier. Falkenhayn's forces enter Buzeu; Danube army over the Jalomitsa. All Wallachia cleared of Allied troops S. of Bucharest-Cerna Voda line.	Fighting near Monastir; strong artillery action in Lake Doiran zone.

ASIATIC AND EGYPTIAN THEATRES.	NAVAL AND OVERSEAS OPERATIONS.	POLITICAL, &C.	1916. Dec.
.. .. .	Greek Blockade effective from 8 a.m. Portuguese retire from Nangadi (E. Africa); Germans occupy it. Italian B'ship "Regina Margherita" blown up on Italian minefield.	Allies demand explanation of Greek troops concentrated round Athens.	8
.. .. .	Distress caused in Canary Islands by German blockade.	British and U.S.A. Ministers have audience of King Constantine. Formation of New War Cabinet and 3 new Ministries, and list of New Government. ⁽¹²³⁾ .	9
.. .. .	German merchant submarine "Deutschland" returns to mouth of Weser.	Allied Note to Greece demands demobilization.	10
.. .. .	Allied air-raids on Zebrugge.	German reply to U.S.A. Note re Belgian deportations. ⁽¹²⁴⁾ . Reported Venizelist rising in the Cyclades.	11
British feint on Sanna-iyat, and move on Shatt-el-Hai.	Vice-Adm. Gauchet succeeds Adm. Dartige du Fournet as C.i.C. Mediterranean Fleet.	Greek Minister in Paris conveys King Constantine's regrets for recent events at Athens. M. Briand completes his War Cabinet ⁽¹²⁵⁾ . German "Peace" Note to Allies ⁽¹²⁶⁾ .	12
British offensive on the Tigris; Sanna-i-Yat bombarded; British cross the Shatt-el-Hai and secure both banks.	Russian ships shell Balchik, to destroy mills supplying Bulgar army	Austrian Premier (Dr. Körber) resigns. Dr. v. Spitzmüller forms new Ministry. M. Briand sums up German "Peace" Note as "Heads I win, tails you lose."	13
British advance up the Shatt-el-Hai to within 2½ miles of Kut, and destroy (aeroplanes) Tigris pontoon bridges.	Naval aeroplanes bomb Kuleli-Burgas bridge (20 miles S. of Adrianople). S.S. "Westminster" and empty horse-transport "Russian" torpedoed in Mediterranean.	Allies present 24-hours Ultimatum to Greece ⁽¹²⁷⁾ . House of Commons asked for fifth Vote of Credit this financial year. ⁽¹²⁸⁾ .	14

CHRONOLOGY OF THE WAR.

1916. Dec.	WESTERN FRONT.	EASTERN FRONT.	SOUTHERN FRONT.
15	Gen. Nivelle launches great attack on Verdun front (N. of Douaumont); enemy front pierced to depth of 2 m.; Vacherauville, Poivre Hill (342), Louvemont and Les Chambrettes captured.	Enemy success on Tarnopol Railway, W. of Lutsk. Rumanian and Russians still resisting N. of Buzen, but retiring from Jalomitsa. Strong Russian defence on Moldavian frontier.	Enemy bombarding Monastir. Fighting on the Struma; repulse of Bulgars.
16	French take Bezonvaux and Hardaumont. 11,000 prisoners and much war material captured.	Russian positions between Kovel and Lutsk captured. Rumanian front enemy continues advance E. and N.E. In the Dobruja, Russians retire northwards.	Greece: Military evacuation of N. Greece begun under supervision of Allies.
17	German counter-attacks near Verdun; they recover Les Chambrettes.	Fighting continues in the Tarnopol region. Rumanians and Russians continue to fall back.	.. ..
18	Zouaves recapture Les Chambrettes. End of French offensive at Verdun.	Russian position between Kovel and Lutsk restored. Rumanians and Russians retreat towards Sereth line. Braila and Galatz threatened.	.. ..
19	.. ..	Enemy's advance from the west checked 30 m. from Braila. Russians in the Dobruja fall back towards Braila.	.. ..
20	.. ..	Severe fighting W. of Brody (Gal.). German advance on Braila.	Fierce local encounters in Cherna bend (Monastir).

ASIATIC AND EGYPTIAN THEATRES.	NAVAL AND OVERSEAS OPERATIONS.	POLITICAL, &c.	1916. Dec.
.. .. .	Naval aeroplanes bomb Razlovci, 37 m. E. of Istip (Serbia). British warships shell enemy at head of Gulf of Orfano (S.W. of Kavalla). In E. Africa, fighting still proceeding round Kibata	Greek Government accepts Allies' Ultimatum. Vigorous speeches in the Duma ⁽¹²⁹⁾ . German Minority Socialists' manifesto against "oracular utterances"; demand Government should state peace conditions.	15
Continued bombardment of enemy positions near Kut. Brit. Govmt. recognises "King of the Arabs" as King of the Hejaz.	Gen. Cunliffe's Nigerian brigade reaches Dar-es-Salaam.	Government decides to take over Irish railways, to satisfaction of Irish public. M. Bratianu forms Coalition Gov't. (Rum.).	16
Strong enemy cavalry attacks checked S. of Falahiya (Kut).	Fighting at Kibata continues.	Warrant issued by Greek Govt. for arrest of M. Venizelos. U.S.A. owing to Turkey's conduct to Syrians and Armenians, terminates extra-territoriality agreements.	17
British move round Sannai-Yat and reach Tigris above Kut, severing enemy's lateral communications and commanding river upstream of Khadairi Bend.	.. .. .	German "Peace" Note of 12/12 received at British and French Foreign Offices. Italian Chamber declares solidarity with Allies. Venizelos threatened with arrest for his Press articles.	18
.. .. .	.. .. .	Mr. Lloyd George's first speech as Premier ⁽¹³⁰⁾ on Govt. control of Shipping, National Service, &c. German assurance given re Capt. Blaikie ⁽¹³¹⁾ . British Govt. prepared to recognise agents of Venizelist (National) Government. Greek Government protests re Venizelist occupation of islands under Allies' protection. British safe conduct granted to Austr.-Hung. Ambassador (Count Tarnowski) from U.S.A.	19
Turks evacuate El Arish (N. Sinai) and fall back 20 miles S.E. of Magdhaba.	Germans retire from Nangadi (E. Africa).	German War Loan £535,000,000. President Wilson's Peace Conference Note handed to Belligerents ⁽¹³²⁾ .	20

CHRONOLOGY OF THE WAR.

1918. Dec.	WESTERN FRONT.	EASTERN FRONT.	SOUTHERN FRONT.
21	.. .. .	N. Russia : Fighting S. of Dvinsk. Also on S. Galician rivers. In Dobruja, Russians drive Bulgars into Lake Ibolota (Babadagh).	.. .. .
22	.. .. .	Rumania : Enemy concentrating at Ramnicu, Sarat ; hard fighting ; Russian retreat to Danube completed.	.. .. .
23	Hostile activity in Champagne.	Fierce struggle for Moldavian frontier positions. Russians from Dobruja retire to Bessarabia, leaving some troops at Macin (Braila).	Bad weather last fortnight on Italian front. Two successful British attacks along Doiran front (Maced.).
24	.. .. .	Battle continues near Ramnicu Sarat.	Lively British raids on Doiran front.
25	British take over more French line.	Severe fighting W. of Lower Sereth ; Macin bridgehead attacked.	.. .. .
26	General Joffre created a Marshal of France.	Heavy shelling of Russian positions in Galicia. Severe fighting along whole Rumanian front.	.. .. .
27	Big French air-raids on German industrial works (Rhineland, etc.).	Falkenhayn takes Ramnicu Sarat. In the Dobruja, the Bulgars seize position E. of Macin.	.. .. .
28	Heavy enemy attack on Mort Homme front (Verdun).	Enemy pursues northwards from Ramnicu Sarat and advances to S.E. British armoured cars engaged.	.. .. .

ASIATIC AND EGYPTIAN THEATRES.	NAVAL AND OVERSEAS OPERATIONS.	POLITICAL, &c.	1916. Dec.
British occupy El Arish. Turkish base removed from Shumran to Baghela (Tigris); but shipping at latter bombed by us.	Two British T.B.D.'s sunk by collision in North Sea.	Allies' new Note to Greece (1916). V. Spitzmüller (Austria) unable to form Cabinet; duty entrusted to Count Clam Martinic.	21
British positions S. of Kut consolidated; second air raid on Baghela; also on Beersheba.	British ships again shell mouth of Struma (Gulf of Orfano).	King's Speech to Parliament (1916). Swiss Note to Belligerents to support U.S.A. peace efforts.	22
British capture Magdhaba (Sinai), destroying practically whole Turk. force of 3,000. Further success to the S. at Mitla Pass and Abu Aweigila.	Hostile naval night-raid in Straits of Otranto. No material damage.	Count Czernin succeeds Baron Burian as Foreign Minister (Austria).	23
.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	24
Armenian front: fighting round Van.	Combined offensive (in E. Africa) by Genls. Northey and van Deventer begins, pushing enemy E. and S.	King's Christmas message. Tsar replies to German Peace overtures (1916). Premiers of self-governing Colonies and Indian representatives invited to War Conference. Coalition Government formed in Rumania, including M. Take Jonescu.	25
Mesopotamia: Weather broken; operations much hindered.	Naval aeroplanes bomb Turk. camps at Galata (Dardanelles). Naval air-raid on Zeebrugge.	Germany's reply to President Wilson's Note of 20.12 handed to U.S.A. at Berlin (1916). Austria-Hungary delivers similar reply.	26
.. ..	Naval seaplanes destroy Chikaldir Bridge (Baghdad Railway) Gulf of Alexandretta. French battleship "Gaulois" torpedoed in Mediterranean.	Three Scandinavian Governments agree to present Note to Belligerents in support of peace efforts. Franco-British Agreement re temporary administration of Togoland.	27
Armenia: Turks driven S. of Van.	.. ..	Germany hands appreciative reply to Swiss Note.	28

CHRONOLOGY OF THE WAR.

1916. Dec.	WESTERN FRONT.	EASTERN FRONT.	SOUTHERN FRONT.
29	Issue of Sir D. Haig's despatch dealing with Somme Battle (¹³⁷)	Heavy fighting continues on Moldavian frontier; some enemy progress in the Oitoz valley. Enemy advance N. and E. from Ramnicu Sarat continued.	.. ..
30	.. ..	Very heavy fighting on whole Rumanian front. Enemy progress at various points in mountains and S.E. of Ramnicu Sarat, but checked between here and Focsani. Bulgars and Turks advance slowly towards Macin.	.. ..
31	.. ..	Further enemy progress in Moldavian mountains and W. and S. of Focsani. Bulgars fail in attack on Braila bridgehead, but carry positions E. of Macin.	.. ..

ASIATIC AND EGYPTIAN THEATRES.	NAVAL AND OVERSEAS OPERATIONS.	POLITICAL, &c	1916. Dec.
.. .. .		French and British ministers, in Conference for last 3 days, arrive at complete agreement. Murder of Russian monk Rasputin ⁽¹³⁸⁾ . Sitting of National Socialist Congress in Paris ⁽¹³⁹⁾ .	29
.. .. .		Greek Note to Allies requests raising of the Blockade. Southern Slav Committee issues declaration at Coronation of Austrian Emperor ⁽¹⁴⁰⁾ . Allies reply to "Peace" Note of Enemy Powers forwarded to U.S.A. Government ⁽¹⁴¹⁾ . Spain declines to second President Wilson's proposal.	30
Magharah Wells, Hassana and NakhI (Sinai) cleared of enemy.		Entente Note to Greece calling for reparation for events of Dec. 1 and 2, with other demands ⁽¹⁴²⁾ .	31

RÉSUMÉ OF MAIN EVENTS IN 1916.

Jan. 10 to Feb. 20	..	Russian offensive in Armenia against Erzerum (captured 16.2).
" to July	..	Baratov's campaign in Persia.
" 13	..	Austrians enter Cettinje.
" 15	..	Russian unsuccessful offensive against Bukovina ends.
" 20 till April	..	Operations against the Senussi in Western Egypt.
Feb. 18	..	Conclusion of successful Cameroons campaign.
" 21 to Aug. 3	..	Powerful German attacks on Verdun, eventually unsuccessful
Mar. to May	..	Successful British operations in E. Africa.
" 9	..	Germany declares war on Portugal.
" 18 to April 14	..	Russian offensive about L. Naroch.
Apr. 18	..	Russians capture Trebizond (Black Sea).
" 20 to May 1	..	Irish Rebellion.
" 23 to Dec. 23	..	Sinai advance (battle of Romani, 3 to 9.8).
" 29	..	Fall of Kut-el-Amara.
May 14 to June 27	..	Great Austrian offensive v. the Trentino; successful at first.
" 21	..	British lose Vimy ridge.
" 26	..	Bulgarians occupy Fort Rupel with Greek acquiescence.
" 31—June 1	..	Battle of Jutland.
" and June	..	Troubles with Greece.
June 1 to 25	..	Turkish offensive in Armenia.
" 4 to Aug. 11	..	Brusilov's great Russian offensive in Galicia and the South (capture of Lutsk, 6.6; Buczacz, 8.6; Dubno, 9.6; Czernowitz, 17.6; Kolomea, 29.6; Brody 28.7; Stanis- lau, 10.8; taking 358,602 prisoners).
" 5	..	Lord Kitchener drowned.
" 14	..	Allied Economic Conference in Paris.
July 1 to Nov. 19	..	Great Franco-British offensive on the Somme (capture of numbers of villages; Germans driven back 5 to 7 miles).
" 25	..	Russians capture Erzincan.
" 28 to Aug. 25	..	Severe Turko-Russian fighting in Armenia.
Aug. 1 to Nov. 3	..	Heavy fighting on Isonzo front (Ital. capture Gorizia, 9.8, and advance their lines).
" to Dec.	..	Renewed troubles with Greece.
" 10 to Nov. 20	..	Allied offensive in Macedonia (capture of Monastir, 19.11).
" 15 to Sept. 20	..	Shcherbachev's attack in E. Galicia, checked.
" 28	..	Rumania declares war on Austria-Hungary.
" 29	..	Germany declares war on Rumania.
" 29 to Oct. 6	..	Rumanian offensive in Transylvania, and Bulgar-German attack in South (fall of Turtukai, 6.9; Silistria, 9.9).
" 30	..	Venizelist revolution in Salonika.
Sept. 1	..	Bulgaria declares war on Rumania.
" 17	..	Greek Corps kidnapped at Kavalla.
Oct. 4 to Dec. 23	..	Austro-German counter-offensive in Rumania (Transylv. cleared of Rumanians by 10.10; fall of Constanza, 23.10; of Cerna Voda, 25.10; of Orsova, 23.11; of Bucharest, 5.12; and conquest of Wallachia.
Nov. 6	..	Final defeat and death of Sultan Ali Dinar of Darfur.
" 7	..	President Wilson re-elected.
" 9 to 18	..	British offensive on the River Ancre.
" 27 to Dec. 31	..	Russians drive Turks into Persia.
Dec. 1	..	Allied fiasco at Athens.
" 7	..	Mr. Lloyd George succeeds Mr. Asquith as Premier.
" 11	..	M. Briand French Premier.
" 20	..	President's Wilson Peace Note to Belligerents.
" 21	..	British occupy El Arish.
" 26	..	German reply to Note of 20.12 proposes Peace Conference.

APPENDICES, 1916.

(¹) Jan. 1.—Gen. Ivanov began an offensive at the close of December and the beginning of January on a 250-mile front from the Pripet Marshes to the Rumanian frontier. Heavy losses were suffered on both sides and no decisive results obtained, but the offensive gave the Allies time to consolidate their position at Salonika.

(²) Jan. 1.—Russian aim in the northern sector was gradually to push the Germans out of their positions before Riga and Dvinsk: by constant local attacks they deprived the Germans of the winter's rest promised to them by Hindenburg.

(³) Jan. 4 & 5.—"Baralong" case. German Government in autumn of 1915 accused crew of the British auxiliary cruiser "Baralong" of shooting the crew of a U-boat, sunk on Aug. 19, 1915. Sir. E. Grey offered to submit the case to an impartial tribunal, if the Germans would submit three specific cases of outrages by German sailors to the same tribunal (4.1.16). Germans rejected this offer (14.1.16) on the ground that the cases had already been investigated in Germany.

(⁴) Jan. 4.—Lord Derby reported that out of some five million men of military age not already in the forces over one half had offered themselves for enlistment or attestation. The remainder, including 650,000 single men, unattested and unstarred, justified the application of compulsion.

(⁵) Jan. 5.—Military Service Bill, introduced by Mr. Asquith to redeem his pledge of Nov. 2, 1915, that married men would not be called up until after single men, provided that unattested single men and childless married men of military age should be regarded as having attested; that service should be for the duration of the war; that Ireland should be exempted, etc.

(⁶) Jan. 10.—The offensive suddenly launched by the Grand Duke Nicholas culminated in the capture of Erzerum in February. The Turks were forced to withdraw troops from Europe, and pressure on the Salonika front was reduced.

(⁷) Jan. 11.—The French took military possession of Corfu to provide a resting-place for the Serbian army, threatened with starvation in Albania. The ministers of the Entente had previously addressed a Note to the Greek Government, which protested but offered no active opposition.

(⁸) Jan. 15.—Von Papen, German Naval Attaché at Washington, was expelled from the United States as a *persona non grata*. His papers, seized at Falmouth, contained a cheque-book showing payments to German agents. Photographs of the counterfoils of these cheques were published, with notes on the payees, showing their connection with various outrages in the United States.

(⁹) Jan. 27.—The Chief of the Imperial General Staff was made responsible for the issue of orders regarding military operations, which responsibility had previously rested with the Secretary of State.

(¹⁰) Feb. 9.—Losses in 18 months were estimated at 2,700,000: army in the field, 3,600,000: a total of 6,300,000, to be deducted from a total of 9,000,000 believed to have been available at the outbreak of war. Of these 700,000 would be needed for internal duty, etc.

(¹¹) Feb. 9.—M. Skouloudhis, Premier, protested against Allied occupation of Corfu and Kara Buru. M. Gounaris, in reply to the assertion that while Premier he had made proposals to the Entente amounting to departure from neutrality, defended his policy and declared that the interest of the State prevented him from explaining why the Army was not demobilized.

(¹²) Feb. 10.—Montenegro had asked for an armistice in order to bring up reinforcements: the request was refused. The Austrian peace terms were then rejected; the King went to France, one of the Princes and three Ministers being left to continue resistance.

(¹³) Feb. 10.—Warns U.S.A. that all armed merchant vessels will be treated as belligerent ships, and warns neutrals that no responsibility is taken for their safety.

(¹³) *Feb. 14.*—The Entente Ministers declared that Belgium would be represented at the Peace Conference and that no peace would be made without the restoration and indemnification of Belgium.

(¹⁴) *Feb. 15.*—Mr. Asquith announced further taxation to meet war cost of five millions per diem: British army estimated to be ten times the size of the original Expeditionary Force; situation in Mesopotamia improved. Lord Kitchener announced that the Mesopotamian campaign would be controlled by War Office henceforth.

(¹⁴) *Feb. 15.*—United States said to be blindly stumbling towards war: "one official declaration of disapproval (of violation of Belgium) would have made the States directors of conscience and morality for all neutrals."

(¹⁷) *Feb. 19.*—Protest against doubts of the good faith of King Constantine. Statement that Greece has never declared that she will not depart from neutrality.

(¹⁸) *Feb. 21.*—King Constantine described the result of the interview as most satisfactory: the Entente need never fear hostile action from Greece.

(¹⁹) *Feb. 21.*—Supplementary vote of £120,000,000, bringing year's war votes up to £1,420,000,000: vote for next financial year £300,000,000, bringing votes of credit up to £2,032,000,000.

(²⁰) *March 1.*—Import duties increased from 5% *ad valorem* to 7½%; no change in cotton duties; export duties on tea and jute; increase in salt tax; incomes over 5,000 rupees (£333) to pay 1/3 in £, instead of 9d.

(²¹) *March 1.*—Paris Conference to consider trade after the war; possibility of special *post bellum* trade relations between the Allies; resources of the British Empire not to be exploited as in the past by Germany; Empire knit together by war, etc.

(²²) *March 2.*—No fault found with tribunals, but system of exemptions criticised, especially in the case of agriculturists; stronger measures needed to get men; women must take the place of men.

(²³) *March 3.*—Senator Gore proposed to warn Americans not to sail in armed merchantmen belonging to belligerents: resolution postponed by 68 votes to 14. A victory for President Wilson's policy.

(²⁴) *March 3.*—Revelation of a German plot to produce sabotage and interfere with output of munitions: said to be organised from Lugano by a German ex-Consul. Enquiries in Switzerland gave no ground for intervention by Swiss authorities.

(²⁵) *March 6.*—Purpose of visit to enlighten Russia as to England's war effort.

(²⁶) *March 7.*—British Navy held command of the sea; no enemy cruiser at large; naval air service ten times larger; programme of late Admiralty Board maintained; Navy stronger except in armoured cruisers; personnel doubled since 1914, and tonnage increased over a million.

(²⁷) *March 8.*—Criticism of German answer to charges brought against the German Navy (cf. Appendix 3).

(²⁸) *March 9.*—Lord Montagu urges the setting up of an Air Board, the building of more powerful machines, construction of better anti-aircraft guns, etc.

(²⁹) *March 11.*—Scandinavian Governments will continue to act together and to maintain neutrality; agreement reached on "some special questions"; impression that the results of the Conference were small.

(³⁰) *March 11.*—Germany was forced to adopt the submarine by England's refusal to ratify the Declaration of London; England had rejected United States proposal to allow free passage of food ships for non-combatants and was trying to starve Germany; English merchantmen armed for offence; English blockade illegal; contraband unduly extended, mails interfered with, neutrals oppressed, etc. Therefore, Germany unable to use submarines merely according to provisions of the Declaration of London.

(³¹) *March 14.*—Revision of Exemptions intended; unmarried men employed on munitions to be reduced to a minimum; pensions for those discharged owing to illness contracted on service; four-fifths of full pension for those discharged owing to illness aggravated by service; measures for providing better defensive weapons for home bases and better anti-aircraft guns; supply of aeroplanes greater than that of engines and pilots.

(³²) *March 16.*—Sir George Askwith, Chairman of Conference, decided that all miners must become members of recognised unions, to prevent reduction of output; compulsion to be used if necessary; difficulties to be reported if necessary to the Chief Industrial Commissioner.

(³³) *March 16.*—Von Tirpitz was appointed Secretary of the Navy in 1897; previously in command in Far East; introduced the first Navy Bill, 1898; rather a politician than a sailor; aim to create a German Navy able to meet the British Navy; advocate of unrestricted submarine warfare.

(³⁴) *March 19.*—Four seaplanes over Dover, Ramsgate, Margate and Westgate; little material damage; 14 killed, 26 wounded; one raider brought down at sea by Flight Commander Bone, R.N.A.S.

(³⁵) *March 21.*—Loyalist crowds demonstrated against Sinn Fein premises; police stopped disturbance but were fired on from Sinn Fein headquarters; three police wounded; four Irish volunteers arrested.

(³⁶) *March 27-28.*—England represented by Mr. Asquith, Sir E. Grey, Mr. Lloyd George, Lord Kitchener, and Sir W. Robertson. Opening session devoted to military questions; afternoon session to economic questions. Arranged for an economic conference and a permanent committee in Paris; measures to be taken to relieve pressure on tonnage.

(³⁷) *March 30.*—Resolution in favour of free use of submarines adopted by all parties, except the Socialists represented by Herr Ledebour, as being an effective weapon against the British conduct of war.

(³⁸) *April 4.*—Mr. McKenna stated that expenditure for 1915-6 had been 1,559 millions, 31 millions less than estimate; revenue 337 millions; deficit made good by war loans, sale of exchequer bonds, Treasury bills and the Anglo-French American loan. Estimate for 1916-7, 1,825 millions; revenue 502 millions; new taxes on amusements, matches and mineral waters; proposed tax on travel dropped; owing to rise, income tax varying up to 5/- in the £; 50%-60% increase in taxes on sugar, cocoa, coffee, motor cars and excess profits.

(³⁹) *April 5.*—Despatch covered period from middle of April to end of September, 1915, and deals with operations on Persian border, the Lower Euphrates and the Tigris, including the first battle of Kut.

(⁴⁰) *April 7.*—German food prospects declared to be good; Allies had refused to consider peace in September, 1915; Polish question would be solved by Germany and Austria; guarantees required that Belgium would not be used as a base against Germany; nations subject to Russia between Baltic and Volhynian swamps to be freed.

(⁴¹) *April 10.*—Despatch covers period Oct. 28, 1915 to Jan. 9, 1916; deals with withdrawal of Allied troops from Gallipoli and the landing at Salonika, to the time of the withdrawal within the Greek frontier.

(⁴²) *April 10.*—Report is signed by Mr. Justice Younger and covers first six months of 1915; deals with the epidemic of typhus, when the German medical staff fled and four English medical officers coped with the disease in a camp of 15,000 prisoners.

(⁴³) *April 12.*—Note states that the submarine commander believed that the vessel torpedoed on March 24 was a mine-layer; that the pictures of the "Sussex" do not resemble those of the vessel attacked, and that the "Sussex" must therefore have been sunk in some other way; Germany is ready to submit the case to a mixed tribunal.

(⁴⁴) *April 14.*—Note demanded punishment of submarine commander responsible for the attacks on the "Sussex" and other steamers attacked without warning; a full indemnity; guarantees for the future; delay would mean the breaking off of diplomatic relations.

(⁴⁵) *April 17.*—Committee held that there was no case for extension of Military Service Act to all men of military age, but suggested extension of the Act to include those reaching the age of 18; the retention of time-expired regulars; further combining of single men; perseverance with existing methods of recruiting.

(⁴⁶) *May 1.*—Casualties: Military and Constabulary, killed, 124; wounded and missing, 397; civilians, killed, 180; wounded, 614.

(⁴⁷) *May 4.*—Germany had exercised great restraint in use of submarines and cannot abandon this weapon of self-defence against England; will not sink vessels without warning and without saving life, unless there is resistance or an attempt to escape; U.S.A. to insist that Great Britain ceases to interfere with sea-borne trade.

(⁴⁸) *May 8.*—U.S.A. unable to discuss suggestion that the safety of American citizens should be made dependent on the conduct of other Governments.

(⁴⁹) *May 10.*—Germany admitted torpedoing of "Sussex" by a German submarine; commander of U-boat punished; indemnity offered to injured American. Admitted it also to Spain, May 13.

(⁵⁰) *May 10.*—Members of Commission: Lord Hardinge, Sir Montagu Shearman, Sir Mackenzie Chalmers.

(⁵¹) *May 10.*—Mr. Hughes argued in favour of industrial re-organisation to win the war and secure fruits of victory; war was a matter of life and death for labour.

(52) *May 11.*—Mr. Asquith announced the execution of twelve Irish rebels and his own approaching visit to Ireland (73 sentenced to penal servitude, and 6 to imprisonment for life).

(53) *May 15.*—The Allies are fighting for a free Europe; Prussia for control over Europe; no coalition against Germany before the war; no truth in German charges against Great Britain; war must be avoided for the future if humanity is to be saved.

(54) *May 17.*—America anxious to avoid war but may be forced to intervene; must in any case have a voice in the peace settlement.

(55) *May 17.*—Other members, Major Baird, Lord Sydenham.

(56) *May 18.*—Freedom of the seas, as interpreted by Germany, meant paralysis of the sea power of other nations; Great Britain and U.S.A. interested in maintaining unimpaired rights of sea power.

(57) *May 19.*—Mr. Birrell stated that Sinn Fein had first been a literary movement but became revolutionary; strengthened by inclusion of Sir E. Carson in Government; a serious danger in March, when Mr. Birrell applied for troops to be sent to Ireland.

(58) *May 22.*—No peace until Germany has been punished; durable peace must be based on international right effectively guaranteed.

(59) *May 23.*—No distinction between Prussia and Germany; Great Britain had been militarist at Fashoda, in Algieras, etc.; annoyed at Germany preventing war over the Bosnian crisis; Lord Haldane had been offered a neutrality agreement which would have secured peace; Germany would make peace on basis of security against attack.

(60) *May 24.*—Great Britain could only make peace in concert with her Allies; no truth in the statement as to British conduct at the time of the Bosnian crisis; Germany must recognise that the Allies are not defeated; France has a special right to be heard as to peace negotiations.

(61) *May 25.*—In the King's message on magnificent response of the people, it is stated that 5,031,000 have voluntarily enrolled since beginning of war.

(62) *May 26.*—No interference with American mails can be tolerated; stocks, bonds, etc., to be regarded as merchandise; correspondence to be unmolested.

(63) *May 27.*—Alliance between Great Britain and Russia is eternal and based on community of interest; Russia has no aggressive aims against Sweden or her other European neighbours; Poland to be autonomous.

(64) *May 27.*—Causes of the war are not the concern of the United States; America ready to mediate on lines of settlement of immediate interests between belligerents and formation of a universal league to secure freedom of the seas and prevention of war without a first attempt at arbitration.

(65) *May 29.*—Extracts from correspondence of British Ambassador at St. Petersburg in 1909 show that Great Britain was opposed to war on behalf of Serbian claims; war was averted by Russian reluctance to press those claims to the point of war.

(66) *May 31.*—Battle of Jutland; four stages (i.), Admiral Beatty engaged with von Hipper until approach of von Scheer is reported; (ii.), Beatty steams N. to join Jellicoe, pursued by whole German Fleet, and is joined by advanced guard of Grand Fleet under Admiral Hood; (iii.), Von Scheer retreats; (iv.), June 1, Germans escape during night. British loss: "Queen Mary," battleship; "Indefatigable" and "Invincible," battle-cruisers; "Defence," "Black Prince" and "Warrior," cruisers; "Tipperary," "Ardent," "Fortune," "Shark," "Sparrowhawk," "Nestor," "Nomad" and "Turbulent," destroyers. Rear-Admirals Sir R. Arbuthnot and Hon. H. Hood went down with their flagships. German loss at least: two Dreadnoughts, one "Deutschland," "Lützow," battle-cruiser; five light cruisers; six destroyers; one submarine.

(67) *June 5.*—H.M.S. "Hampshire" was proceeding to Russia with Lord Kitchener and his staff, Lt.-Col. Fitzgerald, Gen. Ellershaw, Mr. H. O'Beirne, Sir H. F. Donaldson and Mr. Robertson. She struck a mine and sank off the Orkneys; twelve survivors; 75 bodies, including that of Col. Fitzgerald, washed ashore.

(68) *June 6.*—Rations supplied do not contain enough to support life; parcels from England sent at random without consideration of the prisoners requirements.

(69) *June 10.*—Government said to be out of touch with the country and blamed for reverses in the Trentino.

(70) *June 12.*—Riots directed against Venizelos and the Entente; instigated by secret police and no attempt made to stop them; belittled by the Greek Government.

(71) *June 14 and 21.*—Lord Crewe, Mr. Bonar Law, Mr. Hughes (Australia), Sir G. Foster (Canada), British Representatives. Eight Allied States represented. It is recommended that during the war period stringent measures be taken to restrict enemies' supplies and trade; in period of reconstruction, enemy to be denied most favoured

nation treatment for a period to be fixed ; protective measures against enemy trade to be taken by the Allies ; peace period, Allies to be made independent of enemy goods, and new patent laws to be drawn up.

(74) *June 19.*—Nineteen members instead of thirteen ; Signor Boselli, Premier ; Baron Sonnino, Foreign Affairs ; Signor Orlando, Interior ; Signor Bissolati, War, etc. ; a Coalition Ministry pledged to carry on the war.

(75) *June 20.*—Despatch describes attack on Kilimanjaro ; first phase ending with capture of Moschi ; second phase continuing to capture of Usambara ; operations nearing completion.

(76) *June 21.*—Great Britain, France and Russia, with Italian approval, demand complete demobilisation of Greek Army ; guarantee of benevolent neutrality ; dissolution and new elections ; dismissal of certain police officials.

(77) *June 22.*—Deals with operations against the Senussi who had imprisoned the crews of the "Tara" and "Morina" and attacked Sollum ; they were defeated December, 1915 and January, 1916 ; Said Ahmed, their chief, escaped. Despatch also describes Turkish attack on Suez Canal, February, 1915.

(78) *June 26.*—Demobilisation to take effect from July 1 ; half the 1913 class to remain with the colours until August ; other half until the 1915 class is called up.

(79) *July 3.*—The Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the causes of the Easter rising in Ireland (April 24, 1916) consisted of Lord Hardinge of Penshurst (Chairman), Mr. Justice Shearman and Sir Mackenzie Chalmers. The terms of reference were to inquire into the causes of the outbreak and into the conduct and degree of responsibility of the civil and military executive in Ireland in connection therewith.

The report deals with : (1) The constitution of the Irish Executive in so far as it is concerned with the maintenance of law and order ; (2) The legal power vested in that Executive ; (3) The history of events leading up to the outbreak of April 24th, with observations thereon.

Discussing the system of Executive Government the report points out that in practice all power and responsibility are taken from the Viceroy and vested in the Chief Secretary who, by the necessity of attending Cabinet meetings and answering questions in the House of Commons, is forced to spend most of his time out of the country.

Reviewing the police organisation, the report shows how there are two separate forces in Ireland, under separate commands ; viz. : the Royal Irish Constabulary and the Dublin Metropolitan Police ; the former armed and quasi-military, the latter unarmed ; consequently when armed rebellion broke out in Dublin the police had to be withdrawn from duty. The Commissioners think that if the Irish system of Government be taken as a whole it is anomalous in quiet times and almost unworkable in times of crisis.

The Commissioners summarise at some length the causes of the outbreak, the Sinn Féin campaign and all the incidents which lead up to the rising of Easter, and they come to the general conclusion, " that the main cause of the rebellion appears to be that lawlessness was allowed to grow up unchecked, and that Ireland for several years past has been administered on the principle that it was safer and more expedient to leave law in abeyance if collision with any faction of the Irish people could thereby be avoided." The Commissioners are of opinion that the general danger of the situation was clearly pointed out to the Irish Government by the military authorities, on their own initiative, but the warning fell on unheeding ears ; and further they are of the opinion " that the Chief Secretary as the administrative head of the Government in Ireland is primarily responsible for the situation that was allowed to arise and the outbreak that occurred."

(78) *July 8.*—The object of the Russo-Japanese Agreement of July, 1916, was the maintenance of peace and the safeguarding of special Russian and Japanese rights and interests in the Far East. The text is to the following effect : Article 1. Japan will not be a party to any political arrangement or combination directed against Russia. Russia will not be a party to any political arrangement or combination directed against Japan. Article 2. : Should the territorial rights or the special interests in the Far East of one of the contracting parties recognised by the other contracting party be threatened, Japan and Russia will take counsel of each other as to the measures to be taken in view of the support or the help to be given in order to safeguard and defend those rights and interests. This treaty is a sequel to the Russo-Japanese arrangements concluded in July, 1907, and July, 1910.

(79) *Aug. 2.*—The French Government issued a Yellow Book, describing the inhumanity of the Germans towards the people of the occupied French territory. The evidence contained therein was summarised in a Note that the French Government despatched

to neutral Powers. A British Blue Book contains the evidence of German atrocities perpetrated in the African campaign. The title is "German Atrocities and Breaches of the Rules of War in Africa" (Cd. 8306).

(⁸⁰) Aug. 3.—The Deputation (from Miners' Federation, National Union of Railway-men, and National Transport Workers' Federation) placed before him proposals for dealing with demobilisation problems after the war. The main points of Mr. Asquith's reply were:—(1) War pledges as to the restoration of trade union practices are obligations of honour and indisputably valid. Arbitration provisions for establishments not covered by Munitions Act are being considered. (2) Government to provide special machinery to deal with labour now employed as substitutes. (3) Demobilisation to be gradual and military difficulty to be considered. (4) Local committees to take a large part in the demobilisation.

(⁸¹) Aug. 4-9.—The attack by a Turkish army about 14,000 strong began early on the morning, August 4. The enemy drove at our front and tried to envelop our southern flank. He failed disastrously. On our flank our cavalry led the enemy into sandhills where they were shattered by our counter-attack. At dawn on August 5th the pursuit began.

Late in the evening our Territorial infantry carried a strong rearguard position. The pursuit was pressed for 18 miles, Katiya-um-Aisha basin cleared of invaders and 45 officers and 3,100 men taken prisoners.

(⁸²) Aug. 10.—Mr. McKenna submitted a balance sheet for the end of the financial year on the assumption that the war continued until March 31st, 1917. His estimates worked out at: Total indebtedness, £3,440,000,000; Advances to Allies and Dominions, £800,000,000; National Indebtedness, £2,640,000,000; National Income (about) £2,500,000,000 or perhaps £2,600,000,000; Capital wealth, £15,000,000,000.

(⁸³) Aug. 15.—Lt.-Gen. Smuts's despatch of August 16 shows that the German force in E. Africa is being driven southward and eastward. From Dar-es-Salaam inland the enemy still holds some 200 miles of the railway, but General Smuts's forces are only 25 miles N. of the line, while from the W. General Van Deventer continues to advance. From the S. General Northey is nearing Iringa.

(⁸⁴) Aug. 16.—The Russian official announcement of the total of their captures from the beginning of their offensive in June to August 12th amounts to 7,757 officers, 350,845 men, 405 cannon, 1,326 machine guns, with hundreds of bomb-throwers and ammunition-wagons.

(⁸⁵) Aug. 19.—The Secretary of the Admiralty made the following announcement on August 21, 1916: "Reports from our look-out squadrons and other units showed that on Saturday, 19th inst, the German High Sea Fleet came out, but, learning from their scouts that the British forces were in considerable strength, the enemy avoided engaging and returned to port. In searching for the enemy we lost two light cruisers by submarine attack, H.M.S. "Nottingham" and H.M.S. "Falmouth." . . . One enemy submarine has been destroyed and another rammed and possibly sunk. There is no truth in the German statement that a British destroyer was sunk and a British battleship damaged."

(⁸⁶) Aug. 24.—At the Conference at Calais among the French representatives were the Prime Minister, M. Briand, and the Minister of Finance, M. Ribot. Among the British representatives were the Prime Minister, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the Lord Chief Justice. A complete agreement was arrived at on all the subjects with which the Conference dealt. An arrangement was concluded with regard to payments abroad and the maintenance of the exchange between the two countries.

(⁸⁷) Aug. 30.—Since July 1st, the British captured on W. front 266 officers, 15,203 men, 86 guns, 160 machine guns, etc. Also 121 German aeroplanes destroyed on Allied front during August.

(⁸⁸) Sept. 1.—Bulgarian spoils in Greek Macedonia. The Bulgarians obtained possession of 17 forts without firing a shot. These cost over £4,600,000, whilst they contained large quantities of munitions and provisions and over 100 guns, including several long-range Schneider and Canet cannon.

(⁸⁹) Sept. 1.—At Athens a naval demonstration by 23 warships and 7 transports anchored four miles outside the Piræus occurred. French Admiral in command of the squadron which came from Salonika. A semi-military rising at Salonika, organised by Greek patriots, led to the disarming of the local garrison by General Sarrail.

(⁹⁰) Sept. 3.—Early on Sunday (the 3rd) 13 airships raided the Eastern Counties of England; three got near the outskirts of London: at Cuffley, near Enfield, one fell in flames, all the crew being killed. This makes the 7th Zeppelin destroyed during the

present year. The experience of all previous raids was surpassed; measures taken for the protection of outer London came as a great surprise to the people. Four persons killed, and 12 injured, reported; no military damage. The airship that fell was attacked by Lieut. Wm. Leefe Robinson, R.F.C., given the V.C. He had been in the air for two hours and had previously attacked another airship.

(⁹¹) Sept. 5.—The Trade Union Congress at Birmingham decided to reject by a majority of 2 to 1 an invitation from the American Federation of Labour to take part in an International Labour Congress, proposed to be held after the War, and at the same place as the Congress of belligerent nations, to settle the terms of peace. The Delegates refused to parley with the Socialists of Germany and her Allies.

(⁹²) Sept. 6.—The Viceroy showed how India in the last two years has supplied and kept up to strength large forces in France, and had also sent troops to E. Africa, Egypt, Mesopotamia, Muscat, and Aden. The Indian Army had proved to be a great Imperial asset. From India 2,600 combatant officers had been withdrawn: to replace them the Indian Army Reserve of officers had been raised from 40 to 2,000. Recruiting had been excellent, more men having joined since the opening of the war than the entire strength of the Indian Army in August, 1914.

(⁹³) Sept. 19.—In Galicia for last three days past heavy fighting took place. Gen. Shcherbachew's Army advanced nearly 44 miles since the start of the present operations from the winter line. Since August 31st, 25,000 prisoners taken (8,000 being Germans), and 22 guns, some of them heavy.

(⁹⁴) Sept. 23.—German airships, probably 12, made a raid on London and the Eastern, S. Eastern, and E. Midland counties. Two were brought down, one in flames. The crew of one set fire to their craft and then surrendered. The casualties due to the raid were 40 killed, 130 injured. The airships brought down were the new naval Zeppelins, L.32 and L.33.

(⁹⁵) Sept. 25.—Another air raid on England occurred on the 25th. Seven airships took part, the South, East, and S. East coasts, and the N. Midlands being visited. The killed numbered 43, and the injured 31.

(⁹⁶) Sept. 27.—Interview with Mr. Lloyd George published by Mr. Roy W. Howard, President of the United Press of America. The Secretary of State for War declares Britain has only now begun to fight, "The whole World must know that there can be no outside interference at this stage. There are no quitters among the Allies, and never will be. 'Never again' has become our battle-cry."

(⁹⁷) Oct. 1.—Since July 1, British captures amounted to 588 officers, 26,147 men; 29 heavy guns, 92 field guns, 103 trench mortars, 397 machine guns. Of 38 German divisions engaged, 29 were withdrawn exhausted or broken.

(⁹⁸) Oct. 10.—Admiral du Fournet, in command of Allied Fleets, summoned the Greek Government to surrender to him by mid-day, Oct. 11, the whole of the Greek Fleet. Larger units to be disarmed and crews reduced to one-third; smaller units to be handed over as they were; certain coast batteries to be disarmed, mails and Piræus-Larissa Railway to be placed under control of Allies.

(⁹⁹) Oct. 12.—Du Fournet presented a Supplementary Note demanding (1) Control by the Allies of the police in Greece, (2) Prohibition of the carrying of arms by citizens, (3) Prohibition of despatch of war material to Thessaly, (4) Lifting of the embargo on the export of wheat from Thessaly.

(¹⁰⁰) Oct. 13.—Latest official returns of prisoners:—Germans in British hands, 729 military and 150 naval officers, 36,165 soldiers and 1,976 sailors; total, 39,020. British in German hands:—Altogether, 30,101.

(¹⁰¹) Oct. 19.—German prisoners captured by the French on the Somme, July 1 to Oct. 12, number 40,125.

(¹⁰²) Nov. 1.—Franco-British captures, since July 1, amount to 1,449 officers, 71,532 men, 303 guns, 215 trench mortars, and 981 machine guns.

(¹⁰³) Nov. 2.—Declaration of Labour Group of Central War Industrial Committee at Petrograd to Working Classes. Warning against listening to alarmist reports re riots, accidents in factories, strikes, etc. Danger lest enemy should take advantage of situation; constructive social work needed.

(¹⁰⁴) Nov. 9.—Speech of v. Bethmann-Hollweg in Reichstag in reply to Sir E. Grey. Immediate cause of war, Russian mobilization on July 30.14. Hollweg urged Austria to accept mediation. Vienna consented. Therefore Russia responsible. Deeper cause: British policy of boycott against Germany. Annexation of Belgium not Germany's intention. League of nations to preserve peace after war impossible on Entente terms.

If aggressive coalitions cease, Germany ready to join union of peoples and to be head of such union. Germany fights for safety and development.

(106) Nov. 9.—Speech of Mr. Asquith at Guildhall, London. Assurance given of British sympathy with Armenians and with M. Venizelos. Justification of Allies in Greece. German propaganda aiming at dividing Allies. No separate peace possible.

(106) Nov. 10.—German Note to Greece. Germany would consider Greek giving up of war material to Entente a breach of neutrality.

(107) Nov. 13.—Appeal of Cardinal Mercier to civilized world. Protest *re* deportations made by Cardinals and Bishops, Oct. 19, to Governor-General, who refused to listen. Orders for forced labour, Aug. 15.15, May 2.16 and May 13 (sanction of deportation). Every deported workman equals another soldier for Germany. Liberties of Belgians had been guaranteed by von Hülhe after capitulation of Antwerp, and by von der Goltz as Governor-General at Brussels.

(108) Nov. 14.—British White Paper *re* U.S.A. "Black List" Protest of July 28. Sir E. Grey stated: "Trading with Enemy Act" of 1915 empowers British Government to prohibit British subjects trading with persons in foreign countries who are supporting enemy. This is right of Great Britain as sovereign State. Refusal of bunker coal at British ports to ships of firms on Black List also within British rights. German houses abroad have been used to further German ambitions, *e.g.*, to destroy ships carrying food for Allies. Necessary for British Government to take action against them.

(109) Nov. 15.—Russian official statement *re* Poland: German-Austrian Proclamation *re* Poland an infringement of International law. Russia at end of war will create autonomous Poland out of all Polish territory to be under Russian Sovereignty.

(110) Nov. 16.—Polish recruiting for German Army to begin on 22nd. Hollweg declares German promises to Poland conditional on recruiting results.

(111) Nov. 16.—German aircraft forces. One board to control aerial and anti-aircraft forces. Von Hoeppner in command.

(112) Nov. 17.—Food regulations. Board of Trade invested with wide powers to prevent waste, regulate manufacture and production, direct sale and distribution, control markets, regulate price, commandeer any article.

(113) Nov. 18.—Letter of Mr. Franklin Roosevelt (Assist.-Sec. U.S.A. Navy) to Mr. Polk (Counsellor of State Dept.) *re* exploits on Oct. 8, for informal use by U.S.A. Ambassador in London. American Navy had not acted in un-neutral manner. Had gone to help of crews forced to abandon ships by U 53 off Nantucket Lightship. U.S.S. "Benham" did not leave Dutch ship "Bloomersdyk" in obedience to signal from U. 53, nor until all on board had left.

(114) Nov. 21.—Statement by M. Venizelos of aims and policy of Greek National Defence Movement: Greek National Movement fighting to repair wrong done to Serbia by Greek disregard of Treaty obligations, to expel Bulgars from Greek territory, to emphasize conviction that Greek progress and independence can only be maintained in alliance with traditional friends, to ensure right to be masters of own destiny, *e.g.* for triumph over Prussian militarism.

(115) Nov. 24.—Ultimatum to Greece. Ten mountain batteries to be handed to Allies by Dec. 1, and remainder of material by Dec. 15, on pain of steps being taken to enforce demand.

(116) Nov. 25.—German Patriotic Auxiliary Service Bill presented to Reichstag. Every male between 16 and 60 not serving in army liable to patriotic service (*i.e.*, service in Government offices, war industry, agriculture, nursing). Control of Patriotic Auxiliary Service to be under War Office.

(117) Nov. 30.—Conditions of New Volunteer Army: No man to lose civil employment, no compulsion to sign agreement, not to leave home save for defence of country.

(118) Dec. 1.—Allied force of 3,000 (British, French and Italian naval troops) landed at the Piræus and marched to Athens. Attacked by King Constantine's troops in the outskirts of the city, scattered fighting continued for 3½ hours, when armistice was concluded, and troops gradually re-embarked. The Zappeion (E. outskirts of Athens) shelled by French ships in afternoon consequent on Greek artillery firing thence at barracks in which were French sailors.

(119) Dec. 1.—Mr. Lloyd George, dissatisfied with the leisurely conduct of the war, states that he is unable to remain in the Government; wrote to Premier proposing reduction of War Committee to four members (including Sir E. Carson). Mr. Bonar Law believed to support scheme.

(120) Dec. 2.—M. Trepov's speech referred to Agreement with Entente Powers in 1915, whereby Russia's right to the Straits and Constantinople was established. Speaks

of effort made to keep Turkey out of the war, guarantees being given by the Entente of her territorial integrity and of certain advantages.

(121) *Dec. 4.*—Lord R. Cecil states that British Government consider King Constantine and his Government deeply involved in recent outrages; Allies considering measures for radical solution. (In Oct. King Constantine offered artillery, etc., as compensation for that given by Greek officers to enemy, Allies stipulating for Greek neutrality, and offering an indemnity. King and Government failed to keep their word). Greek Minister in London resigns.

(122) *Dec. 7.*—Report of this date states that our northern line—200 miles long—now reaches from Neu Iringa through Kissaki and Kissangire to the coast; the column advancing S.W. from Kilwa (135 miles S. of Dar-es-Salaam), to join hands with Gen. Northey's force at N. of L. Nyassa, has penetrated 60 miles inland. German main forces between these two lines on the Ruaha River.

(123) *Dec. 9.*—New War Cabinet: Mr. Lloyd George, Lord Curzon, Lord Milner, Mr. Henderson, Mr. Bonar Law. Other Ministers: Mr. Balfour, Foreign Office; Lord Derby, War Office; Sir E. Carson, Admiralty; Lord R. Cecil, Blockade; Mr. Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer; Mr. Austen Chamberlain, India; Mr. W. Long, Colonies; Dr. Addison, Munitions. New Ministries: Food, Shipping, and Labour.

(124) *Dec. 11.*—Germany's reply *re* Belgian deputations states: Appalling increase of unemployment in Belgium; necessary to allot work in Germany; coercion only used against those who refuse to work; acting in accordance with humanity and international law; no protest from neutrals against clandestine removal of Germans to Siberia (!), etc., etc.

(125) *Dec. 12.*—M. Briand, Premier and Foreign Affairs; Gen. Lyautey, War; Admiral Lacaze, Marine; M. Ribot, Finance; M. Thomas, Munitions War Committee; M. Malvy, Interior, etc., etc.

(126) *Dec. 12.*—Germany's "Peace" Note (issued through Neutrals) states she was forced to take up arms for justice and liberty; she has gained gigantic advantages in the war and is anxious to end its horrors and atrocities, and not to shatter her adversaries, hence "the four Allied Powers have proposed to enter forthwith into peace negotiations. The propositions which they bring forward for such negotiations . . . are an appropriate basis for the establishment of a lasting peace." (But no propositions are brought forward). "If, in spite of this offer of peace and reconciliation, the struggle should go on," the Central Powers "decline every responsibility for this before humanity and history." (The Pope's support for this Note was also invoked). The Note was read in the Reichstag by the Chancellor, who introduced it after a high-sounding preface recapitulating the mighty victories and noble ideals of the great German Empire. An official telegram in the same sense was also issued by Austria at the same time.

(127) *Dec. 14.*—The Allies demand in their Ultimatum the withdrawal of the whole of the Greek force from Thessaly; that all movement of troops N. ward should be stopped, and a proportion of troops transferred to the Peloponnesus. The blockade will be carried out until reparation for the attack on the Allies has been exacted and guarantee of future security received.

(128) *Dec. 14.*—The House was asked for £400,000,000, bringing total for financial year to £1,950,000,000.

(129) *Dec. 15.*—Russian Foreign Minister on peace negotiations: vigorous speech; Duma passes resolution for categorical refusal by Allied Powers of any peace negotiations: a lasting peace being possible only after "victory over the military power of Germany."

(130) *Dec. 19.*—Prime Minister states that the Allies arrived at an identical conclusion *re* German "Peace" Note: Conference with Germany without knowledge of proposals would be putting their heads in a noose; "restitution, reparation, guarantee; we shall put our trust rather in an unbroken army than in broken faith"; time come for National Service, and Government control of shipping, mining and food, etc.

(131) *Dec. 19.*—In consequence of our strenuous protests and threats of retaliation, Germany gives assurance that Capt. Blaikie, who had been guilty of the same "crime" as Capt. Fryatt, *i.e.*, defending his ship against an attacking submarine, should not be executed.

(132) *Dec. 20.*—President Wilson's Note *re* a peace conference invites the belligerents to state definite peace terms; as stated in general terms both sides appear to have similar objects; counsels interchange of views; presently too late to accomplish greater things which lie beyond peace conclusions; these a great concern of his nation, which has been seriously affected by the war.

(133) *Dec. 21.*—Allies' new Note to Greece demands prohibition of Reservist meetings, control of telegraphs, posts and railways, release of Venizelists, and enquiry by mixed Commission into disturbances of Dec. 1 and 2.

(134) *Dec. 22.*—King's Speech urges the vigorous prosecution of the war until violated rights vindicated and security of Europe firmly established.

(135) *Dec. 25.*—Tsar replies to German Peace overtures in an order to his troops : that sense of defeat urged Germany to peace-move ; she must be driven from invaded lands ; Dardanelles and Constantinople regained ; Poland freed ; no thought of peace, etc.

(136) *Dec. 26.*—Germany's reply to President Wilson's Note proposes immediate meeting of belligerents to discuss peace ; that the great work of preventing future wars can only be begun after present struggle ceases ; reiterates former benevolent statements.

(137) *Dec. 29.*—Sir D. Haig's despatch of 23rd Dec. covers the operations of our Armies in France from May 19th to date : deals mainly with the operations on the Somme First phase, 1 to 14th July ; second phase, 18th July to 9th Sept ; third phase 15th Sept. to 23rd Oct. Ancre phase, 9th to 18th Nov. During this time were captured : 38,000 prisoners, including over 800 officers ; 125 guns (including 29 heavy) ; 136 trench mortars ; 514 machine guns. Sir Douglas points out that during these operations fully half the German Army was engaged, and defeated, and our own troops, many of whom were only partially trained, surpassed all expectations.

(138) *Dec. 29.*—Raspútin, a low-class and licentious monk, had obtained great influence at Court, especially over the Tsar and Tsaritsa, by his so-called supernatural powers. The details of his last moments are obscure, but it is believed that the Grand Duke Dmitri, Count Elen, and another lured him to the Yussupov Palace, and there shot him dead, subsequently dropping his body through the ice in the Neva.

(139) *Dec. 29.*—Resolution at (further) sitting of National Congress of Socialists in Paris states that Germany only offered a trap instead of real peace conditions ; demands more vigorous action from French Government, and that all national forces should be utilized, so as to bring nearer the conclusion of the war.

(140) *Dec. 30.*—Southern Slav Committee declares that seven millions of Slavs unable to exercise freedom of speech under pressure of war-terror ; in order to fulfil legitimate aspirations all Slav races must sever connection with Habsburgs and unite with Serbia under Karageorgevich Dynasty.

(141) *Dec. 30.*—Allied Note, handed to U.S.A. in reply to enemy "Peace" Note. The reply is a refusal to enter into negotiations, the proposals of the Central Powers being described as illusory and the peace which they seek as advantageous to those who caused the war. The object of the enemy Note, it is said, was to disturb public opinion in Allied countries and to stiffen it in Germany, to deceive neutrals, and to justify in advance a new series of crimes. The Allies declare that "no peace is possible so long as they have not secured reparation of violated rights and liberties, recognition of the principle of nationalities and of the free existence of small States ; so long as they have not brought about a settlement calculated to end, once and for all, causes which have so long threatened the nations, and to afford the only effective guarantees for the future security of the world." The note concludes with a special reference to the fate and aims of Belgium.

(142) *Dec. 31.*—The principal Allied demands were : (a) The Greek Army, with all material of war, to be transferred to the Peloponnesus ; (b) Allies' control over Greek public services to be restored ; (c) All political prisoners to be released, with indemnification for those who have suffered unjustly on account of events of Dec. 1 and 2. ; (d) The Greek Government to apologise formally to the Allies, and the Allies' flags to be formally and publicly saluted in Athens. The Allied Powers undertake that Venizelist forces shall not profit by the withdrawal of the Royal troops to make encroachments on Greek territory, but add that the blockade of Greece will be continued until satisfaction is given.

BRITISH MERCHANT VESSELS LOST BY ENEMY ACTION.

	By Cruisers and T.B.D's.		By Submarines.		By Mines.		Total.		
	No.	Lives.	No.	Lives.	No.	Lives.	No.	Lives.	Gross Tonnage.
1914*									
August	8	—	—	—	1	—	9	—	40,254
September ..	19	—	—	—	2	29	21	29	88,219
October	14	—	1	—	4	24	19	24	77,805
November ..	2	—	2	—	1	—	5	—	8,888
December ..	5	—	—	—	5	16	10	16	26,035
Total ..	48	—	3	—	13	69	64	69	241,201
1915*									
January	3	—	7	21	1	—	11	21	32,054
February ..	4	—	8	9	2	21	14	30	36,372
March	2	—	21	161	—	—	23	161	71,479
April	—	—	11	38	—	—	11	38	22,453
May	—	—	19	1,208	—	—	19	1,208	84,025
June	—	—	29	78	2	3	31	81	83,198
July	—	—	19	26	1	2	20	28	52,847
August	—	—	42	205	7	43	49	248	148,464
September ..	—	—	22	44	8	33	30	77	101,690
October	—	—	10	35	7	7	17	42	54,156
November ..	—	—	23	25	9	93	32	118	94,493
December ..	—	—	16	416	5	3	21	419	74,490
Total ..	9	—	227	2,246	41	205	278	2,371	855,721
1916.									
January	8	17	5	28	3	19	16	64	62,288
February ..	4	1	7	34	15†	256†	26	291	75,860
March	—	—	19	44	7	29	26	73	99,089
April	—	—	37	119	6	12	43	131	141,193
May	—	—	12	6	8	8	20	14	64,521
June	1	1	11	34	4	29	16	64	36,976
July	2	—	21	58	5	11	28	69	82,432
August	—	—	22	4	1	4	23	8	43,354
September ..	1	—	34	16	7	4	42	20	104,572
October	1	—	41	182	7	15	49	197	176,248
November ..	—	—	42	55	7	45	49	100	168,809
December ..	10	4	36	91	12	91	58	186	182,292
Total ..	27	23	287	671	82	523	396	1,217	1,237,634

* The corrected returns for 1914 and 1915 were not received in time to be included in Vol. I.

† Includes 1 ship and 13 lives lost by aircraft action.

AIR RAIDS ON

(Zeppelin [*italic*];

Date.	Locality.	Civilian			
		Killed.			
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
January 19/20 ...	Norfolk ...	2	2	—	4
Feb. 21 ...	Essex ...	—	—	—	—
April 14/15 ...	Northumberland ...	—	—	—	—
" 15/16 ...	Essex and Suffolk ...	—	—	—	—
" 16 ...	Kent ...	—	—	—	—
" 29/30 ...	Suffolk ...	—	—	—	—
May 9/10 ...	Southend ...	—	1	—	1
" 16/17 ...	Ramsgate ...	1	1	—	2
" 26/27 ...	Southend ...	—	2	1	3
" 31/June 1 ...	East London ...	1	2	4	7
June 4/5 ...	Kent, Essex and E. Riding ...	—	—	—	—
" 6/7 ...	Hull, Grimsby and E. Riding...	5	13	6	24
" 15/16 ...	Northumberland and Durham ...	18	—	—	18
July 3 ...	E. Suffolk ...	—	—	—	—
Aug. 9/10 ...	Goole, E. Riding, Suffolk and Dover...	1	10	6	17
" 12/13 ...	E. Suffolk and Essex ...	4	2	—	6
" 17/18 ...	Kent, Essex and London ...	7	2	1	10
Sept. 7/8 ...	E. Suffolk and London ...	6	6	6	18
" 8/9 ...	N. Riding, Norfolk and London ...	15	3	6	24
" 11/12 ...	Essex ...	—	—	—	—
" 12/13 ...	Essex and E. Suffolk ...	—	—	—	—
" 13 ...	Margate ...	—	2	—	2
" 13/14 ...	E. Suffolk ...	—	—	—	—
Oct. 13/14 ...	Norfolk, Suffolk, Home Counties and London ...	31	17	6	54
TOTAL ...		91	63	36	190

* The corrected returns did not come to

GREAT BRITAIN, 1915.*

Aeroplane.)

Casualties.				Sailors and Soldiers.		Grand Total.		Remarks.
Injured,								
Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	
9	4	2	15	—	1	4	16	Yarmouth, King's Lynn and neighbourhood.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Colchester, etc.
—	1	1	2	—	—	—	2	Tyneside.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Faversham, Sittingbourne, etc.
1	—	—	1	—	1	1	2	—
—	1	—	1	—	—	2	1	Zeppelins also raided Dunkirk and Calais.
3	—	—	3	—	—	3	3	—
13	13	7	33	—	2	7	35	—
3	4	1	8	—	—	—	8	—
18	13	7	38	—	2	24	40	Zeppelin destroyed by Lt. R. Warneford, R.N.
72	—	—	72	—	—	18	72	—
5	6	7	18	—	3	17	21	One Zeppelin destroyed at Dunkirk
5	10	9	24	—	—	6	24	—
16	20	12	48	—	—	10	48	—
9	15	13	37	—	1	18	38	—
50	32	10	92	2	2	26	94	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	4	—	6	—	—	2	6	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
71	27	9	107	17	21	71	128	—
77	150	73	505	19	33	209	538	—

hand in time for inclusion in Vol. I.—ED.

AIR RAIDS ON

(Zeppelin [italic]):

Date.		Locality.					Civilian			
							Killed.			
							Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Jan.	22/23	...	...	Dover	...	...	1	—	—	1
"	23	...	...	Kent	...	...	—	—	—	—
"	31/Feb. 1	...	...	West Suffolk and Midland Counties	...	...	29	26	15	70
Feb.	9	...	...	Kent	...	...	—	—	—	—
"	20	...	...	Kent and E. Suffolk	...	...	1	—	—	1
March	1	...	...	Broadstairs and Margate	...	...	—	—	1	1
"	5/6	...	...	Hull, E. Riding, Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, Rutland and Kent	...	...	9	1	5	15
"	19	...	...	Deal, Dover, Margate and Ramsgate	...	...	1	3	6	10
"	31/April 1	...	...	Lincolnshire, Essex and Suffolk	...	...	6	7	4	17
April	1/2	...	...	Durham County and N. Riding	...	...	13	7	2	22
"	2/3	...	...	E. Suffolk, Northumberland, London and Scotland	...	...	10	—	3	13
"	3/4	...	...	Norfolk	...	...	—	—	—	—
"	5/6	...	...	Yorkshire and County Durham	...	...	—	—	1	1
"	24	...	...	Dover	...	...	—	—	—	—
"	24/25	...	...	Norfolk, Lincolnshire, Cambridgeshire, and Suffolk	...	...	—	1	—	1
"	25/26	...	...	E. Suffolk, Essex, Kent and London	...	...	—	—	—	—
"	26/27	...	...	Kent	...	...	—	—	—	—
May	2/3	...	...	Yorkshire, Northumberland and Scotland	...	...	4	3	—	7
"	3	...	...	Deal	...	...	—	—	—	—
"	19/20	...	...	Kent and Dover	...	...	—	—	—	—
July	9	...	...	Kent (N. Foreland)	...	...	—	—	—	—
"	9/10	...	...	Dover	...	...	—	—	—	—
"	28/29	...	...	Lincolnshire and Norfolk	...	...	—	—	—	—
"	31/Aug. 1	...	...	Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridgeshire, Lincolnshire, Notts. and Kent	...	...	—	—	—	—
Aug.	2/3	...	...	Norfolk, E. Suffolk and Kent	...	...	—	—	—	—
"	8/9	...	...	Northern Counties and Norfolk	...	...	2	4	1	7
"	12	...	...	Dover	...	...	—	—	—	—
"	23/24	...	...	E. Suffolk	...	...	—	—	—	—
"	24/25	...	...	E. Suffolk, Essex, Kent and London	...	...	3	4	2	9
Sept.	2/3	...	...	Midland and N. Home Counties, Kent, and London	...	...	1	2	1	4
"	22	...	...	Kent and Dover	...	...	—	—	—	—
"	23/24	...	...	Lincolnshire, Notts., Norfolk, Kent and London	...	...	24	12	4	40
"	25/26	...	...	Lancashire, Yorkshire and Lincolnshire	...	...	14	17	12	43
Oct.	1/2	...	...	Midland and N. Home Counties, Hertfordshire and London	...	...	—	—	—	—
"	22	...	...	Sheerness	...	...	—	—	—	—
"	23	...	...	Margate	...	...	—	—	—	—
Nov.	27/28	...	...	Durham, Yorkshire, Staffordshire and Cheshire	...	...	1	3	—	4
"	28	...	...	London	...	...	—	—	—	—
TOTAL							119	93	60	272

GREAT BRITAIN, 1916.

Aeroplane.)

Casualties.				Sailors and Soldiers.		Grand Total.		Remarks.
Injured.				Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	
Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.					
2	1	3	6	—	—	1	6	Six Zeppelins seen. Margate and Broadstairs attacked.
43	50	19	112	—	1	70	113	
—	2	1	3	—	—	—	3	
1	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	
22	22	8	52	—	—	18	52	One raider brought down at sea. One Zeppelin brought down. L15 captured.
4	3	8	15	4	11	14	26	
2	3	4	9	31	55	48	64	
67	43	18	128	—	2	22	130	
6	13	5	24	—	—	13	24	
3	1	5	9	—	—	1	9	L20 sunk off Norway. One raider destroyed off Belgian coast. 60 bombs estimated dropped. Seaplanes.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	
1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
16	8	1	25	2	5	9	30	
3	1	—	4	—	—	—	4	
—	1	—	1	1	1	1	2	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
5	5	5	15	—	1	10	16	
—	—	—	—	—	7	—	7	
9	11	5	25	—	15	9	40	[Cuffey by Lt. W. L. Robinson 13 (?) airships :1 brought down at No damage. [brought down, one in flames. L32 and L33, new naval airships, 7 airships seen.
6	5	1	12	—	—	4	12	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
57	44	25	126	—	4	40	130	
7	13	11	31	—	—	43	31	
—	1	—	1	1	—	1	1	L31 brought down at Potter's Bar.
1	1	—	2	—	—	—	2	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Two Zeppelins brought down. Midday raid by 1 aeroplane, brought down in France.
16	14	7	37	—	—	4	37	
4	6	—	10	—	—	—	10	
276	248	126	650	39	102	311	752	

INDEX.

Figures in black type represent the month: *e.g.*, 4.1=4th Jan.; 23.11=23rd Nov.; etc.

N.B.—In the following index a number of items are included which, by reason of their uncertainty or for some other cause, it has not been found easy or convenient to place in the Chronological Tables. Dates which can at present be only approximately given are indicated thus:—"c. 25.8."

ABLAINCOURT (Somme).

Successful French advance on a three-mile front at, 1.400 prisoners, 10.10. French capture, 7.11; German attacks repulsed at, 14-15.11.

ABYSSINIA.

Revolution in, 20.10.

ADIGE, RIVER (Trentino).

Italians advance considerably between the Adige and the Brenta, 25.4; Austrian attacks repulsed in valley, 30.7.

ADRIATIC.

Naval actions in, 14.1, 20.1, 6.2, 8.4, 12.6, 23.8, 10.7, 27.7, 1.11, 23.12.

ÆGEAN SEA.

Allied Governments to create naval bases in, 10.4.

"ÆGUSA" (Armed Yacht).

Sunk in Mediterranean by mine, 1.5.

AERIAL RAIDS (Main).

W. Front: 16.1, 6.2, 20.3, 23, 25.4, 4.7, 22.7, 2.9, 8.9, 9.9, 13.10, 25.10, 9.11, French planes bomb Essen 24.9, Thionville, 30.11; Aerial activity over Western front, Dec.; French air raids between Verdun, Metz, and Rhineland district; Nov.-Dec.

AEROPLANE RAIDS ON ENGLAND.

v. Table, p. 122.

AFGHANISTAN.

Failure of German intrigues in, 16.6.

AFRICA, EAST.

v. East Africa.

AFRICA, SOUTH.

v. South Africa.

AGAGIA (W. Egypt).

Gen. Lukin attacks Senussi and captures Gaafer Pasha, 26.2.

AIR BOARD.

Air Committee replaced by the Air Board, under the presidency of Lord Curzon, 17.5.

AIR COMMITTEE.

Lord Derby and Lord Montagu resign from, 10.4; replaced by the Air Board, 17.5.

AIRCRAFT, BRITISH.

Debate in the House of Commons, 16.2.

AIRCRAFT, GERMAN.

Reorganisation: von Hoeppner in command, 16.11.

AIR MINISTER.

French, resigns, 8.2.

AIR RAIDS ON GT. BRITAIN.

v. Table on p. 122 for details.

AKLAT (Armenia).

Taken by Russians, 18.2.

"ALAUNIA" ss.

Cunarder sunk, 18.10.

ALAWAD. (Eg.).

Brit. retire at, 3.4.

ALBANIA.

Austrians invade, and take San Giovanni di Medua, 25.1; withdrawal of Serbian Army from, 28.1; evacuated by all Allied forces, 26.2; Austrians occupy Durazzo, 27.2.

ALBERT.

British aeroplanes active near, 17.1; Germans repulsed by British N. of, 1.5.

"ALCANTARA" H.M.S.

(Armed Merchant Cruiser) sunk by German "Greif," 29.2.

ALESSIO (Albania).

Austrians reach, 28.1.

ALEXANDRIA (Rumania, 50 miles S.W. of Bucharest).

Austro-German advance towards, 25-26.11; Austro-German occupation, 27.11.

ALI GHERBI (Mesop.).

Gen. Aylmer leaves, 6.1.

ALLIED CONFERENCE.

At Paris, 15-16, 11; further conference: complete agreement reached by British and French Ministers, 29.12.

ALLIES' WAR COUNCIL.

British and French representatives meet in London, 9.6.

ALT KIRCH (Alsace).

German attack near, 25.7.

ALT LANGENBURG (Lake Nyassa: German East Africa).

Occupied by British, 13.6.

ALUTA RIVER (Olt, Olta, S. Transylv.).

Successful Rumanian attacks in region, 18.10; Rumanian rearguard on the, 5.12; Rumanians capitulate with 8,000 men on the, 6.12.

AMERICAN.

United States of America.

AMIENS.

Heavy air fighting near, 16.11.

"AMIRAL CARNER"

French cruiser sunk, 8.2.

ANATOLIA (Asia Minor).

Raid by Russian torpedo boats on coast of, 17.1; and 22.1; coast bombarded by Russian Black Sea Fleet, 8.2; coast raided by Russian torpedo boats, 28.3; "Breslau" operating off, 5.4; Turkish steamers sunk by Russians off, 29.6.

ANCONA (Italy).

Bombardment of, by Austrian fleet, 17.1.

ANCRE (Battle of the).

British bombardment, 11.12.11; British capture St. Pierre Divion (S. of Ancre) and Beaumont Hamel (N. of Ancre), 13.11; British advance continued: capture Beaucourt-sur-Ancre, 14.11; German bombardment of British line, North, 16.11; British advance N. and S., Grandcourt reached, 18.11.

ANCRE (River).

Indecisive actions N. of, 3.7; Germans repulsed by New Zealanders, 20.9; British advance, 21.22.9; Germans again repulsed, 24.9; British and French advance on Albert-Bapaume road, 17.10.

"ANGELIKI" (Greek transport).

Torpedoed in Aegean Sea, 29.10.

ANTIVARI (Montenegro).

Austrians occupy, 22.1.

"APPAM" (British steamer).

Captured by German raider "Moewe," 15.1; brought into Norfolk, Va., 1.2; claim by owners for recovery of, 19.2; U.S.A. declines to allow permanent asylum to, in any American port, 17.5.

AQUILEIA (Adriatic).

Enemy seaplanes bomb, 6.12.

"ARABIA," ss.

P. and O. liner sunk by submarine in Mediterranean, 6.11; German note on, published, 8.12.

ARABS.

Desert in large numbers from the Turkish army, 16.2.

ARDESH (Armenia).

Russians take, 11.1.

"ARETHUSA" H.M.S.

Mined, 11.2.

ARGESUL (River, Lower: Rumania).

Rumanians make last effort S. of

Bucharest on, 30.11; von Mackensen gains decisive victory on, 2-3.12.

ARGONNE.

Enemy mines in, exploded, 3.2.

ARKHAVA (Armenia: on Black Sea).

Russians occupy, 14.1.

ARMED MERCHANTMEN.

German notification concerning, 21.2; Senator Gore's resolution on, tabled by U.S. Senate, 3.3.

ARMENIA.

Russian offensive begins, 10.1; success of, 14-17.1; capture of Erzerum, 16.2; of Trebizond, 18.4; Turkish offensive in, begins, 1.6; heavy fighting at Saripul, 15.6; capture of Erzincan, 12.7; Turks retake Mush and Bitlis, 2.8; successful Russian counter-offensive, 18.25.8; Turks driven back on Persian lines, 27.11; Russians 30 miles over Persian frontier, 30.11; local fighting at Lake Van and elsewhere, 25.12; Turks driven back S. of Lake Van, 28.12.

ARMENIANS.

U.S.A. protest to Turkey with regard to massacres of, 19.2.

ARMENTERRA RIDGE (S. of the Brenta, Trentino).

Capture by Austrians, 21.5.

ARMY, NEW VOLUNTEER.

Lord Derby, speech in House of Lords, 30.11.

ARRAS.

Bombardment in sector of, 6.2.

ARSIERO (Trentino).

Italians driven back on Arsiero-Posina line, but hold Arsiero-Lagarina line, 3.6; Italians take, 27.6.

ARTOIS.

Heavy fighting in, 23.24.1; vigorous artillery duel and trench raids during December.

ARUSHA (Kilimanjaro).

British capture, 21.3.

ASHKALA (Armenia).

Occupied by Russians, 26.2; Russians defeated by Turks near, 13.5.

ASIAGO PLATEAU (Trentino).

Austrians close in on, 28.5; evacuated by Italians, 29.5; Austrians repulsed on, 5 and 7.6; slight Austrian progress on, 8.6; Italian advance, 12.6; Austrian counter-attacks 15.6; Italians renew the offensive, 16.6; Italians take Monte Isodoro, 18.6; continued Italian advance on, 20-21.6; retaken by Italians, 25.6; Italian success N. of, 7.7; Austrian attacks beaten off, 7.8.

ASIATIC AND EGYPTIAN THEATRES (Main events).

Russian offensive in Armenia begins, 11.1; Baratov in Persia, Jan. to July; Senussi operations, 23.1. till April; cap-

ture of Erzerum, 16.2; capture of Trebizond, 18.4; Sinai advance (Romani 5.8), 23.4 to 23.12; fall of Kut, 29.4; capture of Erzincan, 25.7; Turkish offensive and Russian rejoinder, 28.7 to 25.8; defeat and death of Sultan of Darfur, 6.11; occupation of El Arish, 21.12.

ASQUITH, RT. HON. H. H.

Speech on proposed Paris Conference, 9.3; in Rome, 31.3; Dr. Bethmann-Hollweg's reply to, 7.4; statement to French deputies, 10.4; introduces Military Service Bill, 3.5; statement on the Irish rebellion, 11.5; visit to Ireland, 12.5; receives Miners' Federation Deputation, 3.8; speech at Guildhall, 9.11; decides to advise reconstruction of Government, 3.12; King approves reconstruction of Cabinet, 4.12; resigns office, 5.12.

ASSENE KALESSI (Armenia).

Russians occupy Surmeneh and reach, 17.4.

ASSEVILLERS (Somme).

French take, 3.7.

ASTICO (Trentino).

Austrians repulsed near Monte Cimone, in valley, 31.7.

ASTICO-BRENTA (Trentino).

Italian retreat, 23.5.

ATAB (Mesopotamia).

British infantry cross Shatt-el-Hai at, 13-14.12.

ATHENS.

Protest meeting at, against king's policy, 27.8; reported removal of batteries from, 28.11; Allied troops attacked at, 1.12; Venizelists ill-treated at, 1.12; armistice concluded, 2.12; French relinquish control of telegraphs at, 4.12; comparative order restored, 6.12; reported concentration of Greek troops at, 7.12; Allied subjects leave, 8.12.

ATINA (Armenia).

Russian troops land at, 4.3.

AUSTRALIA.

Political Labour League carries resolution expelling Mr. Hughes from Labour movement, 18.9; adoption of "Derby" scheme reported in, 27.11; Mr. D. Mackinnon, Director-General of recruiting in, 29.11.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Dictates terms to Montenegro, 25.1; Austro-German note to Rumania, 26.1; break with Portugal, 15.3; offensive in Trentino begins, 14.3; checked, 7.6; Italian counter-offensive begins, 9.6; Death of Franz Josef and accession of Karl, Emp., 21.11; new government, 13.12; v. Spitzmüller fails to form ministry, Count Clam Martinic becomes premier, 21.12; Count Czernin, foreign minister, replies to Prés. Wilson's note, 26.12.

AVERESCU, GENERAL.

Takes command of Rumanian 2nd army, 10.10.

AVOCOURT (11 m. W. of Verdun).

Redoubt captured by French: heavy German losses, 29.3; wood heavily bombarded, 16.4; German attack repulsed, 17-18.5; and 26.5.

AYLMER, MAJ. GEN., F.

In command of force for relief of Kut, 6.1; (see under Kut-el-Amara).

BABADAGH (Dobruja).

Encounter E. of, 21.12.

BADGE, SILVER.

Granted to those disabled in the War, 22.7.

BAGAMOYO (Ger. E. Africa).

Naval forces take, 15.8.

BAGHDAD.

White paper published, containing General Townshend's views on the advance from Kut, 29.5; Turks driven back N.W. of, 26.6.

BAGHDAD RAILWAY.

Reaches Bozanti, at E. foot of Taurus, 7.9.

BAGHELA (Mesopotamia).

British air-raids on new Turkish base, 21-22.12.

BAHARIA OASIS (200 m. S.W. of Cairo).

Hostile Arab force occupies, 11.2.

BAIBURT (Armenia).

Russians capture, 15.7; advance beyond, 18.7.

BAKER, MR. NEWTON J.

Becomes U.S. Secretary for War, 6.3.

BALCHIK (S. Dobruja)

Russian ships bombard, 13.12.

BALFOUR, RT. HON. A. J.

Introduces naval estimates, 7.3; answers Mr. Churchill's criticisms, 8.3; makes a statement on sea-power, 18.5; becomes Foreign Minister, 10.12.

BALKANS.

Front, considerable activity along whole of, 17.8.

BALTACHI DARASSI RIVER (Armenia).

Russians cross to left bank, 27.3.

BALTIC.

Encounter between Russian flotilla and German convoy in, 14.6; indecisive small British naval action, 30.6.

BANK.

Holiday suspended, 13.7; rate, 6 per cent.

BAPAUME (N. Somme).

British advance towards, begun, 1.7; great aerial battle, 9.11.

BARAKLI (S.W. of Demir Hissar).

Fight for, 31.10; British capture, 17.11.

"BARALONG" H.M.S.

Incident, 19.8.15; White paper *re*, 4.1; Germany's reply, *re*, 14.1; Reichstag debate on, 15.1; further white paper on, 8.3.

BARANI (W. Egypt).

Reoccupied by British, 28.2.

BARANOVICHI (Polesia).

Russian attacks repulsed, 13.6; battle near, 2, 3-4.7.

BARAOLTA (Transylvania).

Rumanians occupy, 30 miles N. of frontier, 16.9.

BARATOV (Russian General) v. under Persia.

BARI (Italy).

Bombed, 27.7.

BARLEUX (Somme).

French offensive continues, 2,700 prisoners taken, 4.9; ten German attempts S.W. of, beaten back by artillery fire, 6.9.

BASHKEUI (32 miles S.E. of Mamakhatun, Armenia).

Turks defeat Russians, 9.5.

"BATAVIA V." (Dutch liner).

Blown up in North Sea, 16.5.

BATOCKI, HERR VON.

President of German food control board, 21.5.

BAYUD (Sinai peninsula).

Turkish camp stormed by Anzacs, 16.5.

BAZENTIN (Somme).

British take, 14.7; Fighting round, 20-25.7.

BEATTY (Admiral Sir David).

Appointed Commander in Chief of Grand Fleet, 29.11.

BEAUCHAMP (Capitaine de).

Air raid on Munich, 17.11.

BEAUCOURT-SUR-ANCRE (Somme).

British capture, 14.11; Extension of British line East along N. bank, 16.11.

BEAUMONT HAMEL (Ancre River).

British repulse German night attack, 7.11; British capture, 13.11.

BEAUMONT SALLIENT (Verdun).

Taken by Germans, 22.2.

BEERSHEBA (Bir es Saba, Palestine).

British air raids on, 11.11 and 22.12.

BEIRA (Portuguese E. Africa).

Portuguese intern Germans and shipping, 11.3.

BEIT AIESSA (R. bank of Tigris, Mesop.).

Taken by British, 17.4; Evacuated by Turks, 19.5.

BELFORT.

Bombed by Germans, 8.2.

BELGIAN COAST.

Bombarded by British naval and air

forces, 24.4; Fight between British destroyers and monitors and German destroyers off, 16.5; German seaplane, after raiding Kent, brought down off, 20.5; Attacked and bombed at intervals during year.

BELGIAN DEPORTATIONS.

Heavy, under decree of 3.10, 8.11; Cardinal Mercier appeals to civilised world, 13.11; U.S.A. warns Germany that the deportations will affect neutral opinion unfavourably, 29.11; British government associates itself with Belgian protest, 5.12; Germany rejects protests and justifies her action, 7.12; German answer to U.S.A. published, 11.12.

BELGIUM.

Entente renews pledges to, 16.2; Call-up of fit men up to 40 for Army, 2.6; Long distance British air-raid into, 11.8.

BELLOU-EN-SANTERRE (S. of Somme).

French take, 4.7; French success at, 1,300 prisoners, 16.8; German flame attack repulsed at, 9.9; Brilliant French attack at, Générmont captured, 14.10.

BEQUINCOURT (Somme).

French capture, 1.7.

BERAT (Albania).

Taken by Austro-Bulgarian troops, 22.1.

BEREZINA RIVER (Minsk).

Enemy attacks repulsed on, 22.6.

BERGAMO (Italy).

Bombed by Austrian airmen, 14.2.

BERINGIA (12m. N. of El Fasher, Darfur).

Defeat of Sultan of Darfur by British, 22.5.

BERLIN.

French airman over, 20.7.

BERNAFAY WOOD (Somme).

English take, 4.7.

BERNSTORFF, COUNT JOHN (German Ambassador to U.S.A.).

Memorandum by, to U.S. Government on the submarine campaign, 7.1.

BERNY (Chaulnes).

Successful French actions, 8, 10, 15, 17.9.

BETHINCOURT (Verdun).

French line penetrated near, 14.3; French evacuate positions near, 31.3; Germans gain ground between Hill 265 and, 6.4; French evacuate, 8.4.

BETHMANN HOLLWEG, DR. VON (German Chancellor).

Reply to Mr. Asquith, 7.4; Reply to Sir E. Grey, 23.5; Reply to Viscount Grey, 9.11.

BEZONVAUX (Verdun).

French capture, 15.2.

BIACHES (Somme).

French take, 9.7; Renewed fighting for, 15.7.

BILLING, MR. PEMBERTON.

Elected M.P. for E. Herts, 10.3;
Attack on the Air Service, 22.3.

BIR-EL-ABD (Sinai Pen).

3rd Turkish Division discovered at,
19.7; Turks evacuate, 12.8.

BIR-EL-HASSANA (Sinai, v. El Hassana).

Successful British air-raid, Turkish
base destroyed, 26.3.

BIRRELL, MR. A.

Resigns Irish Secretaryship, 3.5; Gives
evidence before the Irish Commission, 19.5.

BISMARCKBURG (Ger. E. Africa).

Occupied by British, 8.6.

BISTRITSA RIVER (Maced.).

Bulgarian retreat on and from, 14,
15.11.

BITLIS (Armenia).

Captured by Russians, 2.3; Russian
success in region of, 15.4; Russians
dislodge Turks from positions near, 20.4;
Russian progress near, 27.4; Occupied
by Turks, 8.8; Retaken by Russians, 23.8.

"BLACK LIST."

Protest against, by U.S.A., 28.7;
British White Paper on, in answer to
U.S.A. protest, issued, 14.11.

BLACK SEA. (v. also Anatolia).

Russian torpedo boats active in, 17
and 22.1; Russian torpedo boat sunk by
submarine in, 9.3; Russian torpedo
boat sinks Bulgarian patrol steamer in,
19.3; Russian torpedo boats active in,
28.3; Turkish sailing ships destroyed in,
29.6; Russian ports on, bombarded, 4.7.

BLAIKIE, CAPT. (s.s. "Caledonia").

Taken prisoner, vessel sunk, 4.12;
Government enquiries through U.S.A.
Embassy, Berlin, 12.12; Government
assurance all necessary steps taken, 13.12;
German assurance that fate not same as
Capt. Fryatt, 19.12.

BLOCKADE OF GERMANY.

Debate on, in Commons, 26.1; in
Lords, 22.2; British reply to U.S. Note
of 5.11, published, 26.4.

BOELCKE, CAPT.

Renowned German airman killed,
29.10.

BOESINGHE (Flanders).

British post at, captured, 20.2;
Attempted German attack repulsed at,
30.3.

BOILER-MAKERS, MERSEY.

Mr. Hodge refuses audience till work
resumed, warning of drastic action,
14.12; Strike ends, 18.12.

BOIS D'AVOCOURT (Verdun).

See under Avocourt.

BOJAN (Galicia).

Russian success N. of, 28.3.

BOLANCOURT (Somme).

French bomb, 9.7.

BOLDU (Rum.).

Fine Russian defence, end of December.

BOSELLI, SIGNOR.

Becomes Premier, 15.5.

BOSNIAN CRISIS OF 1909.

Statement by Dr. Bethmann Hollweg
on attitude of Great Britain during, 23.5;
Answer by Sir E. Grey, 24.5; and by
British Foreign Office, 29.5.

BOTHMER, GEN. v.

Army of, threatened by Russians, 8.7.

BOUCHAVESNES (Somme).

Captured by French, with 1,500
prisoners, 12.9; Fighting continues, 14,
20, 25.9.

BOULOGNE CONFERENCE.

Recognition of Venizelist National
Provincial Government in Crete, 19.10.

BRABANT (Verdun).

Failure of German attack at, 22.2.

"BRAEMAR CASTLE" (British Hospital ship).

Sunk by mine or torpedo in Aegean
Sea, 24.11.

BRAILA (Danube).

Enemy advance threatens, 18.12;
Enemy checked 30 miles from, 19.12;
Russians retiring on, 19.12.

BRASSO (v. Kronstadt).**BRENTA, RIVER** (Trentino).

Great Italian advance between River
Adige and, 23.6.

"BRESLAU" (German cruiser).

Assists Turks near Trebizond, 5.4;
Bombards Russian Black Sea ports, 4.7.

BRIAND, M. (French statesman).

Visit of, to Italy, 10.2; Speech to
Russian delegates at Elysée, 22.5; Forms
new war cabinet, 12.12; speech on
German peace move, 13.12.

"BRITANNIC" (British Hospital ship).

Sunk by mine or torpedo in Aegean
Sea, 21.11.

BRIXHAM FISHING-FLEET.

Attacked by enemy submarine, 18.11.

BROD RIVER. (Serbia).

Bulgarian retreat N. of, 9.10.

BROD (Serbia).

Serbs gain footing in, 10.10; Fierce
fighting round, 12.10; Serbs capture, and
progress, 18, 19.10.

BRODY (Galicia).

Russians take, 25-28.7; Russian pur-
suit of Austrians near, continues, 30.7;
Severe fighting on upper Sereth near,
Russians take 2,000 prisoners, 4, 6, 7.8;
Continued Russian advance, after severe
fighting, 30.9-1.10; Russians lose positions
gained at, 2.10; Occasional fighting near,
throughout December.

BRUSILOV, GENERAL.

Succeeds General Ivanov in command of southern Russian front, 4.4.

BRUSSELS.

British bomb enemy aerodromes near, 27.9, and at intervals.

"BRUSSELS," ss.

Captured by German T.B.D., 23.6; Commanded by Captain Fryatt, executed, 27.7.

BRZEZANY (Galicia).

Battle in region of, commences, 30.9; Renewed fighting at, 6.10; Enemy offensive at, 9.10.

BUCHAREST (Rumania).

British and French aircraft reach, 26.10; Pierce fighting during enemy advance on, early December, '16; Surrender demanded, 5.12; Enemy occupy, 6.12.

BUCZACZ (Galicia).

Heavy fighting near, favourable to Russians, 15-17.6; Fighting at, 13.7.

BUDGET.

Introduced by Mr. McKenna, 4.4.

BUKOVINA.

Heavy fighting in, 5-8.1; Russian advance S. of Czernowitz in, 22.6; Cleared of Austrians, 24.6; Russian advance W. of, 25.6; Fighting in S. of, throughout December.

BULGARIA.

French air raids in, 16.1; Bulgarian fleet at Varna, 22.2; Foodstuffs requisitioned by Government in, 28.2; Minister at Athens states that troops have been ordered to recross Greek frontier, 3.4; Frontier between, and Greece, closed to passenger traffic, 9.4; Declares war on Rumania, 1.9; Speech by Premier in Sobranje on political situation, 29.11.

BULGARIAN COAST.

British naval 'planes bomb, 23.11, and following days; Enemy seaplane base at Gerezv bombed, 29.11.

BUMBESTI (Transylv. Alps).

Capture by Germans, 13.11.

BUOLE PASS (Trentino).

Infantry battle, 25-31.5.

BUSA ALTA (Trentino).

Italians repulse strong counter-attacks and inflict severe damage, 6, 7, 8.10.

BUSCOURT (Somme).

French take, 3.7.

BUSHIRE (Persian Gulf).

Skirmish: Turks defeated, 29.4.

BUSSUS (Somme).

French capture, 1.7.

BUTTE DE WARLENCOURT (Bapaume).

British progress, 5.7; British withdraw, 16.11.

BUTTES, BOIS DE (Verdun).

Germans attack, 10.3.

BUZEU (Rumania).

Stern struggle S. and S.W. of town, 12.12; Enemy advancing towards, 13.12; v. Falkenhayn's forces enter, 14.12; Rumanians and Allies resisting N. of, 15.12; Enemy advances from, along Ramnicu-Sarat and Braila lines, 16.12.

BUZEU PASS (Transylvania).

Austrians checked at, 13.10; Rumanian reverse at, 16.10; Austrians seven miles into Rumania through, 21.10; Rumanians capture positions, 5.12; Austrians held in check, 7.12.

BUZEU RIVER (Rumania).

Von Falkenhayn crosses, 17.12.

CADORNA, GENERAL.

Arrives in Paris, 20.3; Arrives in London, 22.3.

CAILLETTE WOOD (Verdun).

French make progress N. of, 4.4, 21.4; French take big trench in, 2.6; German attack on, repulsed, 15.6.

CAIRO.

Bombed, 13.11.

"CALEDONIA" (Anchor liner).

Torpedoed in Mediterranean: Captain Blaikie captured, 4.12.

CAMEROONS (W. Africa).

British capture Yaunde, 1.1; Germans evacuate posts in, 18.1; Anglo-French occupy Ebolowa in, 19.1; Germans retire from, into Spanish Guinea, 5.2; last German garrison in, surrenders at Mora, 18.2; Blockade of, raised, 29.3; Sir C. Dobell's and Brig-Gen. Cunliffe's despatches published, 31.5.

CAMPULUNG (Rumania).

Enemy reach Rucar, 10 miles from, 14.10; Intense fighting, 15.10; Rumanians hold positions, 17.10; Fall of, 29.11.

CANADA.

Increase of overseas forces from, 1.1; Duke of Devonshire appointed Gov.-General, 29.7; War Loan of £20,000,000 oversubscribed by 16 millions, 24.9.

CANADIAN CASUALTIES.

Up to 31.8.16: 8,644 dead, 27,212 wounded, 2,005 missing, published 22.9.

CANARIES (The).

Distress caused by German blockade of, stated in Cortes, 9.12.

CAPELE, ADMIRAL VON.

Succeeds Admiral von Tirpitz as Secretary of the German Navy, 16.3.

CARDIFF.

Railwaymen resolve to strike, 9.9.

"CARMEN SYLVA" (Elisabeth, Dowager Queen of Rumania).

Death of, 2.3.

CARNOY (Arras).

British success at, 28.1.

CARPATHIANS (The).

Severe fighting, Jablonica Pass, Transylvanian front, December 1916.

CARSO.

Italian progress on N. edge of, 11.8; Strong Austrian positions and 1,565 prisoners taken, 12.8; Nad Logem and 800 prisoners taken, 13.8; Further advance and 1,400 more prisoners, 14.8; Battle on, begins, Italians capturing first line, 10.10; Second line attacked, and front advanced 2,000 yards, 11.10; Counter attacks repulsed, 12.10; Fighting continues, 13.10; Offensive ends, line having been advanced two miles, all gains consolidated and 8,000 prisoners taken, 14.10; Austrians mass troops on W. of Trieste, 29.11; Artillery action, Dec.

CARSON, SIR ED.

Motion for "Equal sacrifice from all men of military age," 12.4; Succeeds Mr. Balfour as First Lord of the Admiralty, 10.12.

CARSPOCH (Vosges).

Germans take and lose three lines of trenches at, 4.6.

CASEMENT, SIR ROGER.

Lands in Ireland, and is arrested, 20.4; Charged with high treason, 15.5; Trial begins, 25.6; Found guilty and sentenced to death, 29.6; Hanged, 3.8.

CASTELLETO (Trentino).

Attack repulsed by Italians, 31.7.

CASUALTIES.

Civilian, in Great Britain, to date, 29.5; Sea attacks: 141 killed, 611 injured; air attacks, 409 killed, 1,005 injured. Canadian (v. Canadian casualties).

CAURES, BOIS DES (Verdun).

Captured by Germans, 24.2.

CEBROW (Galicia).

Night attack repulsed by Russians, 9.3.

CECIL, LORD ROBERT.

Appointed Minister of Blockade, 23.2; Speech on situation in Greece, 4.12.

CENTRAL RAILWAY (German E. Africa).

Enemy retreat towards, 19.6; Gen. van Deventer takes Mpondi, 14.7; British reach and occupy, 14 to 29.7; Saranda and Kilimatinde, 31.7; Last German posts N. of, cleared, 19.10.

CENTRAL TRIBUNAL (for Gt. Britain).

Appointed, 22.3.

CERNA VODA (Tchernavoda) (Danube).

Mackensen in front of, 23.10; Rumanians blow up bridge and abandon, 25.10; Russians fight for, 9.11; Failure of Russo-Rumanian attempt, 12.11; Fighting at, 2.12; Bulgars capture bridge-head, 10.12.

CETTINJE (Montenegro).

Bombarded by Austrians, 10.1; Taken by Austrians, 13.1.

CHAMBRETTES, LES (Verdun).

Taken by French, 15.12; Enfiladed by enemy guns, 16.12; Germans recover, 17.12; Zouaves recapture, 18.12.

CHAMPAGNE.

German offensive in, 9.1; French success in, 12.2; French lose ground in, 13.2; German liquid fire attack in, between Mont Têtu and Maison de Champagne, 6.3; Three German attacks in, repulsed, 22.6; Fighting at Butte de Mesnil, 9-10.12; Renewed enemy activity, 23.12.

CHAMPNEUVILLE (Verdun).

French organise line Champneuville-Ornes, 25.2; Germans capture, 27.2.

CHAPTRE WOOD (Somme).

French take, 3.7.

CHARTORYSK (Volhynia).

Germans retreat from salient of, 6.7.

CHATTANCOURT (Verdun).

French retreat towards, 30.5.

CHAUDFOUR, BOIS DE (Verdun).

Enemy gain footing in salient at, 17.4.

CHAULNES (Somme).

German attacks near, 21.7; German attacks from Berny to S. of, fail, 8.9.

CHAULNES, BOIS DE (S. of Somme).

Successful French advance, 10.10; Capture of Bois de Chaulnes and 1,400 prisoners, 10.10; French repulse heavy counter attacks, 11.10.

CHELMSFORD, LORD.

Appointed Viceroy of India, 14.1.

CHERNA RIVER (Macedonia).

Serbs cross, E. of Monastir, 4.10; Serbs capture Bulgarian third line, 9.10; Stubborn fighting in bend, 14-30.10; Serbs penetrate N.E. of Monastir, 17.11; Heavy fighting in bend, December.

CHETWODE, Maj.-Gen. SIR P.

Assumes command of Desert Column, (Sinai), 7.12.

CHIKALDIR BRIDGE (Baghdad Rly).

Naval seaplanes destroy (Gulf of Alexandretta), 27.12.

CHIOS.

British land at, 17.2.

CHORMUK (Upper Euphrates).

Capture by Russians, 1.9.

CHOROK, RIVER (Armenia).

Russian advance towards, 1.2; Vigorous Russian advance on upper, 26.3; Russians take fortified position on upper, 2.4.

CHOROK SECTOR (Armenia, S.W. of Trebizond).

Russians regain ground lost at, 1.6.

CHUKE (S.E. of Monastir).
Heights carried by Serbians, 10.11.
"CITTA DI MESSINA" (Italian auxiliary cruiser).

Sunk by mine in Straits of Otranto, 23.6.

"CITY OF BIRMINGHAM" ss.
Sunk by German submarine, 27.11.

CIVILIAN CASUALTIES.
v. Casualties.

"CLAN CAMPBELL" ss.
Torpedoed in Mediterranean, 6.4.

CLASSES.
Single men's, called up, 14.2.

"CLEOPATRA" H.M.S.
Rams German destroyer: crew drowned 25.3.

CLYDESIDE.
Trial of strikers in, 29.3; Outlook improves, 31.3; Strike committee recommends resumption of work, 2.4; Strike ends, 4.4; Sedition trials, Maclean sentenced penal servitude, 12.4.

COCHIN, M. D.
Appointed Minister of Blockade in France, 1.4.

COLA (Persia).
Captured by Russians, 7.3.

COL DI LANA (Dolomites).
Italians blow up, and carry W. peak of Monte Ancona, 17.4.

COLLIERIES, S. WALES.
Taken over by Board of Trade, 30.11; Wages dispute settled, 3.12.

COLLO ZONE (Carn.).
Italian attack on, 9.2; Italian advance in, 18.2.

"COLUMBIAN" (U.S.A. steamer).
Sunk by German submarine near Cape Finisterre, 8.11; German note to U.S.A. in *Times*, 21.12.

COMANA (S. of Bucharest).
Taken by Mackensen, 29.11.

COMBLES (Somme).
British aeroplanes attack, 4.7; Positions from, to river captured by French, 12.9; Heavy German attacks repulsed, 20, 25.9; French take, 26.9.

COMINES (Flanders).
English aeroplanes attack, 4.7.

COMMERCE.
International conference on, Paris, 27.4.

COMMONS, HOUSE OF. (v. Gt Britain).
Military Service Bill introduced, 5.1; Passed, 24.1; Debate on the blockade in, 26.1; Air debate in, 16.2; Peace debate in, 23.2; Debate on Irish administration, 11.5; New Military Service Bill passed by, 16.5; Sir E. Grey speaks in, on peace terms, 24.5.

COMPULSORY SERVICE.
Established in Great Britain under the

second Military Service Act (passed 25.5), 8.6.

CONFERENCE.
Of Allies announced, 12.2.

CONFLANS (Woëvre).
French air raid on, 13.3.

CONSCRIPTION. (Australia). v. also Compulsory Service.

Mr. Hughes' Referendum Bill *re*, read a first time, 13.9.

CONSTANTINOPLE.
Naval aeroplanes raid, 14.4.

CONSTANZA (Dobruja).
Evacuation commenced, 22.10; Fall of, 23.10; Russian bombardment of, 2, 4.11.

CONTALMAISON (Somme).
Fight for, 7-11.7.

CONTRABAND.
Statement on presence of, in foreign neutral mails, 25.1; Order in Council with regard to, 30.3.

COPENHAGEN.
Scandinavian Ministers reaffirm neutrality at, 11.3.

"COQUETTE" (H.M.T.B.D.).
Mined, North Sea: casualties, 1 officer, 21 men, 11.3.

CORBEAUX, BOIS DES (Verdun).
French regain ground in, 8.3; Germans reoccupy part of, 10.3.

CORDEVOLE VALLEY Upper, (Dol.).
Austrian attacks beaten off, 7.8.

CORFU.
French landing at, 11.1; Serbian troops land at, 15.1; Serbian Government arrives at, 19.1; Serbian parliament (Skupshtina) meets at, 10.9.

CÔTE DE FROIDE-TERRE (Verdun).
Heavy bombardment by Germans, 25.6.

COURCELETTE (Somme).
Taken by British, with 2,300 prisoners, 15.9; Front extended, 16.9; Advance continued, 22, 28.9; British line advanced north and east of, 8.10.

CRAIOVA (Rumania).
Austro-German occupation, 21.11.

CREDIT (German).
The mark at 30 per cent. discount in N. York, lowest to date, 1.9.

CREDIT (Vote of). v. Votes.
Asked for, 21.2, 23.5, 24.7, 11.10, 14.12.

CREWE, BRIG.-GEN. SIR C.
Captures Mwanza (Victoria Nyanza), 14.7; Occupies Igalulu, Central Railway, 26.9.

CROWN PRINCE (William) of Germany.
Gives up command of army before Verdun, 30.11.

CUMIERES (Verdun).
Germans attack, 23.5; Germans cap-

ture, 24.5; Germans gain footing in trenches N.W. of; 29.5.

CURLU (Somme).

French take, 2.7.

CURTEA DE ARGES (N.W. of Bucharest).

Fighting near, 25.11; Austro-Germans capture, 27.11.

CURZON (EARL).

President of Air Board, 17.5.

CYCLADES, (Is.).

Venezelist rising, reported, 11.12.

"CYMRIC" (White Star Liner).

Torpedoed by German submarine in Atlantic, 8.5.

CZERNOWITZ (Bukovina).

Severe fighting round, 2-9.1; Actions near, 19.1; Russian offensive against resumed, 2.2; Russians gain ground after heavy fighting near, 13.6; Russians reach suburbs of, 11.6; Russians occupy, 17.6; Russians advance N.W. of, 18.6; Russian advance W. of, 19.6.

DAHLEN ISLAND (River Dvina).

German artillery active, 7.3.

DAKHLA OASIS (180 m. S.W. of Assiut).

Occupied by hostile force, 27.2.

DAMLOUP (Verdun).

Fighting for, 3.7; French occupy, 4.11.

DANILOVGRAD (Mont.).

Austrians enter, 23.1.

DANUBE.

Austrian monitors bombard Rumanian towns on, 28.8; Germans occupy island in, near Ruschuk, 8.10; Artillery activity on, 15.10; Bulgarians cross, near Silistria and Turtukai, 9.12; Russians retreating from the Dobruja cross into Bessarabia, 23.12.

DARDANELLES.

Finally evacuated, 9.1; Sir Ch. Monro's despatch on evacuation, dated 6.3, published, 10.4; Commission on the, announced, 26.7.

DAR-ES-SALAAM (Ger. E. Africa).

Capital, surrendered to British naval forces, 3.9; Gen. Cunliffe's Nigerian Brigade reaches, 16.12.

DARFUR.

Gen. Kelly's force occupies Jebel Hella, 22.3; and Abiad, 9.4; El Fasher taken, 23.5; Ali Dinar flees to Jebel Marra, 23.5; Despatch (8.8.16) of Sir F. R. Wingate, describing rising in and conquest of, publ., 25.10; Maj. Huddleston's column occupies Kulme 3.11; Defeat and death of ex-Sultan, 6.11; Surrender of the late Sultan's sons reported, 1.12.

DAULATABAD (Persia).

Occupied by Russians, 13.2.

DAYLIGHT SAVING BILL.

Passed, 17.5; Comes into operation till 1.10, 21.5.

DEAL.

German aeroplane raid, 3.5.

DECLARATION OF LONDON.

Abandoned by British and French, 29.6.

DEDEAGACH (Bulgaria).

Allied ships bombard, 18.1.

DEFENCE REGULATIONS (British).

Forbid entry into enemy's country without special permit, 7.11.

DELATYN (Galicia).

Russians take, 8.7.

DELBRÜCK, HERR.

Resigns German Secretaryship of State for Interior, 14.5.

DEMIRHISSAR (N.E. Greece).

Railway bridge over Struma River, near, blown up by British, 12.1; Bulgarians fire on Greeks near, 2.6; Bulgarians gradually withdraw from, and Seres, into mountains, 6.10.

DENIÉCOURT (Somme).

E. of, French capture ground, 15.9; Successful French offensive, 1,600 prisoners, 17, 18.9;.

DEPORTATIONS.

Of civilians, announced at Lille and elsewhere, 18.4; Further heavy, of Belgians, under German decree of 3.10, 8.11.

DERBY, LORD.

Report on Recruiting, published, 4.1; Speech in Lords, on Recruiting, 2.3; Speeches of, with regard to married groups, 7 and 15.3; Resigns from Air Committee, 10.4; Replies to critics with regard to National Service, 14.4; Under-Secretary for War, 6.7.

"DEUTSCHLAND" (German commercial submarine).

Arrives at Norfolk, Va., 9.7; Returns to Germany, 23.8; Arrives at New London, Conn., 1.11; Returns to the Weser, 10.12.

DEVE BOYUN (Erzerum).

Bombardment of, begun, 29.1.

DEVENTER, MAJ. GEN. VAN.

S. African troops under, occupy Kondoia Irangi (Ger. E. Africa), 19.4; Further successes, 24.6. (v. East Africa).

DELVILLE WOOD (Somme).

British take, 15.7; Fighting for, 18-28.7; German attack repulsed, 2.8; Heavy fighting, 24.8.

DEVONSHIRE, DUKE OF.

Succeeds Duke of Connaught as Gov.-General of Canada, 29.7.

DIARBEKR (Asia Minor).

Russians repel Turkish attack near, 3.6; Russians checked near, 6.6; Russians take Turkish camp near, 12.6.

DILLINGEN (Trèves).

British naval air-squadron bombards 27.12.

DISHANGI (Ger. E. Africa).

Belgians occupy, 20.4.

DNIESTER, RIVER.

Russians gain success on, in Galicia, 20.2; Russians make progress in Galicia, S. of, 6.6; Russians cross, and attack, 25.6.

DOBERDO PLATEAU (Carso).

Austrian success on, 26.2.

DOBROPOLYE (N.E. of Kaymakchian).

Serbs occupy summit of, 8.10; Fighting near, 17.10.

DÔBRUJA (Rumania).

Bulgarians attack on R. flank, 1.9; A Russian force crosses Danube into, 2.9; Bulgars and Germans attack Turtukai, 2.9; Enemy takes Dobrich, etc., 4.9; Turtukai surrenders, with a Rumanian division, 6.9; Rumanians evacuate Silistria, 7.9; Silistria entered by Mackensen, 9.9; Russo-Rumanians concentrate S. of Constanza railway, 15.9; Severe fighting, 16-20.9; Mackensen falls back, 20-23.9; And entrenches, 25.9; Rumanians attack and repulse Mackensen, 2.10; Rumanians progress in, 4.10; Offensive continues, 5.10; Heavy enemy bombardment in, 19.10; Mackensen attacks on whole line, and takes Tuzla, 20.10; Rumanian retreat, 21.10; Rumanian assault on Bulgarian left, 30.11-1.12; Fighting at Cerna Voda (Danube), 2.12; Further attack on Bulgarian left, 5.12; Rumanian retreat on Braila, 19.12; Encounter in, E. of Babadagh, 21.12; Russian retreat crosses Danube into Bessarabia, leaving troops at Macin, 22-23.12; Russians in, retreat to Danube by 22.12; Main body crosses over into Bessarabia, leaving troops concentrated near Macin, 23.12; Enemy advance on Macin, 30-31.12.

DODOMA (E. Africa).

Occupied by British, 29.7.

DOG TRANSPORT.

Use of, in Vosges Mountains, reported, 21.6.

DOIRAN (Serbo-Greek frontier).

French bombard, 9.8; Occupy Hill 227, 10.8; Successful British raids on front, 13.10; British repulse strong counter-attacks, 18.10.

DOIRAN, LAKE (Serbo-Greek frontier).

Violent artillery action between Monastir and, 9.12; Artillery action in front of, 14.12; British rush Bulgarian front lines near, 23.12.

DOLOMITES.

Artillery duel in, 4.1; Italian progress

in, 22.7; Italian successes in, 22, 24.8; Reported that the Italians have advanced 8 miles in, during a few weeks, and cleared all Val Cismone, 5.9.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

Military Government by U.S. officers proclaimed, 28.11.

DOMPIERRE (Somme).

Attacks on, 29-30.1; French capture, 1.7.

DORNA VATRA (Bukovina).

Enemy offensive, 16.10; Russian success, 25.10; Russian success, 800 prisoners, 7.11.

DOUAUMONT (Verdun).

Fort captured by Germans, 26.2; French attacks repulsed at, 27.2; German attacks W. of repulsed, 28.2; Germans enter village of, 3.3; German attack near, fails, 11.4; Successful French attack S. of, 15.4; Germans repulsed near, 17.4; French gain ground S. of, 20.4; French success near, 1.5; Germans make progress near fort of, 7.5; French gain footing in fort of, 22.5; Germans recover, 24.5; French line near, penetrated, 1.6; French carry German trenches, 200 prisoners, 9.9; French attack village, and again fort, 24.10.

DOVER.

German aircraft attack, 23.1; 19.3; 24.4; 20.5; 10.7; 12.8.

DOVER PATROL.

Report on, issued, 26.7.

DOWNS (English Channel).

Raid of German destroyers at N. end of, 23-24.11.

DRINK

Restrictions, 7.2.

DUBLIN.

Outbreak in Ireland, Dublin Post Office, etc., seized by Sinn Feiners, 24.4; Martial Law proclaimed in, 25.4; Rising ends, 1.5.

DUBNO (Poland).

Austrians attack S. of, 3.2; Russians take, 10.6.

DUJAILAH REDOUBT (On R. bank of Tigris, Mesopotamia).

Unsuccessfully attacked by British, 8.3; evacuated, 19.5.

"DUKE OF ALBANY," H.M.S.

Boarding steamer torpedoed and sunk, 24.8.

DULCIGNO (Ulsin, Dultsino, Montenegro).

Austrians enter, 22.1.

DUMA, RUSSIAN.

Convoked, 8.2; Members received by King George, 9.5.

DUNAREA (Cerna Voda, on Danube).

Russians occupy station, 9.11; Russo-Rumanian retreat to, 12.11.

DURAZZO (Dures) (Albania).

Austrian air-raid on, 25.1; Threatened by Austrians, 16.2; Evacuated by Allies, 24-26.2; Entered by Austrians, 27.2.

DUWEIDAR (N. Sinai).

Unsuccessful Turkish attack on, 23.4.

DVINA, RIVER.

German repulse, 9.3.

DVINSK.

Russian attack S. of repulsed, 11.2; Fighting round continues, 14.2; German concentration near, broken up, 23.3; Germans repulsed near, 12.4; Russians repulse attacks near, 11, 21, 27.6; Fighting in lake district, S. of, 4, 21.12.

EAST AFRICA (German).

Enemy camp captured in, 4.1; Gen. Smuts arrives and takes command, 19.2; Advances on Kilimanjaro, 7.3; British success at Kilimanjaro, 11.3; British occupy Moshi, 13.3; British attack Lol Kissale, 6.4; British occupy Köthersheim, 12.4; And Salanga, 14.4; German concentration, 17.4; Kondoa Irangi taken, 19.4; Further British progress in, 22.4; Belgians occupy Shunzugu, 3.5; and Kigali, 6.5; German attack repulsed at Kondoa Irangi, 10.5; British advance in Para and Usambara districts, 18.5; Further British advance, 25.5; British occupy Neu Langenburg, 30.5; Germans retreat from Mombo, 31.5; British occupy Namena, 3.6; Germans driven N.E. of Lake Nyassa, 6.6; British occupy Bismarckburg and Belgians occupy Usumbara, 8.6; Further British progress, 9-19.6; Gen. Smuts' despatch on operations, 12.2 to 30.4 published, 20.6; Germans defeated on Lukigura River, 24.6; British reach Central Railway, 14.7; Belgian success in (between Lake Tanganyika and V. Nyanza) 3.7; British move S. through Nguru Mts., 5.8, and take Morogoro 26.8; Portuguese occupy Bay of Menasi, 29.8; Dar-es Salaam surrenders, 3.9; Gens. van Deventer and Northey in touch; last enemy post captured N. of Central Railway, 19.10; Gen. Smuts reports enemy limited to S.E. of Colony, 20.10; Nakalala: Successful Portuguese attack, enemy retire N. of Rovuma River, losing guns, ammunition, etc., 22.10; Fighting at Iringa and near Ruhuje River, between 19.10-26.11; British reorganised in two divisions, 27.10; Reported activity of Germans on Portuguese frontier, 2.12; Fighting at British post of Kibata, 5 to 15.12; Report of action on Portuguese frontier, 5.12; British reported advance island 50 miles from Port Kilwa, 7.12;

Combined offensive by Northey and van Deventer begins, 25.12.

EASTERN FRONT (Main Events).

Russian unsuccessful offensive on Bukovina ends, 15.1; Russian offensive about Lake Naroch, 18.3-14.4; Brusilov's big offensive in the S. begins, 4.6; Brusilov checked, by 20.9.

EAUCOURT L'ABBAYE (Ancre River).

British attack S. of, 30.9, 1.10; Severe fighting, 2-4.10; British advance again, 5, 12.10.

EBOWLA (Cameroons).

Occupation of, by English and French, 19.1.

ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

Of the Allies, at Paris, opens, 14.6; Recommendations of, issued, 21.6; Mr. Asquith explains in Commons, attitude of Government towards, 2.8; Italian and British delegates reach complete understanding, 14.8.

"EDEN," H.M.S.

T.B.D., sunk in collision, 16.6.

EGYPT (v. also SINAI).

Senussi defeated at Agagia, 26.2; Sollum captured, 14.3; "Tara" prisoners released, 17.3; Sir A. J. Murray takes over whole command from Sir J. Maxwell, 19.3; 2nd Anzac Corps formed, 28.3. British occupy Kharga Oasis, 15.4; and Moghara Oasis, 27.4; Despatch on operations in, (16.2.15 to 9.4.16), published, 21.6; Gen. Murray's despatches of 1.6 and 1.10.16 published on 25.9 and 1.12 respectively; British clear Senussi out of Dakhla Oasis, 17.10; Baharia Oasis, 19.10, and Farafra Oasis, 19.11.

EL ARISH (Sinai Peninsula).

Bombardment by British ships, aeroplanes, and seaplanes, 18.5; Aerodrome at, bombed by British, 19.6; Bombed by British, 5.9; Evacuated by Turks, 20.12; Occupied by British, 21.12.

ELBASAN (Albania).

Taken by Bulgarians, 13.2.

ELEN (Black Sea coast).

Russian offensive continues, 500 prisoners taken, 4.9.

EL FASHER (capital of Darfur).

British occupy, 23.5.

EL HASSANA (Sinai).

Bombed by British, 6.2, 20.2, 24.3; Cleared of enemy, 31.12.

EL KANTARA (Egypt).

Bombed by Turks, 11.6.

EL OWASA (Tigris).

Gen. Aylmer at, 25.1.

ENGLISH CHANNEL.

Ten enemy destroyers raid. 27.10.

ENTENTE

Ministers' declaration at Belgian Foreign Office, 14.2.

ENVER PASHA.

Attempt on life of, 4.3.

ERZERUM (Armenia).

Turks fall back on, 17.1; Russians advance on, 24.1; Russians reach out-works of, 31.1; Russians capture forts at, 13-16.2; Russians capture, 16.2; Russians advance from, 17.3; Make progress W. of, 13-18.4; Repulse Turkish attacks between, and Erzincan, 2.6; Russian offensive westwards from, 12.7; Fighting S. of, 28.8.

ERZINCAN (Armenia).

Russians closing on, 23.7; Captured by Russians, 25.7; Russians pursue Turks from, 31.7; Russian offensive continued, 5.8.

ESNE-HAUCOURT ROAD (Verdun).

French take 2 German trenches, 21.5.

ESSAD PASHA

Driven from Albania, 24.2.

ESSEN.

Bombed by 2 French airmen, 24.8.

ES SINN (Mesopotamia).

British night march against, 7.3; Turkish right flank and Dujailah Redoubt unsuccessfully attacked by British, 8.3; Turks evacuate, 19, 20.5.

ESTREES (Somme).

French take, 4.7; Line extended from, 19, 20 and 26.7; French progress S.W. of, 13.8; Germans gain footing in French trenches, 22.8.

EUPHRATES, UPPER (Armenia).

Determined Turkish attacks repulsed by Russians, 6.8.

EXCHEQUER BONDS.

Issue of 3- and 5-year 5% bonds, June; Issue of 3-year, 6%, 29.9; 5% Bonds, lists closed, 20.10.

FAITI HRIB (Carso).

Italian occupation, 2.11.

FALAHIYA (Mesop.).

Gen. Gorringer carries, 5.4.

FARAFRA OASIS (280 m. S.W. of Cairo)

Occupied by hostile force, 27.2.

"FAUVETTE," H.M.S.

Mined, East Coast, casualties: 20 officers, 12 men, 13.3.

FAY (Somme).

French capture, 1.7.

FERDINAND (King of Bulgaria).

At Nish, 18.1.

FEUILLERES (Somme).

French take, 3.7.

FILPESTI (Rum.).

German approach, 17.12; Fine Russian defence, end of December.

FINANCE (British).

Two Votes of Credit (120 and 300 millions), expenditure five million per day, 21.2; Loans to Allies to 21.2, 168 millions; Mr. McKenna's Budget of 1,825 millions introduced, deficit 1,323 millions, rise of Income Tax by 1s. 6d. in the £, etc., 4.4; Finance Bill introduced, 18.5; Vote of Credit (300), 23.5; Dollar Securities proposal, 29.5; Enforced, 1.7; Finance Bill passed, 17.7; Six million per day. Vote of Credit (450), 24.7; Financial situation reviewed by Mr. McKenna, 10.8; Conference at Calais *re* Franco-British War Finance, 24.8; Votes of Credit (300) 11.10, (400) 14.12; War expenditure to 14.12, 3,852 millions.

FINANCIAL POSITION.

Daily cost of war estimated at six millions, 17.7; Mr. McKenna on, 10.8.

FIRMIN WOOD (Verdun).

Germans gain footing between Chenois Wood and, 21.6; French regain most of ground lost, 22.6.

FISHER, MR. ANDREW.

Speech to Associated Chambers of Commerce, 2.3.

FLAUCOURT (Somme).

French take, 3.7.

FLERS. (Somme).

Taken by British, 15.9; Further advance near, 21, 27.9.

FLEURY (Verdun).

Germans occupy, but are ejected, 23.6; again occupy part of, 24.6; Severe fighting at, 25-28.6; Fighting for, 16-18.7; German trenches carried, 800 prisoners, 2.8; French retake most of village, and 1,750 prisoners, 3.8; Further French successes, 7, 13, 18, 19, 23, 27, 28.8.

FLORINA (Macedonia).

Occupied by French, 2.5; Serbians advance and capture 25 guns, 13.9; Allies push back enemy northwards, towards Monastir, 21, 25.9; General Bulgarian retreat from, 3.10.

FOCSANI (Rum.).

Fighting near, 30-31.12.

FOGARAS (S. Transylv.).

Rumanian 1st Army retreats over, Mountains, 30.9; Rum. offensive near town 3.10; Retreat and evacuation of town, 4.10.

FOOD CONTROL.

Approaching appointment of Food Controller announced, 15.11; Food regulations issued, 17.11; Lord Devonport appointed F. C., 10.12.

FORGES (Verdun).

Captured by Germans, 6.3.

FOSSÉS, BOIS DES (Verdun).

Captured by Germans, 24.2.

"FOUCAULT" (French cruiser).

Sinks Austrian cruiser, 14.1.

"FOURCHER" (French T.B.D.).

Sunk by mine in Straits of Otranto, 23.6.

FOUR DE PARIS (Argonne).

Lively encounter in, at, 13.12.

FOUREAUX, BOIS DES (High Wood, Somme).

British at, 15, 16, 21, 24.7; German counter-attack W. of fails, 1.8; Severe fighting at, 1, 9, 10.9.

FOURNET, ADM. DARTIGE DU.

Demands delivery of war material from Greek government, 17.11; Demands dismissal of Ministers of Central Powers at Athens, 19.11; Greeks refuse demand for war material 22.11; Handing over of ten mountain batteries to the Allies by Dec. 1, demanded, 24.11; Interview with the King, 27.11; Replaced in command of French Mediterranean fleet by Vice-Adm. Gauchet, 12.12.

FRANCE.

Government secures a vote of confidence on the question of control in Army zone, 18.2; Minister of Blockade appointed in, 1.4; Allied conferences in, 9.9; Gen. Duport appointed C.G.S. to Ministry of War, and Gen. de Castelnau C.G.S. to French G.H.Q., 21.9; M. Briand forms war cabinet in, 12.12; Disorderly opposition in Chamber to legislation by decree, 15.12.

FRANCIS JOSEPH (Emperor).

Death, aged 86, 21.11.

FREIBURG (Baden).

Bombed, 28.1.

FRESNES (Verdun).

Captured by Germans, 7.3.

FRICOURT (Somme).

British capture, 2.7.

FRISE (Somme).

Captured by Germans, 28.1; Lost trenches regained by British at, 9.2; Germans repulsed at, 10.2; Fighting round, 13.2; French retake, 2.7.

FRYATT, CAPT. CHARLES.

Commander of s.s. "Brussels," judicial murder of, 27.7; Execution denounced by Mr. Asquith, 31.7; British protest sent to Germany through U.S.A., 10.8.

FUNCHAL (Madeira).

German submarine bombards town and sinks French and British vessels, 3.12.

GALATA (Dard.).

Naval aeroplanes bombard, 26.12.

GALATZ (Rumania).

Enemy advance threatens, 18.12.

GALICIA.

Russian offensive in, 3.1; Severe fighting in, 8.1; Russian offensive resumed, 12.1; Austrians claim complete victory in, 18.1; Severe fighting in, 13.2;

Russian success in, 28.3; Gen. Brusilov's offensive begun, 4.6; Continued Russian pressure on retreating Austrians, Halicz threatened, 14.8; Severe fighting in Russian centre and in S.E. during Dec.

"GALLIA" (troopship).

Torpedoed in Mediterranean, 4.10.

GALLIENI, GENERAL.

French War Minister, resigns, succeeded by Gen. Roques, 16.3.; Death of, 27.5.

GALLIPOLI.

Evacuation of, completed, 7-9.1; Gen. Monro's despatch on, 6.3.

GARRAGUA (E. Africa).

Germans attack British and evacuate Garragua, 10.3.

GAUCHET, VICE-ADMIRAL.

Succeeds Admiral Dartige du Fournet in command of French Mediterranean Fleet, 12.12.

"GAULOIS" (French battleship).

Sunk, 27.12.

"GEELONG" ss.

P. & O. boat sunk in Mediterranean, 2.1.

GEORGE V., H.M. KING.

Receives General Cadorna, 23.3; Presents £100,000 for War purposes, 1.4; Receives members of the Duma, 9.5; Returns from visit to armies on Western Front, 15.8.

GEORGE, LLOYD, RT. HON. D.

Receives deputation from temperance council of Christian Churches, 9.3; Speech to Irish deputation, 10.3; Speech on Paris economic conference, 23.3; Secretary for War, 6.7; informs Mr. Asquith that he cannot remain in Government, 1.12; Resigns, 5.12; Invited to form a Government, 6.12; Prime Minister, 7.12; Creates a new War Cabinet, 10.12; Letter of, to Commons, 11.12; First speech as Premier, 19.12.

GERARD, MR.

Protest by (U.S.A. Ambassador at Berlin), *re* Ruhleben; 25.7.

GERMAN BARBARITY.

State papers on, published, 2.8.

GERMAN FLEET.

Reported to be cruising in North Sea, 6.3; Raid by battle squadron on E. coast, 25.4; Beaten at Battle of Jutland, 31.5-1.6; High Sea Fleet comes out, but retires before British forces, 19.8.

GERMAN PRISONERS.

Total captured on Somme since July 1st (*v.* Tables), 29.8.

GERMANY.

Herr Liebknecht expelled from Socialist party 12.1; Note on the "Baralong" case, 14.1; Protest with Austria

to Rumania, on sale of wheat to Allies, 26.1; Reported agreement with U.S.A. on "Lusitania" case, 9.2; Note to U.S.A. on armed merchantmen, 10.2; Proposals on the "Lusitania" question refused by U.S.A., 16.2; Informs U.S.A. unofficially that she regards armed merchantmen as cruisers, 21.2; Taxation of war profits in, 26.2; Inaugurates "unlimited" submarine campaign, 1.3; Declares war on Portugal, 9.3; Memorandum to U.S.A. on submarine warfare, 11.3; Herr Liebknecht arrested, 1.5; Agrees to British proposal for internment of prisoners of war in Switzerland, 2.5; Reply to U.S. note on submarine war, 4.5; Note to U.S. on "Sussex" case, 10.5; Food control board created, 21.5; Threat to stop Swiss coal supply, 26.6; Refuses foodstuffs to Poland, 29.7; Declares war on Rumania, 28.8; Hindenburg C.G.S., 29.8; Civil Service compulsory Bill, 1.12; Transmits note *re* Peace overtures to Allies, 12.12; Minority Socialists' appeal against "oracular utterances," 15.12; Note received by Allies, 18.12; War Loan subscribed, £535,000,000, 20.12; Reply to President Wilson's Note, 26.12; Reply to Swiss Note, 28.12.

GEVGELI (Salonika front).

Approaches fortified, 9.2; Fighting in sector of, 25.4; French carry enemy's first lines W. of, 11.10.

GHEENT.

British naval raids on aerodromes, 2.8, etc.

GHISTELLES (Belgium).

British naval air raids on, 9.9, etc.

GINCHY (Somme).

Ground gained near, 18.8; Germans driven back, 24.8; Partly captured by British, 3.9; Capture completed, 9.9.

GIURGEVO (Danube).

Bulgarian occupation, 28.11.

GIVENCHY.

Bombardment at, 14.1; German gains S. of, 28.1; German attack at, after a mine explosion, repulsed by Welsh Fusiliers, 22.6.

GIVENCHY WOOD (Vimy).

Germans wreck trenches in, 21.2; Trenches in, recaptured, 23.2.

"GLENGYLE" *ss.*

Sunk in Mediterranean, 2.1.

"GOEBEN."

Bombards Russian ports in Black Sea, 4.7.

GOLTZ, FIELD-MARSHAL VON DER.

Assassinated in Asia Minor, 19.4.

GOMMECOURT (L. flank, Somme battle).

English repulsed at, 1.7.

GOREMYKIN, M. (Russian premier).

Resigns, 1.2.

GORIZIA (Isonzo).

Heavy fighting near, 14.1; Italians lose ground at, 27.1; Italians capture, 9.8; Heavy fighting E. of, 14-15.8; Clear heights E. of, 1.11.

GORRINGE, GENERAL.

Succeeds Gen. Aylmer in command of Kut Relief Force, 12.3; Carries Ummel-Hannah and Falahiya (Mesop.), 5.4; Attack on Sanna-i-yat (Mesop.) fails, 9.4; Forces Turks r. wing back 1½ miles, 12.4; Carries Beit Aiessa, 17.4; Fails to carry Sanna-i-yat, 22.4; Succeeded by Gen. Maude, 11.7.

GRABONOVKA (Dvinsk).

Captured by Russians, 13.2; Attempt to recapture, 14.2; Attacks on, repulsed, 16.2.

GRANDCOURT (on the Ancre).

British reach outskirts, 18.11.

GREAT BRITAIN (v. also Finance, Ireland, etc.).

Bill for Compulsory Military Service introduced, 5.1; Passed by 383 to 36, 24.1; Royal assent, 27.1; "Baralong" case, January (v. Baralong); Blockade questions raised, 26.1, 14.2, 22.2; Public economies, War Savings, etc., February and March; Air Service uneasiness, March; Strikes on Clyde, 26.3 to 4.4; Allied Conference in Paris, 27.3; Mr. McKenna's Budget of 1825 millions, 4.4; Mr. Hughes' vigorous speeches, April; Wittenberg horrors report, c. 20.4; General compulsion demanded, April; Irish Rebellion, 24.4 to 1.5 (v. Ireland); New Compulsory Service Bill introduced, 3.5; C.O. discussions, 11-15.5; Passed by 250 to 35 16.5; Royal assent, 25.5; Air Board debate, 17.5; Battle of Jutland, 31.5 to 1.6; Lord Kitchener drowned, 5.6; Irish negotiations, 10.6 to 7.8; Economic Conference in Paris, 14-18.6; Mr. Lloyd George Secretary of State for War, Lord Derby, Under-Secretary of State for War, 6.7; Declaration of London abandoned, 8.7; Capt. Fryatt executed, 28.7; Casement executed, 3.7; Mesopotamia and Dardanelles Commissions started, 4.8; Munitions figures given, 20.8; Trade Unions Congress, 4-7.9; Manpower-distribution Board, 21.9; Agreement with Germany *re* prisoners of war, c. 23.10; Early closing under D.O.R.A., 24.10; Board of Pensions, 14.11, 21.11; League of Nations adumbrated by Lord Grey, 30.11; Mr. Lloyd George dissatisfied with Government, 1.12; Resigns, 5.12; Mr. Asquith resigns, 5.12; Mr. Lloyd George becomes Premier, 6.12; Strike at Liverpool, 8.12; Forms new

Ministry (v. App. 123), New War Cabinet sits, 9.12; Lord Devonport Food Controller, 10.12; German "Peace Overtures" announced 13.12; Answered by Prime Minister, 19.12, who desires mobilisation of population for labour; Swiss Note to Belligerents, 23.12; Invitation to Dominions for War Conference of Empire, 25.12

GREAT BRITAIN (Naval).

"Unlimited" German submarine campaign begins, 1.3; T.B.D. engagement, 20.3; "Sussex" torpedoed, 24.3; Battle of Jutland, 31.5-1.6; "Hampshire" mined, 5.6; T.B.D. engagement, 23.7; Engagement in North Sea, 2 cruisers sunk, 19.8; Dar es Salaam surrenders to British naval forces, 3.9; Further E. African ports surrender, 7.9; German destroyers raid cross-Channel transport, 27.10; "Oldambt" rescued, 2.11; German raid at Lowestoft, 26.11; Sir J. Jellicoe strikes flag as C-i-C., 27.11; Announced to succeed Sir H. Jackson as First Sea Lord, and Sir D. Beatty to be C-i-C., 29.11; Sir E. Carson First Lord, *vice* Mr. Balfour, 10.12; Anti-submarine division of War Staff formed at Admiralty, December.

GREECE.

Anti-Ally press campaign in, 3.1; Protest of, against arrest of enemy consuls at Salonika, 3.1; Neutrality of, reaffirmed, 9.2; Protest of, against French action in Corfu, 19.2; Protest of Allies to, on Bulgarian seizure of Fort Rupel, 31.5; Pacific blockade of, by Allies, 6.6; Riots in, 12.6; Demobilisation begun, 17.6; Allied note to, 21.6; Resignation of Cabinet in, 21.6; Embargo on shipping relaxed by Allies, 22.6; and suspended, 24.6; General demobilisation ordered, 26.6; Bulgarians having advanced through E. Macedonia, occupy several Greek ports, 18.8; Crisis in, owing to Bulgarian occupation of Greek territory, 19.8; General Moschopoulos succeeds General Dousmanis as C.G.S., 26.8; Naval demonstration by Allies, 1.9; Three German vessels seized at Piraeus, 2.9; Accepts demands of Anglo-French note, 4.9; Germans and Austrians expelled, 7.9; M. Zaimis resigns, 11.9; M. Kalogeropoulos, Premier, 16.9; Partial blockade of coast declared by Allies from mouth of R. Struma to Bulgarian boundary, 19.9; Demands from Germany the return of the Army Corps surrendered at Kavalla, 20.9; M. Venizelos leaves for Crete, 25.9; Greek ships join Allied fleet, 26.9; King's policy doubtful, 27.9; M. Kalogeropoulos resigns, 4.10; New Cabinet formed, Prof. Lambros, premier, 9.10; 'Allies' Note to, Government complies, 10.10; Admiral du Fournet

presents supp. Note to Government, compliance with all demands, 12.10; Anti-Entente demonstrations at Athens, 15.10; Allies land reinforcements to maintain order in Athens; Fournet hands fresh Note to Government, 16.10; Govt. agrees to withdraw half Greek troops concentrated at Larissa, 20.10; Decree to disband certain classes, and transfer two corps to Peloponnesus, 25.10; Refusal of war material to Entente, 22.11; Venizelos Government declares war on Germany and Bulgaria, 23.11; Guns to be surrendered to Allies reported removed from Athens, 28.11; Government definitely refuses surrender of guns, 30.11; Attack on Allied troops in Athens, 1.12; Embargo on Greek vessels in Allied ports, 2.12; Royalist Government denounced by Provisional Government at Salonika, 6.12; Official complicity in Athenian outrages confirmed, 7.12; Allied blockade effective, 8 a.m., 8.12; Allies demand explanation of concentration of troops round Athens, 8.12; Hellenic colonies petition Allies for National Government, 12.12; King of Greece sends regrets for recent events through Paris, 12.12; Allies send ultimatum to Greece, 14.12; King accepts ultimatum to Greece, 15.12; Greek military evacuation of N. begun, 16.12; Allies' Note *re* Venizelist occupation of islands, 19.12; Allies' further Note, 21.12; Greece requests raising of blockade, 30.12; Entente Note to, 31.12.

"GREIF."

German raider, disguised as Norwegian vessel, sunk by Brit. "Alcantara," 29.2.

GREY, SIR EDWARD.

Letter *re* search of mails, 28.1; Statement of, to *Chicago Daily News* on aims of the Allies and of Germany, 15.5; Speech in Commons on war aims, 24.5; Created Viscount Grey of Faldoon, 6.7.

GUEUDECOURT (E. of Ancre).

British progress N. of, 18.10.

GUILLEMONT (Somme).

British attacks at, 22-24.7; British advance, 7-8.8; Further advance and repulse of German counter attacks, 16, 18, 23.8; British capture with 1,000 prisoners, 5.9.

GUMISHKHANEH (Armenia).

Russians take, 20.7.

GUYNEMER, LIEUT. (French).

Brings down 20th aeroplane, 5.2.

GYMES PASS (Moldavia, Rum.).

Rumanian retreat; enemy invade Rumania and capture Agas, 17.10.

HABSHEIM (Germany).

Bombed by French, 19.3.

HAGENDINGEN (Metz).

Allied air raid on steel works, 25.10.

HAI, SHATT EL (Mesop.).

British secure both banks, 13-14.12.

HAIG, SIR DOUGLAS

First despatch, dated 19.5.16 (19.12.15 to 19.5.16), published, 30.5; Second despatch, dated 23.12 (20.5 to 23.12) published, 29.12.

HALICZ (Galicia).

Russian success near, 31.8; Russians take 4,500 prisoners, 5.9; Captured by Russians, 7.9; Desperate fighting on R. Narajowka front, each side claims about 4,000 prisoners, 16-19.9; Heavy fighting for river heights, N. of, 22.10; Battle subsides, 23.10.

HAM (River Somme).

Bombed, 9.7.

HAMADAN (Persia).

Russian retreat to, 2.7; Turkish offensive continues W. of, 14.8; Successful Russian fighting near, 28.10.

HAMILTON, SIR IAN

Despatch dated 11.12.15 (5.5 to 17.10.15) on Suvla Bay, published, 7.1.

"HAMPSHIRE," H.M.S.

Sunk by mine, with Lord Kitchener and staff on board, 5.6.

HARDAUMONT (Verdun).

French capture, 15.12.

HARDECOURT (Somme).

French approach, 1.7; and capture, 8.7; French advance, 7.8; French gain German third line and 1,000 prisoners, 12.8.

HARSOVA (Dobruja).

Russo-Rumanian occupation, 9.11.

HARTMANNSWEILERKOPF (Lorraine).

Bombardment and fighting, 2.1, etc., etc.

HASSANKALA (Armenia).

Russians capture, 20.1.

HAUCOURT (Verdun).

French evacuate positions near, 31.3; Germans occupy, 5.4; French repulse attack on S. and E. of, 7.4; Germans gain ground at, 8.4; French extend positions to S.E. of, 12.5.

HAUDROMONT WOOD (Verdun).

Attacked by Germans, 27.2; German attack between, and Fort Douaumont, 7.5; German attack between, and Vaux, repulsed, 12.5; French capture quarries at, 21.5; German attack between, and Thiaumont Farm, and capture part of a trench, 25.5; French regain trench at, 26.5; French attack and retake quarries, 24.10.

HAUMONT (Verdun).

Evacuated by French, 23.2.

HAUMONT WOOD (Verdun).

Captured by Germans, 22.2.

HEJAZ (Arabia; v. also Mecca).

Turks report advance in, 5.12; Grand Sherif of Mecca recognised as King of the, 16.12.

HELFFERICH, DR. (German Finance Minister).

Replies to Sir E. Holden, 8.2; Introduces measure for new taxation, 16.3; States in Reichstag that Fourth German War Loan amounts to £530,000,000, 24.3.

HEM (Somme).

French take, 5.7.

HEM WOOD (Somme).

German attacks on French at, 30.7; French successes at, 1.7.8; Severe fighting at, 8, 9.8.

HENDENI (Ger. E. Africa).

Large German forces met at, 16.6; Occupied by British, 19.6.

HERBEBOIS (Verdun).

German attacks fail at, 22.2.

HERBÉCOURT (Somme).

French take, 2.7.

HERMANNSTADT (Transylv.).

(Nagyszeben) captured by Rumanians, 1.9.

HET SAS (Flanders).

Germans attack at, 12.2.

HIGH WOOD.

See Foureaux, Bois des

HILL 160 (Somme).

English approach (on Bapaume road), 25.7.

HILL 265 (Verdun).

Captured by Germans, 7.3; Germans gain ground between Bethincourt and, 7.4.

HILL 287. (Verdun).

German attack repulsed, 10.5.

HILL 295 (Verdun, part of Hill 304).

Germans gain footing on, 9.4; French take trench N. of, 29.4; Germans take summit, 20.5.

HILL 304 (Verdun).

Heavily bombarded by Germans, 16.4; Again bombarded, 3-4.5; Germans gain footing on, 5.5; Violent German attacks, 6-7.8.5; German attacks on, 18 and 29.5; German attack on, repulsed, 29.6.

HILL 321 (Verdun).

French take some trenches, 17.6; German attack N. of repulsed, 18.6; German attack N.W. of, repulsed, 19.6; Germans occupy trenches from Hill 320 to, 23.6; Heavy fighting at, 28.6.

HINDENBURG, MARSHAL VON

Succeeds v. Falkenhayn as C.G.S.; Ludendorff appointed Chief Q.M.G., 29.8; Reported to be visiting W. front for first time, 8.9.

HOBOKEN (Antwerp).

Bombed, 2.9., &c.

SOHENZOLLERN REDOUBT (Loos).

Germans spring a mine near, 6.3;
Fighting at, 14.5.

HOLLAND.

Rationing of by Gt. Britain, 7.1; Existence of secret treaty between Germany and, denied, 29.2; Unrest in, 31.3; Excitement abates, 1.4; Declaration strict neutrality, 4.4; Dutch mails seized, 4.4; Bill in Second Chamber to call up 1917 class if necessary, 7.4; Government report North Sea too dangerous for exchanged prisoners, 7.4.

HOOGE (Ypres.)

British positions at, shelled, 13.2; Germans gain ground at, 6.6.

HOSPITAL SHIPS.

Admiralty deny being used as transports, 7.8.

HUGHES, RT. HON. W. M. (Prime Minister of Australia).

Lands in England, 7.3; Series of speeches by, 9, 15, 17, 20, 24.3; Speech at Queen's Hall, 10.5.

HULLUCH (Loos).

Strong attack accompanied by gas S. of, repulsed, 27.4; German gas attack at, fails, 29.4; Fighting at, 14.5.

HUNGARIAN CHAMBER.

Stormy sitting in, 21.2.

HYMETTUS, MT. (Athens).

Shells dropped on by Allied fleet, 1.12

IGAMBA (18 miles N.E. of Fort Hill, Nyassaland).

German retreat, 25.5.

ILEMBULE (East Africa).

Germans surrender, 26.11.

IMMELMANN, CAPT.

Renowned German airman killed, 17.6.

"IMPERATRITSA MARIA."

Russian battleship sunk, 20.10.

IMPORTS.

Restriction of, 27.1; Returns for March show highest level during war, 31.3.

INDIA.

Lord Chelmsford appointed Viceroy, 14.1; Budget presented, 1.3; Mr. A. Chamberlain speaks on deaths in troop trains from Karachi, 1.8; Viceroy speaks at Simla on India's services during the War, 6.9.

INDUSTRIAL UNREST.

Declaration of Russian Labour Group to working classes, 2.11.

"INTERNATIONAL TRENCH."

Recaptured, 2.3.

INTER-PARLIAMENTARY

Committee in Paris, 22.2.

IONIAN ISLANDS.

Allied Governments to create naval bases in, 10.4.

IPIANA (21 miles N. of Karonga on Lake Nyassa).

German retreat, 25.5.

IRELAND (v. also Great Britain).

Order in Council on the Government of Ireland Act (1914), 1.3; Lenten Pastoral of Roman Catholic bishops, 5.3; "Gaelic Press" offices, Dublin, raided, 25.3; German attempt to land arms in, 20.4; Sir Roger Casement lands in, 20.4; Sinn Fein outbreak in, Dublin Post Office, etc., seized, 24.4; Gen. Sir J. Maxwell takes command in, 27.4; rebels begin to surrender, 30.4; rising ends, 1.5; three rebel leaders shot, 3.5; Nationalist party appeals to people to stand by constitutional movement, 9.5; Commission appointed to enquire into rebellion, 10.5; Debate on, in both Houses, 11.5; Commission begins its sittings, 18.5; Report issued, 3.7; Casement hanged, 3.7; Sir J. Maxwell's despatches on, issued, 22.7; Mr. H. E. Duke becomes Chief Secretary, 31.7, *vice* Mr. A. Birrell, resigned.

IRINGA (N.E. of Lake Nyassa).

Rhodesian Col. drive enemy towards, 6.6; Germans fall back on, 24.7; Gen. Northey occupies, 29.8; Enemy offensive in, district begins, 19.10; Severe fighting S.W. of, 23.10; Germans repulsed in, district, 30.10.

ISHMI RIVER (Serbia).

Serbs repulse Austrians near, 1.2.

ISLATZ (Danube).

Mackensen's army crosses at, 23.11.

ISONZO RIVER (Italy).

Austrians repulsed, 27.1; Italians gain trenches at Monfalcone, 14.6; Austrian attacks on, repulsed, 17.6; Italian offensive on, 1.7; Italian success 3,600 prisoners in Monfalcone sector, 6.8; Monte S. Michele, Gorizia bridgehead and 8,000 prisoners taken by Italians, 7.8; Austrians beaten and pursued, 10,000 prisoners claimed, 9.8; Lively artillery actions on upper and middle, 16, 17.8; Italians begin offensive, 9.10.

ISPAHAN (Persia).

German colony evacuates, 9.3; entered by Russians, 19.3.

ITALY.

Discussion on German plots in Chamber, 3.3; Prohibits trading with Germany, 17.4; Ministry resigns, 10.6; New Ministry sworn in, 19.6; Declares war against Germany, 27.8; Solidarity with the Allies affirmed by Foreign Minister, 18.12.

JABLONICA PASS (Carpathians).

Russians gain heights S. of, 22.8; success of Russians E. of, 28.11; Struggle for heights during Dec. 1916.

JAGHBUB (Tripoli).

British cars capture Senussi convoy
20 m. N.W. of, 31.8.

JAGOW, HERR V.

Foreign Minister, resigns, November;
Succeeded by Herr Zimmermann,
November.

JALOMITSA RIVER (Rumania).

Enemy forces cross, N.E. of Bucharest,
11.12; Rumanian rally on, 12.12;
Rumanians driven back, 13.12; Danube
army reported over, 14.12; Rumanians
and Allies retire, 15.12.

JAPANESE

Warships in Mediterranean, 22.2.

JAROTOK (Monastir).

Monastery captured by French and
Serbians, 15.11.

JEDDAH (Arabia).

Capture of, by Sherif of Mecca, an-
nounced, 21.6.

JELlicoe (Sir John).

Appointed First Sea Lord, 29.11.

JIFJAFFA (N. Sinai).

Australian troops break up Turkish
camp at, 13.4.

JIU VALLEY (W. Rumania).

Rumanian 1st army assumes offensive,
27.10; Enemy retires losing 2,000 pris-
oners, 28.10; Enemy retreat continues,
29.30.

JOFFRE, GENERAL.

Succeeded by Gen. Nivelle as Com-
mander-in-Chief of French armies, 12.12;
Marshal of France, 26.12.

JONESCU, M. TAKE (Leader of Young
Conservative party in Rumania).

Begins propaganda in favour of inter-
vention in war, 14.5.

"JULNAR," (steamer).

River steamer, fails to force blockade
of Kut, 23.4.

JUTLAND.

Naval battle: British victory, 31.5-
1.6.

KAHE (Ger., E. Africa).

Defeat of Germans, 19.3; British
occupy railway station, 21.3.

KAISER, THE.

Visits Sofia, "Imperator Gloriosus,"
18.1.

KALEDIN, GEN.

Attacks on Upper Stokhod (Volhyn.),
28.7.

KALENDIA (Maced.).

Bulgarian attack repulsed, heavy
losses, 30.10.

KALOPOTAMOS RIVER (Armenia.)

Russians drive back Turks, 9, 13.3.

KANGAVAR (Persia).

Russians occupy, 15.1; Turks enter,
16.1.

KARA BURUN (Salonika).

Allies occupy, 28.1.

KARACHI.

Deaths in troop trains from, Mr.
Chamberlain on, 1.8.

KARA DERE (Armenia).

Turks driven across, 6.4; Turks make
3 unsuccessful attacks on R. bank of, 7.4;
After 9 days' assault Russians carry
strong position on L. bank, of, 15.4.

KARA MALACHKAN (Armenia).

Turks routed at, 31.3.

KASHAN (Persia).

Russians occupy, 25.2.

KASR-I-SHIRIN (Persia).

Russian occupation, 10.5.

KATIYA (Sinai).

British troops (Yeomanry) lose heavily
in Turkish raid, enemy withdraws on
arrival of British reinforcements, 23.4;
British drive Turks out of, 2.6; Skirm-
ishes at, 11.6; German advance to, 17.7;
After battle of Romani, British occupy
Katiya, 6.8; Turks leave cholera at,
August.

KAVAKLI (Struma River).

British capture, 17.11.

KAVALLA.

British warships bombard forts at,
occupied by Bulgarians, 25.8; 4th Greek
Corps at, under Hatzopoulos, deserts to
the Germans, 12.9; Great popular indig-
nation at this and at Bulgarians' entry,
14.9; Greek Corps (25,000) being trans-
ported to Germany as "guests," 14.9.

KAYMAKCHLAN MT. (Maced.).

Serbs capture part of, 18.9; Summit,
30.9; Serbs progress, occupy important
Bulgar positions on, 1.10; Bulgar retreat
N. of, 2.10.

KEMMERN (Riga).

Russian progress at, 15-23.7.

KENALI (Maced.).

Allied forces reach, 4.10; Activity
on front, W. of, 7 miles from Monastir,
6.10; Captured by French, 14.11.

KENT.

Powder explosion in, 172 casualties,
2.4.

KERIND (W. Persia).

Russians (Baratov) occupy, 12.3;
Turkish success near, 28.6.

KERMAN (Persia).

Sir Percy Sykes' column enters, 12.6.

KERMANSIAH (Persia).

Turkish troops at, 13.1; Turks driven
back towards, 1.2 and 25.2; Occupied by
Russians, 27.2; Russian advance W.
from, 1.3; Russians lose, 28.6-2.7; Rus-
sians, driven back E. of, 6.8.

KESDI-VASARHELY (Transylv.).

Occupied by Rumanians, 29.8.

KHADAIRI BEND (Tigris).

British reach Tigris between Kut and, 18.12.

KHANIKIN (100 m. W. of Kermanshah, Persia).

Russians defeat Turks at, 3.6.

KHANYS (Armenia).

Turks dislodged from, 13.2.

KHARGA OASIS (120 m. S. of Assiut).

British occupy, 15.4.

KHRIASK (Galicia).

Russians take, 1.1.

KHRY-S-KALE (Armenia).

Russians take, 27.1.

KIBATA (E. Africa).

Fighting begins at, 5.12; Continued reports of fighting at received, 15-17.12.

KIGALI (capital of Ruanda in Ger. E. Africa).

Belgians occupy, 6.5.

KIGHI (Armenia).

Russians capture, 18.7.

KIKOMBO (E. Africa).

British occupy, 30.7.

KILIMANJARO (Ger. E. Africa).

British advance towards, 7.3; British success near, 11.3.

KILINDIR (Maced.).

Allies blow up railway bridge at, 12.1.

KILOSSA (E. Africa).

On Central railway, taken by British, 22.8.

KILWA KISSIWANI.

Port surrendered to British naval forces, and occupied, 7.9.

KILWA (KIVINJE) PORT (Ger. E. Africa).

Occupied by British naval forces, 7.9; British 50 miles inland from, 7.12.

KIMPOLUNG (Bukovina).

Occupied by Russians, 23.6.

"**KING EDWARD VII.**" H.M.S.

Mined and abandoned, 6.1.

KIONGA (E. Africa).

Captured by Portuguese troops, 11.4.

KIRLIBABA (E. Carpath.).

Russian success E. of, 28.11; Fighting near, 30.11 and part of December.

KISSAKI (Uluguru Mts., E. Africa).

British check at, 6.9.

KITCHENER, F.M. EARL.

Drowned in H.M.S. "Hampshire," off the Orkneys, 5.6; Army Order issued re, 6.6.

KITEGA (Ger. E. Africa).

Captured by Belgian River Column E. of Tanganyika, 12.6.

KITOVO HILLS (Ger. E. Africa).

Germans defeated at, 7.3.

KOLKI (Volhynia).

Fighting at, 14.6; Russians cross River Styra at, 4.7.

KOLOMEA (S.E. Galicia).

Russian advance E. of, 27.6; Aus-

trians defeated on 25-mile front near, 28.6; Russians close in on, 28.6; Russians take, 29.6.

KONDOA IRANGI (Ger. E. Africa).

Enemy encountered in force at, 17.4; S. African troops under Gen. van Deventer occupy, 19.4; Germans repulsed at, 10.5; Fighting at, 9.6; British success at, 24.6.

KOPRI-KEUI (Armenia).

Russians capture, 17.1.

KÖRBER, DR. ERNEST VON.

Appointed Premier of Austria, 29.10.

KORITZA (Albania).

French and Italians in touch, 24.10.

KORYTNITSA (W. of Lutsck).

Germans claim success, and 1,900 prisoners, 17.10.

KOSLOV (Poland).

German counter-attack repulsed E. of, 10.3.

KOSTANJEVICA (Carso).

Italians advance close on, 3.11.

KÖTHERSHEIM (Ger. E. Africa).

British occupy, 12.4.

KOVEL.

Russian advance on the Stokhod towards, continued, 31.7; Desperate fighting at Lyubashevo and Guledichi, near, 3.8.

KOVEL-ROVNO RAILWAY.

Severe fighting on the River Stokhod (Volhyn.), enemy offensive everywhere repulsed, 20.9.

KREVO (Vilna).

Russians repel attack, 1.6, 5.6.

KROJA (Albania).

Austrians occupy, 5.2.

KRONSTADT (=Brassø, Trærsylv.).

Austrians withdraw from, 28.8; Rumanians occupy, 29.8; v. Falkenhayn's offensive against and Rumanian retreat, 6.10; Austro-Germans reoccupy, 7.10.

KUKURUZ (Salonika front).

Serbs beat off repeated Bulgarian counter-attacks near, 26.8.

KULELI-BURGAS (Turk.).

Naval aeroplanes bomb bridge at, 14.12.

KUMLI (Maced.).

British take, 31.10.

KURNA (Mesop.).

British repulse near, 18.1.

KUROPATKIN, GEN.

Takes command on N. Russian front, 19.2; Gains a success near Riga, 23.7.

KUT-EL-AMARA (Mesop.).

Shelled by Turks, 2.1; Relief expedition sets out for, 4.1; Failure of attacks. Um el Hannah, 21.1; Es Sinn, 8.3; Sanna i-Yat, 9.4, 22.4. Steamer "Julnar" fails to break blockade of, 24.4; Surrenders to Turks, 29.4; British positions S. and

- E. of, consolidated and Turkish position S.W. of, bombarded, 22.12.
- KUTY** (S.E. Galicia).
Taken by Russians, 24.6; Russian advance W. of, 28.6.
- KWANGSI** (Prov. China).
Proclaims independence, 17.3.
- LA BASSEE** (N. of Arras).
Germ. bombardment of Brit. line, 28.5.
- LA BOISSELLE** (Somme).
British take, 3.7.
- LAGARINA VALLEY** (Trentino).
Austrians repulsed in, 28.5 and 16.6.
- LAKE, SIR PERCY.**
Succeeds Sir J. Nixon in Mesopotamia, 19.1; Joins Kut Relief force, 26.1; Despatch, dated 12.8.16, and others (19 Jan.-April 30, 1916), published, 12.10, and dated 27.8.16 (30.4 to 26.8.16) published 14.11.
- LAMIA** (Greece).
Reported destruction of bridge by French, 4.12.
- LA MAISONNETTE** (S. of Somme).
French carry whole front, Biaches to, 18.10; Germans retake part of, 30.10.
- LA MAISONNETTE FARM** (Somme).
French take, 10.7; Further fighting for, 15.7.
- LANGEMARCK** (Ypres).
Enemy captures positions N. of L.-Ypres, 19.4; Recapture of Ypres-Langemarck positions lost on 19th, 21.4.
- "LASSOO," H.M.S.**
Destroyer, sunk off Dutch coast, 13.8.
- "LAVEROCK," H.M. T.B.D.**
In collision with "Medusa," North Sea, 26.3.
- LAW, MR. BONAR.**
Speech to Associated Chambers of Commerce, 1.3; Unable to form Government, 6.12; Speech in Commons on Germany's peace move, 14.12; Asks for Vote of Credit, 14.12.
- LE FOREST** (N. Somme).
Captured by French, 3.9.
- LEMBENI** (on Usambara Rly., Ger. E. Africa).
Occupied by British, 25.5.
- LE PRIEZ** (Combles, Somme).
Farm taken by French, 13.9; Severe fighting round, French success, 14, 15, 25.9.
- LE SARS** (River Ancre).
British attack Eaucourt-Le S. line, objectives taken on 3,000 yd. front, 1.10; British capture, 7.10; Further British progress from, 9, 21.10.
- LESBOEUF** (Bapaume).
British advance on and take, 25.9; French attack, 10.11.
- LESCH, GENERAL** (Russian).
Success of, at Kolki (Styr), 4.7; on Stokhod, 28.7.
- LES ÉPARGES** (Verdun).
Enemy make 3 unsuccessful attacks at, 19.4.
- LE TRANSLOY** (Bapaume).
British capture 1,000 yds. of trenches, 23.10; British attack at, 5.11.
- LEUZE WOOD** (Somme N.).
British gain, 5, 6.9.
- LIEBKNECHT, HERR.**
Expelled from Socialist Party, 12.1; Arrested in Berlin, 1.5; Sentenced to two years I.H.L., 28.6; and dismissed from Army.
- LIGHTING**
Restrictions extended, 2.9.
- LI HUAN YUNG.**
Becomes President of China, 6.6.
- LILLE.**
Big explosion at, 11.1; Shelled by British, 15.1; Bombed by Allies, 8.2; Shelled, 12.2.
- LINCOLN, IG. TRIBITCH.**
M.P., extradited from U.S.A., 1.5; Sentenced to 3 years P.S. for forgery, etc., 4.7.
- LINDI** (Ger. E. Africa).
Last remaining German port occupied by British naval forces, 15.9.
- "LIONARDO DA VINCI."**
Italian B.S., lost by fire and explosion, 2.8.
- LYLOYD GEORGE, MR.**
(v. George, Lloyd, Rt. Hon. D.).
- LOAN, BRITISH WAR.**
Terms of new, in U.S.A., announced, 16.8.
- LOCACHY** (Lutsk salient).
Fighting at, 14.6.
- LOL KISSALE** (Ger. E. Africa).
British success at, reported, 4.4.
- LONDON.**
Allied War Council meets in, 19.1; Daylight air raid, 28.11.
- LONDON, DECLARATION OF.**
Of 25.2.09, abandoned by British and French, 29.6; rescinded, 8.7.
- LONGUEVAL** (Somme).
English reach, 14.7; Fighting for, 18-28.7.
- LOOS.**
Germans repulsed at, 27.1; Heavily shelled by Germans, 3.2; Mine exploded near, 6.2; Fighting in salient, 14.5; Despatch on fighting at, in Sept.-Oct., 1915, published, 20.5; Germans gas attack N. of, repulsed, 29.5.
- LORENZO MARQUES** (Port. E. Africa).
Portuguese seize German shipping, at, 4.3.

LOUEMONT (Verdun).

French capture, 15.12.

LOVCHEN, MT. (Mont.).

Austrians attack, 9.1; Fall of, 10.1.

LOWESTOFT.

Air-raid on, 20.2; Raid on, by German battle squadron, 25.4; German naval raid near, trawler "Narval" sunk, 26.11.

LUKIGURA RIVER (Ger. E. Africa).

Germans defeated on, 24.6.

LULINDI (Ger. E. Africa).

Portuguese occupation of, 12.11.

LUMI RIVER (Ger. E. Africa).

Germans defeated at, 7.3.

LUPEMBE (E. Africa).

Occupied by Gen. Northey, 18.8; Fighting at, 19.10 and following days; British post attacked 18.11.

"LUSITANIA."

Reported agreement between Germany and U.S. on case of, 9.2; German proposals rejected by U.S., 16.2.

LUTSK (Volhynia).

Russians capture, 6.6; Russians take bridgehead N. of, 9.6; Russians checked at, 11.6; Austrians in retreat S. of, 12.6; Russians reach River Stokhod in region of, 13.6; Russians cross rivers Styr and Stokhod in region of, 16.6; Russian success W. of, 17.6; Heavy fighting round 19.6; Austrian counter attacks N. and N.W. of, 21.6; Russian advance held, 24.6; Heavy fighting in region of, 28.6, 30.6, & German progress, 2.7; Russian success W. of, 3-4.10; Occasional fighting near, from end of November to close of 1916.

MACEDONIA (includes Salonika front).

Gen. Sarrail takes command at Salonika, 16.1; Occupies Kara Burun (15 m. E. of Salonika), 28.1; Serbian troops reach Salonika from Corfu, 27.2; Gen. Milne succeeds Gen. Mahon, 9.5; Bulgars occupy Fort Rupel, 26.5; Gen. Sarrail appointed C.in.C, early August; Allied offensive begins, 10.8; Bulgar offensive begins on both flanks, 17.8; Allied offensive redoubles, 25.8; Teodorov occupies Kavalla, 25.8; Franco-Serb-Russo-Italian offensive on W. flank begins, 7.9; British push forward over Struma River by 10.9; Surrender of Greek 4th Corps at Kavalla, 14.9; Capture of Kaymakchlan (by Serbs), and Florina (by French), 20.9; Hard British fighting nearly to Demir Hissar, 12.9 to 1.11; Heavy fighting for Monastir, 26.9 to 18.11; Capture of Monastir, 19.11.

MACHEMBA (Portug. E. Africa).

Portuguese re-occupation reported, 27.12.

MACIN (Dobruja).

Russian troops concentrated near, 23.12; Enemy attack bridge-head at, 25.12; Severe fighting near, 30, 31.12.

MACKINNON, MR. D.

Director-General of Recruiting, Australia, 29.11.

MAFUB (Ger. E. Africa).

Captured by British, 24.1.

MAGDHABA (N. Sinai).

British air raid, 11.11; Turks retire on, from El Arish, 19.12; British air raid on, 22.12; British capture, 23.12.

MAGHARAH (Wells, E. Sinai).

British raid, 15.10; Cleared of enemy, 31.12.

MAHENGE (E. Africa).

Gen. Wahle's forces make E., 2.12.

MAIL PACKETS.

Correspondence between British and Swedish Governments *re* detention of, published, 25.8.

MAILS (v. also U.S.A.).

U.S. protest against British search of, and British reply, published, 28.1; British Memorandum on, published, 24.7.

MAISONS-DE-CHAMPAGNE.

Germans penetrate French advanced work, 6.3; French recapture trenches, 8.3.

MALANCOURT (Verdun).

French evacuate, 31.3.

MALANGALI (Ger. E. Africa).

British success at, 24.7; Gallant defence of, 8-12.11; Defeat of Germans by British at, 12.11; Relieved 12.11; Brave defence of, by British force, 7.12.

"MALOJA."

P. & O. S.S., mined, 27.2.

MAMAKHATUN (Armenia).

Taken by Russians, 24.6; Retaken by Turks, 31.6; Retaken by Russians, 12.7.

MAMETZ (Somme).

British capture, 1.7.

MAMETZ WOOD (Somme).

British enter, 4.7; Severe fighting for 10 to 12.7; Capture of, 12.7.

MANHEULLES (Woivre).

Captured by Germans in advance, 29.2.

MAN-POWER.

Army Council statement *re* requirements in men, 10.4; Special committee appointed to investigate recruiting facts and figures, 17.4; Cabinet crisis, statement *re* recruiting again postponed, 19.4; Agreement *re* recruiting, proposals to be submitted in each House, 20.4; Official report of secret session, 25.4; Distribution Board appointed, 21.9.

MARGATE.

Air raids on, 1.3, 19.3, 23.10.

MARIAKERKE (Belgium).

Naval aeroplanes bomb aerodrome at, 23.4.

"MARINA" (British ss.).

German assent to indemnify if genuine merchantman, 8.12.

MAROS VASARHELY (Transylvania).

Rumanian Northern (4th) army within 12 miles of, and continues advance, 3.10.

MARRIED MEN.

Groups, first called for service, 7.4.

MARTINPUICH (Somme, N.).

Bavarians surrender at, 30.8; Village taken by British, 15.9.

MATAMONDO (E. Africa).

German resistance broken, they retreat south, 11.8.

MAUDE, MAJ.-GEN. F. S.

Succeeds Gen. Gorringer in command of Advanced Force, Mesop., 11.7; Succeeds Gen. Lake as C-i-C., 28.8.

MAUREPAS (Somme).

French reach, 30.7; French success, 11-16.8; French repel counter-attacks, 18-24.8; French capture whole of, 24.8.

MAXWELL, GEN. SIR J.

Succeeded in Egypt by Sir A. Murray, 19.3; Takes command in Ireland, 27.4; Despatches on Egypt issued, 21.6; On Irish rebellion, 22.7.

MAZAR (Sinai).

British air raid on, 4.6; British attack and occupy, 17.9; Railway reaches, 26.11.

McKENNA, RT. HON. R.

Introduces Budget, 4.4.

MECCA, GRAND SHERIF OF.

Proclaims Arabian independence of Turkey, 7.6; Occupies Mecca and captures Jeddah, 20.6; Captures Yanbo, port of Medina, 27.7; Besieges Medina, 30.7; Proclaimed King of the Arabs, 29.10; Coronation, 4.11; Recognised by Brit. Govt. as King of the Hejaz, 16.12.

"MEDUSA" (H.M. T.B.D.).

Sunk in collision, 25.3.

MEJIDIA (Dobruja).

Enemy reach, 7,000 prisoners, 24.10.

MENASI (German E. Africa).

Portuguese occupy Bay of, 29.9.

MEREACOURT, BOIS DE (Somme).

French take, 2.7.

MERISOR (Transylvania).

Rumanians beat Austrians after two days' severe fight in defile of, 19.9.

MERSA MATRUH (Egypt).

Defeat of Senussi at Halazin, 25 miles S.W. of, 23.1.

MESNIL, BUTTE-DE- (Champagne).

Lively encounter near, 9-10.12.

MESNIL (Champagne).

French success near, 11.2.

MESOPOTAMIA.

Gen. Sir P. Lake succeeds Sir J. Nixon, 19.1; Imperial Gen. Staff takes charge of

operations, 21.1; Heavy fighting for relief of Kut, 4.1 to 23.4; Gen. Gorringer succeeds Gen. Aylmer in command of relief force, 12.3; Fall of Kut, 29.4; Sir J. Nixon's despatch of 17.1 on operations Oct.-Dec. 15 publ., 10.5; A few Cossacks join British force at Ali Gharbi, 20.5; Discussion in Parliament, 18, 20.7; Commission on, announced, 26.7; Gen. Maude succeeds Sir P. Lake, c. 28.8; Publication of Gen. Lake's despatch (Jan. to 30.4), 12.10; British feint on Sanna-i-yat, move on Shatt-el-Hai, 12.12; British force assumes offensive on Tigris, 13.12; Close on Kut, 18.12; Move round Sanna-i-Yat and reach Tigris, 18.12.

MESSINES RIDGE.

British repulse German attack from, 30.3.

METZ.

French bomb, 23.1, etc.

METZ SABLONS.

Bombed by French, 8.3, etc., etc.

MEUSE, RIVER.

German attack on 12-mile front fails, 9-10.4; German attack on left bank repulsed, 23.6; Again, 30.7.

MEXICO.

American militia called out to police frontier of, 19.6; Fight between Mexicans and U.S.A. troops at Carrizal, 21.6.

MIALAMO (Pangani River, German E. Africa).

Occupied by British, 10.6.

MIKINDANI (German E. Africa).

Occupied by British naval forces, 13.9.

MIKOLICHIN (Bukovina).

Russian success at, 4.7.

MIKOTSHENI (on River Pangani, German E. Africa).

Germans stand, but forced to retreat, 30.5.

MILAN.

Bombed, 14.2.

MILITARY MEDAL.

Instituted, 5.4.

MILITARY SERVICE.

Certified trades' list revised, 5.4; Cabinet Council on, 14.4; Proposed new bill dropped, 27.4.

MILITARY SERVICE ACT (First).

Introduced in Commons, 5.1; Opposed by Labour Congress, 6.1; Second reading, 12.1; Third reading, 24.1; Comes into operation, 9.2; In operation, 10.2.

MILITARY SERVICE ACT (Second).

Introduced in Commons, 3.5; Third reading, 16.5; Royal assent, 25.5.

MILITARY SITUATION.

Lloyd George's survey of, in the House of Commons, 22.8.

MILNE, MAJ.-GEN. G.

Succeeds Gen. Mahon on Salonika front, 9.5; Despatch covering operations, 9.5 to 8-10 published, 6.12.

MILNER, LORD.

In H. of Lds. moves for universal military service, 18.4.

MINERS' FEDERATION.

Deputation received by Prime Minister, 3.8.

MINE-SWEEPERS.

Attacked off Dogger Bank, 10.2.

"MINNEAPOLIS" s.s.

Sunk in Mediterranean, 23.3.

MITLA PASS (Sinai Peninsula).

British destroy E. defences of, 23.12.

"MOEWE" (German raider).

Reported in Atlantic, 11.1; Captures the "Appam," 15.1; Sinks five vessels, 9.2; Captures s.s. "Washburn," 22.2; Returns to Germany, 4.3.

MOGHARA OASIS (90 m. S.W. of Alexandria).

British occupy 27.4.

MOGLENA Sector (Balkans).

Serbs throw back Bulgarians in, 20.8; Serbians progress, 22.8; Serbians take Moglena ridge, 14.9.

MOLDAVIA (Rumania).

Fierce fighting on frontier throughout December, 1916.

MOLTKE, GEN. v.

Death of, former Chief German General Staff, 17.6.

MOMBO (on Tanga Railway, German E. Africa).

Retreat of Germans, 31.5.

MONACU FARM (Somme).

Repeated German attacks on, beaten back by French, 30.7, 1.2.8.8.

MONASTIR (Serbia).

Bombed by French aeroplanes, 23.1; Fortified by Austrians, 9.2; Franco-Serbo-Russian offensive on, begins, 7.9; Make turning movement to E., 19.9; Serbs take Kaymakchlan and French Florina, 20.9; Allies within 7 miles of, 6.10; Attack Kenali line, 14.10; Serbian advance on Monastir, 10.11; Serbs outflank Kenali line, 14.11; Evacuation by Germans and Bulgarians, 18.11; Serbian and French occupation and advance beyond, 19.11; Fierce fighting to north, 22.11; Continued Franco-Serbian advance north, 23.11; Hill, 1,050 (7 miles N.E.) captured by Franco-Serbian troops, 26.11; Fighting E. of, in Grunishta region, 29.11; Fighting N. and E. of, throughout Dec.

MONFALCONE Sector (Isonzo).

Successful Italian attack, 3,600 prisoners, etc., 6.8; Further Italian progress, 12.8.

MONITOR "M. 30."

Sunk by Turkish fire in Mediterranean, 14.5.

MONRO, SIR C.

Despatch on evacuation of Dardanelles dated 6.3, published, 10.4.

MONTAGU OF BEAULIEU, LORD.

Opens air debate in Lords, 9.3; Resigns from Air Committee, 10.4.

MONTAUBAN (Somme).

British capture, 1.7.

MONTE ADAMELLO (Trentino).

Italians drive Austrians from main crest of, 29.4.

MONTE ANCONA (Dol.).

Italians blow up Col di Lana and carry W. peak of, 17.4.

MONTE CENGIO (Trentino).

Italians gain ground at, 5.6.

MONTE CIMONE (S.Dol.).

Italians take, 24.7.

MONTE CIVARON (Trentino).

Capture by Austrians, 26.5.

MONTE MAGGIO (Trentino frontier).

Italians retreat from Soglio d'Aspio line, 18.5.

MONTE MOSCHICCE (S. of Asiago).

Austrians storm and occupy, 27.5.

MONTENEGRO.

Austrian attack on, 6.1; Fall of Mt. Lovchen, 10.1; Armistice with Austria, 12.1; Austrians enter Cetinje; King clears out, 13.1; Capitulation of, reported, 17.1; Negotiations with Austria broken off, 19.1; King Nicholas arrives in Rome; Austrians occupy Skutari, 23.1; Part of army surrenders, 25.1; Part of army takes refuge in Corfu, 16.2.

MONTE SABATINO (Isonzo).

Italians take heights of, 7.8.

MONTE SAN MICHELE (Carso).

Italians take heights of, 7.8.

MONT TËTU (Verdun).

German attack stopped, 6.3.

MONZA (Italy).

Bombed, 14.2.

MORAISA (E. Tripoli).

Raided by British, 7.4; Two Italian battalions land at, 25.5.

MOROGORO (German E. Africa).

British enter, 26.8; Germans retire S.W. from neighbourhood, 30.8.

MORRONE, GEN.

Becomes Minister of War in Italy, 5.4.

MORT HOMME (Verdun).

French line penetrated near, 14.3; French lose ground at, 16.4; but recover it, 20.4; French progress at, 21.4; Germans repulsed, 24.4; French carry German positions N.W., 3.5; French successful counter-attack, 10.5; German attack N.E. repulsed, 13.5; Great German

assault, 20.5; French repulse Germans on W. slopes, 21.5; French take trench S.W., 27.5; French take work on S.W., 31.5; French capture trench on, 15.6; German attacks on, repulsed, 17.6-21.6.

MORVAL (Somme).

British capture, 25.9; French progress from, towards Sailly, 4, 5, 7.10.

MOSHI (German E. Africa).

Occupied by British, 13.3.

MOSUL (Tigris).

Turks driven W. out of their positions towards, by Russians, 26.6; Turkish attacks repulsed by Russians, 27.7.

MOUQUET FARM (Somme, N.).

Captured by British, 16.9.

MPAPWA (E. Africa).

British occupy, 11.8.

MULHAUSEN (Alsace).

Bombed by French, 19.3.

MULHEIM (Baden).

Bombed by French, 22.7.

"MUNCHEN."

Small German cruiser sunk, 18.10.

MUNICH.

Air raid by Capitaine de Beauchamp, 18.11.

MUNITIONS.

Allied Conference on, 13.7.

MURMAN (N. Russia).

Railway declared open, 8.12.

MURRAY, LT.-GEN. SIR A.

Succeeds Sir C. Monro as C.-in-C. Mediterranean Expeditionary Force, 10.1; His western limit of command in Egypt defined, 10.1; Succeeds Lt.-Gen. Sir J. Maxwell in Egypt, 19.3; Despatch of 1.6.16 (10.1 to 31.5.16) published, 25.9; of 1.10.16 (1.6 to 30.9.16) published, 1.12. **MUSEUMS** (London). Closing of, 29.1.

MUSH (Armenia).

Russians capture, 18.2; Turks defeated near, 12.4; Turks recover, 2.8; Russians repulse Turkish attacks E. of, 5, 6.8; Occupied by Turks, 8.8; Recaptured by Russians, 24.8.

MWANZA (German E. Africa).

British capture, 14.7.

NAKHL (Central Sinai).

Raided and cleared of enemy, 31.12.

NAMENA (E. Africa).

Occupied by British, 3.6.

NANCY (Lorraine).

Shelled by Germans, 24.1, etc.

NANGADI (Portug. E. Africa).

Escape of Portuguese garrison from Newala to, reported, 5.12; German occupation, reported, 8.12; German retreat, reported, 20.12; Portuguese reoccupation, reported, 27.12.

NARAJOWKA, RIVER (Gali.).

Germans claim total repulse of Russians, W. bank, 23.10.

NAROCH, LAKE (Volhynia).

Russian victory S.W. of, 22.3; Fighting at, renewed, 7.4; Russian success, 15.4; Russians lose all ground gained near, 28-29.4.

"NARVAL" (Brit. armed trawler).

Sunk near Lowestoft by Germans, 26.11.

"NASTURTIUM" (Mine-sweeper).

Sunk in Mediterranean by mine, 1.5.

NATIONAL DEBT.

Canadian, increased, 16.2.

NATIONALIST PARTY (Irish).

Appeal to Ireland to stand by the Constitutional movement, 9.5.

NATIONAL PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT (Greece).

M. Venizelos, etc., form, in Crete, 30.9; Further migration of Greek officers to, 2.10; Allies recognise, 19.10.

NATIONAL SAVINGS.

Campaign opened, 9.2.

NATIONAL SERVICE.

Lord Derby replies on, issue, 14.4. Memorandum re exemptions issued by Local Government Board, 1.12.

NATIONAL UNION

Of Railwaymen and Transport Workers, Deputation received by Prime Minister, 3.8.

NAVAL AND OVERSEAS OPERATIONS (Main events).

Cameroons campaign completed, 18.2; Successful operations in E. Africa, March-April-May-Sept, Admiral Tirpitz succeeded by Admiral v. Capelle, 16.3; Battle of Jutland, 31.5; German submarine "Deutschland" reaches U.S.A., 9.7.

NAVAL SITUATION.

Mr. Balfour's statement surveying, published, 3.8.

NAVARIN (Champ.).

German gas reservoirs at, bombed by French, 6.2.

NEASLOVA, RIVER (Rumania).

Germans force passage S. of Bucharest, 30.11; Rumanians drive enemy back over river, 1.12.

NEU LANGENBURG (German E. Africa).

British occupy, 30.5.

NEUVE CHAPELLE.

Heavy German raids near, 28.7.

NEUVILLE (St. Vaast) (Arras).

German gains at, 23.1; Heavy fighting resumed, 24.1; French gains at, 27.1; Germans hold trenches near, 30.1.

NEWALA (E. Africa).

Portuguese garrison invested and then escaped over Rovuma River, reported, 5.12.

NEWPORT (Rhode Is., U.S.).

German submarines sink nine vessels, 8.10.

NEW ZEALAND.

Compulsory Service Bill passed in, 10.6; Becomes law, 1.8.

NGOA (Cameroons).

French column reaches, 5.2.

NGULU (E. Africa, Usambara Rly.).

Occupied by British, 25.5.

NGURU MOUNTS. (E. Africa).

British clear, enemy being driven S. and E., 15.8.

NHIKA (on River Rovuma, Portuguese E. Africa).

German attacks repulsed, 8.5; and, 12.5.

NICHOLAS II. (Tsar of Russia).

Present at opening of Duma, 22.2; Invested with British Field Marshal's bâton, 29.2.

NICHOLAS (King of Montenegro).

Arrival in Rome, 23.1.

NICHOLAS, PRINCE (of Greece).

Letter from, (*Temps*), 9.2.

NIEUPORT (Belgium).

Heavy fighting at, 24.1, etc.

NIKSHICH (Mont.).

Austrians enter, 23.1.

NIMRUD, L. (Armenia).

British armoured cars engage Kurdish forces, 4.9.

NIVELLE, GENERAL.

Succeeds Gen. Joffre as Commander-in-Chief of French armies, 12.12.

NIXON, GEN. SIR JOHN.

Resigns command in Mesopotamia, 10.1; Despatches of 1.1.16 (15.4 to 30.9.15) and of 17.1.16 (Oct. 15 to 13.1.16) published, 5.4 and 10.5 resp.

NKAN (German E. Africa).

Germans retire to, 24.1; British occupy, 27.1.

NO. 11 (H.M.T.B.).

Mined in North Sea, 11.3.

NON-COMBATANT CORPS.

Army Order authorising, 10.3.

NORTHEY, MAJ.-GEN. E.

Defeats Germans at Malangali (E. Africa), 24.7; Occupies Lupembe, 19.8; Iringa, 29.8; Cut off from Iringa, 25.10; Combined offensive with Gen. Van Deventer, 25.12.

NORTH SEA.

Fight between "Alcantara" and "Greif" in, 29.2; Naval engagement between British destroyers and German torpedo boats in, 20.3; Collision between "Medusa" and "Laverock" in, 26.3; Dutch Government report navigation of, to be too dangerous for transport of exchanged prisoners, 7.4; British submarine sunk in, 27.4; Battle of Jutland, 31.5,

1.6; Indecisive naval action near mouth of Scheldt, 23.7; British submarine torpedoes German cruiser (Kolberg class), 21.10.

NORWAY.

Prohibits belligerent submarines from using her territorial waters, 13.10; German Note to, on her submarine policy, 20.10; Note to Germany maintaining her rights in above, 4.11.

"NOTTINGHAM" H.M.S.

Light cruiser, torpedoed and sunk, 19.8.

OBERNDORF (River Neckar).

Big Allied raid on, 13.10.

OBERTYN (Galicia).

Russians capture, 30.7.

OGHNUT (Armenia).

Successful Russian attack, 3.8, 1.9.

OGHRATINA (Sinai).

Turks take British post at, 23.4; Turks abandon, 8.8.

OGINSKI CANAL (Pinsk).

Heavy fighting on, 23.6.

OTOZ VALLEY (Moldavia).

Fierce fighting in, throughout December.

"OLDAMBT," ss. (Dutch).

Captured by Germans, 1.11; Rescued by British, 2.11.

OPPACCHIASELLA (Carso).

Italian occupation of Austrian positions to S. of, 1.11.

ORAH (Tigris).

Turks defeated at, 13.1.

ORFANO, GULF OF (Greece).

British warships shell Bulgar entrenchments, 15.12.

ORMALI (Macedonia).

Bulgar attack in force on, repulsed with heavy loss, 28.10.

ORSOVA (Danube).

Austrians withdraw to W. bank of Cherna, 3.9; Captured by Rumanians, 7.9; Rumanians withdraw from, 7.10; Severe fighting near, 12, 22.11; Enemy captures, 23.11.

OSTEND.

Bombed by British, 10, 15, 17.11, etc.

OSTROVO (Macedonia).

Serbs progress in the, region, 26.8.

OTRANTO, STRAITS OF.

Italian auxiliary cruiser "Citta di Messina" and French torpedo-boat sunk in, 23.6; Town bombed by Austrians, 27.7; Enemy naval raid in, 23.12.

OVILLERS (Ancre).

Fight for, 10.7; Held by British, 17.7.

"PALEMBANG," ss.

Dutch liner torpedoed North Sea, 18.8.

PANGANI RIVER (Ger. E. Africa).

British report progress towards Tanga

along, 9.6; Germans driven down, 18.7; Naval force occupies Pangani Port, 23.7.

PAPEN, CAPT. von (German military attaché at Washington).

Correspondence published in U.S.A., 15.1; in Great Britain, 8.2.

PARAJD (Transylv.).

Rumanian N. Army's success in region of, Austrians retire W., 5.10.

PARENZO (Istria).

Raided by Italian T.B.D.'s, 12.6.

PARIS.

Zeppelin raids on, 29-30.1; Magazine explosion at, 4.3; Allied Conference at, opens, 27.3; Allied Economic Conference at, opens, 27.4.

PASUBIO, MT. (Trentino).

Italian success, 10-19.10.

"PATCHED UP PEACE."

Mr. Asquith on, 11.10.

PEDESCALA (Trentino).

Reached by Italian cavalry, 28.6.

PENSION BILL.

Introduced into Commons, 14.11; And withdrawn, 27.11.

PÉRONNE (Somme).

French advance towards, begins, 1.7.

PERSIA.

Barátov takes Hamadan and occupies Kermanshah, January; British Agreement with Bakhtiari, 15.2; Sir P. Sykes organises South Persian force, March; Barátov occupies Kerind, 12.3; Barátov on frontier, sends patrols to Khanikin, 15.5; 3 Officers and 110 Cossacks join British on Tigris, 20.5; Sir P. Sykes' column enters Kerman, 12.6; Barátov driven back eastwards by strong Turkish forces, summer; Fighting near Hamadan, Russian success, 28.10; Russians, advancing from N., drive Turks into, and take much war material, 27.11; Russians 30 m. S. of Persian frontier, 30.11.

PETAIN, GEN.

In command at Verdun, 25.2; Appointed to command of N. and N.E. Armies, 15.5.

PETER, KING OF SERBIA.

Reaches Salonika, 1.1.

"PETROLITE," ss.

U.S.A. demand apology from Austria for sinking, 29.6.

PETROZSENY (Transylv.).

Occupied by Rumanians, 29.8.

PEYTON, MAJ.-GEN. W. E.

Succeeds General Wallace in command of W. Egypt, 9.2.

PILKEM (Ypres).

Germans attack at, 12.2.

PINSK.

Russian advance near, 15.1.

PIRZEUS, THE (Athens).

Allied squadron at, 1.9; French seamen land, 28.11; Allied troops land, 30.11, 1.12; Greeks attack Allied troops, from, 1.12; Allied naval and military detachments embark, 4.12.

PIRNAKAPAN (Armenia).

Turks claim victory over Russians, 8.5.

PITESHTI (Rumania).

Taken by Falkenhayn, 29.11; Severe fighting S. of, 1.12.

PIOGSTTEERT WOOD (Armentières).

German attack repulsed, 13.5.

PILOESHTI (Rumania).

Enemy advancing on, 5.12; Enemy captures, 6.12; Rumanians check enemy N. of, 10.12.

PODGORITZA (Montenegro).

Austrians enter, 23.1.

POINCARÉ, PRESIDENT.

Visits Verdun front, 29.2; Speech at Nancy, 14.5.

POIVRE HILL (Hill 342, Verdun).

German attacks repulsed, 4 and 19.3; Germans gain ground at, 10.4; French attack and capture, 15.12.

POLA.

Italian torpedo boat raid, on, 1.11.

POLAND.

German promise of independence to, announced in Duma, 23.2; Germany rejects British offer to send U.S. foodstuffs; to, 29.7; Autonomy granted by Central Powers, 5.9; Establishment as independent State announced by Germany and Austro-Hungary, 5.11; Protest of Poles in Duma, 14.11; Russia denounces Central Powers' proposals, 15.11; Polish recruiting for German Army announced to begin on 22.11; German promises dependent on result, 16.11; Denunciation of Central Powers' action by Entente, 18.11.

POLITICAL, &c. (Main Events).

Germany declares war on Portugal, 9.3; Irish rebellion, 24.4-1.5; Lord Kitchener drowned, 5.6; Troubles with Greece, May, June, August to December; Rumania declares War on Austria Hungary, 28.8; Germany declares war on Rumania, 29.8; Venizelist Revolution in Salonika, 30.8; Bulgaria declares war on Rumania, 1.9; President Wilson re-elected, 7.11; Mr. Lloyd George succeeds Mr. Asquith, 6.12; German "Peace" Note, 12.12; President Wilson's Peace Note to Belligerents, 20.12; German reply proposes Peace Conference, 25.12.

PORTO LAGOS (Bulgaria).

Allies bombard, 19.1.

PORTO PALERMO (S. Albania).

Italians occupy ground between above and Subase, 9.9.

PORT SAID.

Bombed by Turks, 7.5, 21.5, 20.7, 1.9.

PORTUGAL.

Seizes German steamers, 23.2; German Note to, 29.2; More German ships seized, 3.3; Germany declares war against, 9.3; New Ministry formed, 15.3; Austria declares war against, 15.3; War cabinet resigns, 11.4; But withdraws resignation, 13.4; Decides to extend military co-operation to Europe, 8.8; Troops ready to leave for Western front, 9.11.

"PORTUGAL."

French Hospital Ship torpedoed by German submarine in Black Sea, 30.3.

POSINA RIVER (Trentino).

Austrians cross to W. of Arsiero and capture heights on S. bank, 29.5; Italians driven back to Posina village, 3.6; Italians recapture line, 27.6.

POTTERS BAR.

Zeppelin raid on E. Coast, L.31 brought down at, 1.10.

POZIERES (Somme).

British approach, 15.7; Fight for, 22-25.7; Capture of, 26.7; Gain ground W. of, 1, 3, 4, 6, 10, 12, 18, 21.8; Heavy counter attacks repulsed, 6, 7, 17.8; British take 600 yards of trench, etc., 9.9; Further advance from 15.9.

PREDEAL PASS (Transylv.).

Rumanians make stand in, 10.10; Enemy checked in Predeal and Buzeu Passes, 13.10; Frontier ridge at, won by enemy and Predeal town burnt, 14.10; Rumanian reverse, heavy losses, 23.10; Austrian pressure, 1.2.11; Germans capture position S.W. of, 5.11; And attack in Prahova valley, 7.11; Rumanians abandon defence, 5.12.

PRESPIA LAKE (Macedonia).

French S.W. of, in touch with Italians, 24.10.

PRESSOIR (Chaulnes).

French capture, 7.11; Severe fighting for, 14-16.11.

PRILEP (N.E. of Monastir).

German-Bulgarian troops retreat to, 19.11.

"PRIMULA," H.M.S.

Mine-sweeper torpedoed in Mediterranean, 1.8.

PRISONERS OF WAR.

Germany accepts British proposal for transference of British and German wounded and invalid combatants to Switzerland, 2.5; Russians claim 300,000 prisoners up to 10.7; Return of German prisoners on Somme, 1.10; Returns of British and German prisoners respectively, 13.10; Returns of German, on the Somme, 29.10, 1.11.

PROSNES (Champagne).

German attack at, 27.7.

"PROVENCE II."

French transport, torpedoed in Mediterranean, 26.2.

PRUTH, RIVER (Galicia).

Russian advance near, 1.7.

"QUEEN MARY," H.M.S.

Battleship sunk in Battle of Jutland, 31.5; Transport, sunk in North Sea, by German destroyers, 27.10.

RADAUTZ (S. of Czernovitz).

Occupied by Russians, 21.6.

RADOSLAVOV, M.

Attempted assassination of, Bulgarian Premier, 20.3.

RADZILOV (Brody).

Occupied by Russians, 16.6.

RAFALOVKA (River Styr).

Russian success at, 4.7.

RAILWAYS, IRISH.

Government announces decision to take over, 16.12.

RAMNICU SARAT (Rumania).

Fierce fighting near; Enemy concentrate towards, 22.12; Captured by Falkenhayn, 27.12; Fine Russian defence N. of, 29-30.12.

RANCOURT (Somme).

French progress at, 15, 25, 26.9.

RASPUTIN, GREGORY.

Murder of the monk, by highly-placed personages, 29.12.

RAUCHKOFEL (Carnic).

Italians retire from front trenches on, 7.4.

RAVENNA.

Bombed by Austrians, 12.2.

RAYAT (112 m. E.N.E. of Mosul).

Russians defeat Turks at (2,300 prisoners), 23.8.

RAZLOVCI (Serbia).

British naval aeroplanes bomb, 15.12.

RECRUITING (v. also Man-power).

Lord Derby's report on, 4.1; Conference regarding, at War Office, 20.3; Australia adopts Derby scheme, 29.11.

"RENAUDIN."

French T.B.D. torpedoed in Adriatic, 19.3.

REVAL (Baltic).

Germans bomb, 18.7; German destroyers attack port W. of, and are driven off with loss of six destroyers, 10.11.

RIGA.

Enemy cannonade S.E. of, 1.2; Artillery duel round, 7.2 and 14.3; Russian bombardment in district of, 3.6;

German attacks repulsed near, 27-28.6;
Sea attack near, 3.7.

RIGDEN, MESSRS. FOWNES.

Sentenced for trading with enemy, 14.2.

RIMINI.

Austrians bomb, 11.1 and 15.2.

RIZEH (Black Sea, E. of Trebizond).

Captured by Russians, 7.3.

RJAHOVO (near Ruschuk).

Rumanians cross Danube and threaten Mackensen's rear at, 2.10; Rumanian troops withdrawn across Danube, 4.10.
"RÖDOSTO."

Turkish transport captured by Russian submarine, 14.10.

RODZIANKO, M.

Vigorous speech by President of Duma, expressing determination of Russia to continue war, 14.11.

ROMANI (N. Sinai).

Battle of, heavy Turkish attack 3.8; British (Maj.-General Hon. H. Lawrence commanding), drive back enemy, taking 2,000 prisoners, 4.8; Katiya occupied by us, 6.8; Oghratina occupied by us, 8.8; Further Turkish attack repulsed, 9.8; Turkish force retreats and evacuates Bir-el-Abd, 12.8.

ROOT, SENATOR E.

Speech by, on U.S.A. and the war, 15.2.

ROQUES, GENERAL.

Succeeds General Galliéni as French War Minister, 16.3.

ROTER TURM PASS (S. Transylv.).

Rumanian 1st Army rally S. of, 2.10; Rumanians offensive near, 3.10; S.E. of, enemy capture heights, 30.10; Austro-Hungarian pressure, 1.11; German success to S.E., 5.11; Fierce fighting, 6.11; German advance 16 m. S., 8.11; Rumanian retreat in Aluta Valley, 12, 13, 14.11; Germans 20 m. S. of frontier, 15.11; Severe fighting in Aluta Valley, S. of, 16.11; Rumanians retreat S., 19-23.11; Rumanians abandon Aluta line, 27.11.

ROTTWEIL (Württemberg).

Munition factories bombed by French, 9.9.

ROVERETO (S. Tyrol).

Austrian successes S. of, 15-16.5.

ROVUMA RIVER (boundary between Ger. and Portug. E. Africa).

Portuguese troops cross into German territory, slight success, 20.9; Cross again, under Gen. Gil, 25.10; Portuguese hold R. bank and post on L., 20.12.

ROWANDUZ (80 miles E. of Mosul).

Russians capture, 15.5; Russians advance from, towards Mosul, 16.5; Turks retire W. of, after three days' fighting, 2.6; Turkish attacks repulsed at, 12.8.

ROYAL DEFENCE CORPS.

Formation of, 18.3.

RUFU (Ger. E. Africa).

Defeat of Germans in Forest, 20-21.3;
Lager occupied by British, 25.5.

RUHLEBEN.

Dr. Taylor's report on prisoners at, published, 6.6; Treatment of prisoners at, protest of Mr. Gerard, published, 25.7.

RUHUJE RIVER (E. Africa).

Fighting near, 15-31.10.

RUMANIA (v. also Transylv. Front).

Sale of wheat to England, 20.1; Reported sale of cereal crops to Austro-German syndicate, 3.2; Recalls reservists from Salonika, 8.2; Partial mobilisation completed, 14.2; Death of Queen Dowager of, 2.3; Temporising tactics during summer; Interventionist demonstration and Agreement with Allies, 17.7; Crown Council and declaration of war on Austro-Hungary, 27.8; General mobilisation, Rumanian troops cross frontier 27.8; Germany declares war, 28.8; Rumanian Armies push over Carpathian and Transylvanian passes, 28.8; Seize Aluta Valley, 29.8; Turkey declares war, 30.8; Bulgaria declares war and crosses into Dobruja, 1.9; Austrians fall back in Transylvania, 1-12.9; Rumanians close to Hermannstadt, 4.9; Turtukai and one division surrender to Mackensen, 6.9; Rumanians enter Orsova, 7.9; Silistria occupied by Bulgars, 9.9; Russians arrive in Dobruja, 10.9; Austro-German counter-offensive in Transylvania begins, 15.9; Russo-Rumanians drive back Mackensen, 16-23.9; Bucharest raided by Zeppelins, 24.9; Rumanian attempt at Rjahovo, 2.10; Falkenhayn clears Transylvania of Rumanians by, 10.10; Mackensen resumes offensive and takes Tuzla, 20.10; Fall of Constanza and Mejidia, 23.10; Cerna Voda bridge gone, 25.10; Heavy fighting in passes and in N.W. Wallachia, 14.10 to 9.11; Strong German offensive from N.W. begins, 10.11; Fall of Târgu Jiu, 15.11; of Craiova, 21.11; Mackensen crosses Danube and takes Alexandria, 19-26.11; Orsova division falls back, 25.11; Fall of Campu Lung and Piteshti, 29.11; Rumanian counter-attack on Neaslava River fails, Government retire to Jassy, 1.12; Fall of Bucharest, Sinaia and Ploeshti, 5.12; Rumanians fall back towards Sereth line, 6.12; Falkenhayn occupies Buzeu, 14.12; M. Bratianu forms Coalition Government, with M. T. Ionescu as Vice-Premier, 16.12; Battle of Ramnicu Sarat, 22-27.12; Sakharov falls back into Bessarabia, 23.12; Coalition Government formed, 25.12.

RUPEL, FORT (Macedonia).

Occupation by Bulgaro-German force, 26.5; Greek excitement over, 28.5
Bulgars occupy the Pass, 30.5.

RUSCHUK (Danube).

Germans occupy island near, 8.10.

"RUSSELL," H.M.S.

Sunk by mine in Mediterranean, 27.4.

RUSSIA.

Russian offensive v. Bukovina unsuccessful, but eases Balkan pressure, 1-15.1; Capture of Erzerum, 16.2; Gen. Polivanov succeeded as War Minister by Gen. Shuvaiev, 29.3; Russian offensive about Lake Naroch fairly successful, 18.3 to 14.4; Capture of Trebizond, 18.4; Signs Treaty with Japan, 3.6; Great Russian offensive in S. (Brusilov) begins, 4.6; Capture of Lutsk, 6.6; Buczacz, 8.6; Dubno, 9.6; Leshitski takes Czernowitz, 17.6; and Kolomea, 29.6 Leshitski reaches River Stokhod, 2-8.7; Leshitski takes Delatyn, 8.7; Sazonov succeeded by Stürmer as Foreign Minister, 23.7; Capture of Erzincan, 25.7; Sakharov takes Brody, 28.7; Leshitski takes Stanislaw, 10.8; End of Brusilov offensive, 358,602 prisoners taken, 11.8; Leshitski's attack in Carpathians checked, 15.8 to 20.9; Shcherbachev's attack in E. Galicia checked, 29.8 to 20.9; Leshitski joins hands with Rumanians about Dorna Vatra, 11.9; Russian offensive checked, stalemate, 20.9; Political troubles, attacks on reactionary administration, November; M. Trepov, Premier; 23.11; Agrees with Entente of 1915, 2.12; Prince Golitzin, Premier, November; Foreign Minister's and others' vigorous anti-peace negotiations speeches, 15.12; Tsar's order to troops, reply to German Peace Note, 25.12; Raspútín killed, 29.12.

RUSSIAN CAPTURES.

Total of, to date, published (v. Appendix 84), 16.8.

"RUSSIAN," ss.

British horse transport torpedoed in Mediterranean, 14.12.

RUSSIAN TROOPS.

Arrive in France, 20.4.

RUSSO-JAPANESE AGREEMENT.

Announcement of, 8.7.

RUWU RIVER (E. Africa).

British drive enemy from, 18.3.

SAHILAN, AZ (Euphrates).

British defeat Turkish column at, 11.9.

SAILLY (Somme).

French advance close up to, 7.10; Enemy driven out of, 18.10; French carry ridge W. of, 22.10; French take trenches N.W. of, 30.10.

SAILLY-SAILLISEL (Somme).

French bombard, 14.10; French gain footing in, 16-17.10; French capture larger part, 5.11; After heavy fighting, conquest completed, 12.11.

SALMANA, BIR (N. Sinai).

New Zealand troops raid, 31.5.

SANNA-I-YAT (Mesop.).

Failure of preliminary British attack, 6.4; And of main British attack 9.4; Turkish right driven back, 12.4; Feint on, 12.12; Outflanked, 18.12.

ST. ÉLOI (Ypres.)

British capture first and second lines at, 27.3; Heavy fighting at, 3, 6, 9, 10, 19.4.

STE. MARIE-A-PY (Ypres).

Salient of, carried by British, 25.2; Counter-attack on, repulsed, 26.2.

ST. PIERRE DIVION (Ancre).

British capture, 13.11.

ST. PIERRE VAAST WOOD (Somme).

French attack and progress, 5, 6.11; Germans gain footing in W., 15.11.

ST. QUENTIN.

German attacks repulsed at Lihons near, 18.6; Bombed by British, 4.7.

SAKIZ (S. of Lake Urmia).

Russians occupy, 20.5.

SAKHAROV, GEN.

Begins offensive in E. Galicia, 15.7; Takes Brody and 40,000 prisoners, 28.7; Finishes campaign on River Styr, 10.8; Takes command of Russo-Rumanian army in Dobruja, 1.11.

SALANGA (Ger. E. Africa).

Occupied by S. African troops, 14.4.

SALONIKA.

Gen. Sarrail in command at, 16.1; Zeppelin raid on, 1.2; French troops arrive at, 11.2; Measures taken to protect, 11.2; Serbian troops arrive in March; Air raid on, 27.3; Bulgarians and Germans bomb lines at, 7.4; Hostilities resumed N. of, 30.4; Zeppelin destroyed by Allied fleet at, 5.5; Allied troops occupy Government bureaux in, 3.6; Unusual artillery activity at, 15.6; Russian troops land at, 30.7; Allied offensive begins (v. Macedonia), 10.8; Italian troops land at, 11.8; Venizelist revolution, Committee of National Defence formed, 30.8; M. Venizelos arrives, 9.10; Venizelist Government recognised by Allies, 25.10; Review of troops by Greek National Government, 10.11; National Government declares war on Germany and Bulgaria, 24.11; Denounces Royalist Government, 6.12; Great Britain recognises Diplomatic Agents, 19.12.

SALONIKA FRONT (v. Macedonia).

SAME (on Usambara Railway) (Ger. E. Africa).

British occupy, 25.5.

SAN GIOVANNI DI MEDUA (Albania).

Austrians take, 28.1.

SANGRADO (Carso).

Taken by Italians, 1,800 prisoners in two days, 15.9.

SAN PELLEGRINO VALLEY (Trentino).

Italian success in the, 5.10.

SANNA-I-YAT (Mesop.).

Gen. Gorrings's attacks on, fail, 6, 9.4; Turks counter-attack, British lines forced back 500 yards, Turks' estimated losses 3,000, 18.4; Failure of final British attack on, 22-3.4; All-day bombardment by British, 13.12.

SARPUL (Persia, 100 m. W. of Kerman-shah).

Lost and recovered by Russians, 15.6; Turkish attack repulsed at, 19.6.

SARRAIL, GENERAL.

Assumes command at Salonika, 16.1; Received by King of Greece, 21.2; Appointed C.i.C. on Salonika front, early August.

SAZONOV, M. (Russian Foreign Minister)

Statement to Allied Ministers on Russia's attitude to the Allied Conference, 15.2; Statement on the Anglo-Russian Alliance and on Russia's war aims, 27.5; Succeeded by M. Stürmer as Foreign Minister, 23.7.

SCANDINAVIA.

Three Scandinavian Governments' agreement to present note to Belligerents re peace, reported, 28.12.

SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

Coast of, bombed by British seaplanes, 25.3.

SCHWABEN REDOUBT (River Ancre).

British capture all except N.W. corner, 28.9; Enemy attack, some success, 8.10; British progress near, 15.10; Heavy enemy attack on, repulsed 20.10; British advance line, 1,200 prisoners, completing capture of, 21.10.

SEAHAM (Durham).

Shelled by submarine, 11.7.

SEDD-UL-BAHR (Gallipoli).

Final evacuation of, 7-8.1.

SELTZ (Trentino).

Italian success, E. of, 202 prisoners, etc., 29.3.

SENNEH (Persia).

Occupied by Russians, 8.3.

SENUSSI.

Defeat of, by British, at Halazin (25 miles S.W. of Mersa Matruh), 23.1; Maj.-Gen. W. E. Peyton takes command, 9.2; Brig.-Gen. Lukin attacks Agagia and captures Gaafer Pasha, 26.2; Duke of Westminster's cars disperse, at Aziza,

20 miles W., of Sollum, Sollum occupied, 14.3; Duke of Westminster's cars succour "Tara" prisoners at Bir Hakim, 17.3; Sheikh Ahmed leaves Baharia Oasis for Siwa, 10.10; Senussi cleared out of Siwa by armoured cars, April; Dakhla Oasis cleared by Capt. Wright, Sheikh Said Ahmed bolts, 17, 18.10.

SEPPOIS (Frise).

French lose ground near, 13.2.

SERBIA (v. Macedonia).

Govt. set up at Corfu, 9.2.

SERBIAN ARMY.

Withdrawal from Albania, 28.1; 75,000 brought by Allies to Corfu, 10.2; Serbian troops (? 80,000) sent to Salonika, March; Arrive on Salonika front, 25.7; Allied offensive begins, 10.8; Serbs on left flank, offensive on Monastir begins, 7.9; Serbs take Kaymakchlan, 20.9; Serbs enter Cherna loop, 17.10; Serbs outflank Kenali and get N.E. of Monastir, 14-18.11; Capture of Monastir, 19.11.

SERDASHT (Armenia).

Offensive of Turks and Kurds repulsed by Russians, 27.5.

SERES (Struma River).

British advance towards, 4, 7, 9.10; Railway cut by British, enemy fall back, 10.10; Shelled by British, 15.10; Occasional fighting near, December.

SERETH RIVER

Russians cross, S. of Czernowitz, 20.6; Russians repel counter-attacks W. of, 10.8; Heavy Russian attacks, 16.8.

SARIM AL KARIND (W. Persia).

Russians occupy, 6.5.

SERMIL (7 m. from Karind, Persia).

Russians defeat Turks, 5.5.

SERVICE BILL, PATRIOTIC AUXILIARY (German).

Presented to Reichstag, 25.11.

SHABKADAR (Peshawar).

Defeat of Pathans by British, 16.11.

SHANGUGU (on S. of Lake Kivu, Ger. E. Africa).

Occupation by Belgians, 3.5.

SHATT-EL-HAI (tributary of Tigris).

South bank of Tigris free of Turks to Shatt-el-Hai, 20.5; British advance on and secure both banks, 12 to 14.12.

SECHARA RIVER (Minsk).

Russians compelled to retire to E. bank of, 27.10.

SHEERNESS.

Hostile seaplane visits, afterwards shot down, 22.10.

SHEIKH SAAD (Tigris).

Gen. Aylmer's victory at, 7.1.

SHIPPING.

Control of, established, 27.1; Emphasised by Mr. L. George, 19.12.

SHIPPING, ITALIAN.

Proposed mobilisation of, 31.1.

SHUMRAN BEND (Tigris).

British aeroplanes destroy pontoon bridges, 14.12; Turks remove base from, to Baghela, 21.12.

SILISTRIA (Danube).

German-Bulgar troops occupy, 9.9; Bulgars cross Danube near, 9.12.

"SIMLA," ss.

P. & O., torpedoed in Mediterranean, 7.4.

SIMNITZA (Zimnicea, Rumania).

Crossing of Danube by Mackensen, from Sistova to, 19-23.11.

SINAI PENINSULA.

Turkish success at Katiya, 23.4; Turks advance in force, 19-27.7; Battle of Romani, British victory, 3-6.8; Turks fall back, 12.8; British rush Mazar, 17.9; Railway reaches Mazar (10 m. W. of El Arish), 26.11; British occupy El Arish, 21.12; British take Magdhaba, 23.12.

SINAIA (Transylv. frontier).

Enemy capture, 6.12; Rumanian force retires from near, 8.12.

SINN FEIN.

Easter manœuvres of Sinn Fein volunteers cancelled, 22.4; Outbreak in Ireland, Dublin Post Office, etc., seized by, 24.4; Sir J. Maxwell takes command, 27.4; Rebellion, and fighting in Dublin, etc., 24.4 to 1.5; Rebel commanders surrender, 1.5; Resignation of Mr. Birrell, 3.5; Commission to enquire appointed, 10.5; Resignation of Lord Wimborne announced, 10.5; Report of Commission issued, 3.7; Mr. Duke appointed Chief Secretary, 31.7; Lord Wimborne re-appointed, 11.8.

SISTOVA (v. Simnitza).**SIVAS** (Armenia).

Russian advance towards (but do not reach), 27.7.

"SKODSBORG."

Danish vessel torpedoed by Germans, 19.3.

SKROBOVA (N. of Baranovichi, Polesia).

Defeat of Russian centre, 9.11.

SKUTARI (Albania).

Austrians enter, 23.1.

SLAVS, SOUTHERN.

Declaration against continued slavery under Habsburg dynasty issued, 30.12.

SMORGON (Vilna).

Germans penetrate Russian lines and are driven out, 20.6; Russian advance at, 2.7; German gas-attack repulsed, 2.8.

SMUTS, GENERAL J. (v. also E. Africa).

Appointed to command in E. Africa, 25.1; Sails from the Cape, 12.2; Arrives

Mombasa, 19.2; at Nairobi, 23.2; First despatch published, 20.6.

SOCIALISTS.

Minority Socialists in Germany, manifesto against "Oracular utterances," 15.12; Mr. Henderson's speech at National Congress of (Paris), 25.12; Further sitting of, urges more vigorous French policy, 29.12.

SOFIA.

Treason trial begins, 16.3; French air raid on, 3.7.

SOISSONS.

Enemy attack near, repulsed, 13.2.

SOLLUM (W. Egypt). (v. Senussi).

Reoccupied by British, 14.3; British-Italian car raid from, 26.7.

SOMME, RIVER.

Right of British line extended to, 15.4; Big advance begins N. and S. of, 1.7; (For details, v. Tables); Advance reaches Assevilleers, Flaucourt, Hardecourt, Montauban, Mametz Wood, La Boisselle, Hamel, by 3.7; Advance reaches Estrées, Biaches, Hem, Hardecourt, Longueval, Bazentin, La Boisselle, by 14.7 (end of First Phase); Advance reaches Sormont, Cléry, Maurepas, Guillemont, Bois des Foureaux (High Wood), Pozières Windmill, by 18.8; Advance reaches Le Forest, Combles (nearly), Ginchy, Flers (nearly), by 9.9 (end of Second Phase); Advance reaches Bouchavesnes, Rancourt, Combles, Lesboeufs, pt. 2½ miles S. of Bapaume, Le Sars (nearly), Thiepval by 1.10; end of Third Phase, 23.10; Franco-British captures to date, 1.11; Review of British operations since second week October, published in *Times* of 2.11; Advance reaches Chaulnes (nearly), Ablaincourt, Belloy-en-Santerre, Biaches, Sailly, Warlencourt (nearly), Grandcourt (nearly), Beaumont Hamel, by 19.11; Ancre Phase, 9-18.11; Artillery active throughout December; Sir D. Haig's despatch on Battle of, dated 23.12, published, 29.12.

SONNINO, BARON.

Becomes Italian Foreign Minister, 15.5.

SORMONT FARM (Somme).

French take, 4.7.

SOUCHEZ (Vimy).

Included in extended British line, 23.3.

SOUTH AFRICA.

Political crisis in, averted, 15.2.

SOUTHERN FRONT (Main Events).

Austrians enter Cettinje, 13.1; Big Austrian offensive v. the Trentino, 14.5-27.6; Bulgarians occupy Fort Rupel, 26.5; Heavy fighting on Isonzo front, 1.8-3.11; Italians take Gorizia, 9.8; Allied

offensive in Macedonia begins, 10.8; Rumanian offensive begins, 29.8; Disastrous Rumanian campaign, 15.9 to 31.12; Greek Corps kidnapped at Kavalla, 17.9; Capture of Monastir, 19.11; Allied fiasco at Athens, 1.12; Fall of Bucharest, 5.12.

SOUTH WALES MINERS.

Result of Conference, all miners to become Trade Unionists, 16.3; Meeting of Conciliation Board, 10.11; Board of Trade takes over S. Wales Coalfield from Dec. 1; 1916, 29.11.

SOYECOURT (Somme).

French reach, 20.7.

STACK, Col. L. O. F.

Appointed Acting Governor-General of Sudan and Sirdar. 1.11.

STANISLAU (Galicia).

Russian advance on, 30.7; Russians take, 10.8; Fighting near, throughout December.

STEEL HELMETS.

Successful first test, 2.3.

STEENSTRAATE (Ypres).

Germans attack at, 12.2.

STOKHOD RIVER. (Volhyn.).

Reached by Russians, 8.7; Russian advance on the, towards Kovel continues, 31.7; German attack repulsed, 13.8; Russians checked, Germans claim 2500 prisoners, 19.9; Occasional fighting on, December.

STRASSBURG (= Maros Vasarhely, Trans.).

Rumanian Northern (4th) Army within 12 miles of, and continues to advance, 3.10.

STRUMA RIVER (Macedonia).

Railway bridge blown up by Allies, 12.1; Crossed by British, strong enemy counter-attacks defeated, 10.9; British cross at Orliak, 30.9; Bulgar counter-attack repulsed, 2.10; Gradual withdrawal of Bulgars from, valley, 6.10; British forces push on S. front, 13.10; Bulgar attack in force at Kalendir, etc., repulsed, 28.10; British take Barakli Jumaa and Kumli, 31.10; Further repulse of Bulgarians reported, 15.12; British Navy bombards positions, mouth of, 22.12; Minor action on, 23.12.

STRUMITSA (Macedonia).

Allied air raid on, 15.2.

STRYPA, RIVER (Galicia).

Russians attack on, 1.1; Fighting on, 29.1; Crossed by Russians in Buczacz district, 9.6; Enemy retire from, 10.6; Russians lose ground on, 11.6; Russians take trenches on, in Bukovina, 21.6; Germans retreat from, 12.8; Russians progress on, 14.8.

"STUFF REDOUBT" (Thiepval Plateau).

Stormed by British, 27.9; Heavy enemy attack on, and Schwaben Redoubt repulsed, 20.10.

STÜRGKH, COUNT (Austrian Premier).

Assassinated by Dr. F. Adler, journalist, 21.10.

STYR, RIVER.

Crossed by Russians, 1.1; Russian advance on, 15.1; Russians cross rivers Ikva and, 6.6.

SUBMARINE.

British, sunk in North Sea, 27.4; German, and depot destroyed off coast of Attica, 21.9; British, torpedoes German battleship near Danish coast, 5.11; Admiralty controverts German lie re survivors and prisoners, 15.11; Brixham fishing-fleet attacked by German, 28.11; German submarines enter Funchal Port, Madeira, sink French and British vessels and bombard town, 3.12; German, sinks the "Caledonia," 4.12, and the "Westminster," 14.12; and British horse transport "Russian," 14.12.

SUBMARINE CAMPAIGN.

German Note to U.S.A., 29.2; Unlimited German campaign begins, 1.3; U.S.A.—German correspondence, etc., 7.3, 11.3, 14.4, 8.5; Norway objects, 13.10; 4.11; Germany replies, 20.10.

SUEZ.

Bombed, 17.11.

SUEZ CANAL. (v. Sinai).

Patrol fighting near, 28.7.

"SUFFREN" (French battleship).

Loss of, 26.11.

SUGANA VALLEY (Trentino).

Italian retreat, 23.5.

SUGAR.

Further restrictions on sale of, 9.2; Fall in import of, 16.2.

SUKHOMLINOV, GENERAL.

Former War Minister arrested for alleged frauds, 3.5;

SULTANABAD (Persia).

Russians occupy, 20.1.

"SUMMER TIME."

Started in England, 21.5, till 1.10.

SURMENEH (Armenia).

Russians occupy, and reach Assene Kalessi, 17.4.

"SUSSEX," ss.

Torpedoed in Channel, serious loss of life, 24.3; German note to U.S. on, 13.4; U.S. note to Germany on, 18.4; Germany acknowledges responsibility, 10.5.

SUVLA BAY.

Despatch of Sir I. Hamilton (covering 5.5-17.10, 15, dated 11.12.15), on fighting at, published, 7.1.

SWEDEN.

Correspondence between Great Britain and, *re* mail packet detention, published, 25.8; Note to belligerents *re* peace terms, 27.12.

SWITZERLAND.

Threatened with stoppage of coal supply from Germany, 26.6; Note to Belligerent Powers supporting President Wilson, 22.12; Issues Peace Note to Belligerents, 23.12. Receives answer from Germany, 28.12.

SYRA (Cyclades).

Venizelist troops land on, 12.12.

SZEKELY UDVARHELY (S. Transylv.).

Rumanian (4th) Northern Army advances from, 3.10; Enemy retake, 7.10.

TABORA (E. Africa).

Occupied by Belgians, 19.9.

TAHURE (Champagne).

French regain trenches at, 16.2 German first and second lines taken, 29.6; Violent Ger. attacks repulsed, 25.8.

TAIF (S.E. of Mecca).

Turkish garrison of 1,800 surrenders to Sherif of Mecca, 24.9.

TANGA (Ger. E. Africa).

Reported evacuated, 13.6; British secure Korogwe Bridge, 50 miles W. of, 15.6; Occupation by British, 7.7.

TANGANYIKA, LAKE.

Belgian column progresses N.W. of, 6.6.

TANKS.

Employed for first time near Courcellette, 15.9.

TARGU JIU (W. Rumania).

Rumanian evacuation, 16.11; Austro-Germans break Rumanian front, 17.11.

TARNOPOL (E. Galicia).

Russians evacuate trenches S.W. of, 14.2; Shcherbachew attacks W. from, early June; Austrians advance fruitlessly on, 1.7; Fighting near, throughout December.

TAVETA (Ger. E. Africa).

Occupied by British, 9.2.

TEPELENI (Albania).

Italians occupy, 30.8.

TEW (Armenia).

Russians take, 11.1.

THASOS ISLAND (Greece).

Occupied by French troops, 10.6.

THIAUMONT (S.W. of Douaumont, Verdun).

Severe fighting at Farm, 8.5; German attack repulsed, 12.5; German attack between Douaumont and, 29.5; German attacks repulsed N. of, 12.6; Germans penetrate line E. of Hill 321 near, 12.6; Thiaumont Work entered by Germans, 23.6; Heavy fighting W. of, 25.6;

German night attack repulsed, N.W. of, 28.6; French capture, 30.6; Germans recapture, 4.7; Severe fighting near, 24-30.7, 4-6.8; Germans regain, 9.8; French progress, 18, 23.8.

THIEPVAL (River Ancre).

British attacks on, 6, 7.7; British within 1,000 yards of, 21.8; Heavy fighting for, 22-25.8; British repel Prussian Guards, 3.9; British storm "Wunderwerk," etc., 14.9; British capture, 26.9; British take most of Schwaben Redoubt, N.E. of, 28, 30.9; British progress near, 15, 21.10.

THIONVILLE (Lorraine).

French planes bomb, 30.11.

TIGRIS, RIVER (Mesopotamia).

British attempts to relieve Kut, 4.1 to 23.4; Fighting at Sheikh Saad, Turks fall back, 4-9.1; Wadi carried, Turks fall back to Um-el-Hannah, 13.1; Aylmer attacks unsuccessfully, 21.1; Attack on Es Sinn after night march fails, 8.3; Keary takes Um-el-Hannah, 5.4; Gorringer fails in attack on Sanna-i-yat, 9.4; Heavy floods and vile weather, 11.4, etc.; Progress on R. bank, 12-15.4; Beit Aiessia taken and Turks repulsed, 17.4; Attack on N. Sanna-i-yat fails, 22.4; *s.s.* "Julnar" fails to break blockade and is captured, 23.4; Fall of Kut, 29.4; Turks sink three munition barges, 10.6; British cavalry raid, 15.6; British planes destroy pontoons in Shumran bend, 14.12; British on river between Khadairi bend and Kut, 18.12; British positions consolidated, 26.12.

TIRPITZ, ADMIRAL VON.

Resigns Ministry of Marine, succeeded by Admiral van Capelle, 16.3.

TLUMACH (near Stanislaw, Galicia).

Russians capture, 30.6; Germans regain, 2.7; Russians recapture with 2,000 prisoners, 7.8.

TOFANA AREA (Trentino).

Strong attack by Austrians repulsed with heavy loss, 30.7.

TOGOLAND.

Franco-British Agreement, 27.12.

TOLGYES PASS (Carpathians).

Rumanians repulse enemy, 7.11; Rumanians retreat S.E., 16.11.

TORAVO, MONTE.

Italians retreat from, to Monte Capolpon-Spitz Tonezza line (Trentino), 19.5.

T.B. DESTROYERS.

Actions in Adriatic, 6.2, 23.6, 1.11; in Baltic, 14.6; in Black Sea, 17, 22.1, 9.3, 28.3; in North Sea 20, 25.3, 31.5, 1.6, 16.6, 23.7, 13.8, 19.8, 27.10, 10, 23.11. Two British, collide and sink, in North Sea, 21.12.

TORTUM, LAKE (Armenia).

Russians surround, 11.1.

TÖRZBURG (Transylvania, Alps).

Enemy capture Törzburg, 9.10; Enemy progress in Törzburg Pass, 12.10; Rumanians driven 12 miles back from frontier, 21.10; Austro-Hungarian pressure, 1.11; Rumanian retreat, 13, 14.11; Severe fighting near Campu-Lung, S.W. of 16.11.

TRADES UNION.

Congress meets at Birmingham, 4.9; Refuses to parley with German socialists, 5.9; Insists on restoration of T.U. practices after war, 6.9.

TRANSYLVANIAN FRONT.

Rumanians cross passes into Transylvania, 28.8; Rumanians occupy Kezdi Vasarhely, Kronstadt and Petroszeny, Austrians retreat, 29.8; Rumanians occupy Hermannstadt and Orsova and near Hatszeg by 12.9; Rumanians driven back from near Hatszeg, 15.9; Rumanians take Fogaras, 16.9; Rumanians evacuate Petroszeny, 20.9; back to Vulkan, 22.9; Falkenhayn secures Roter Turm Pass, 26.9; Rumanians driven back S.E. across mountains from Hermannstadt, 4.10; Remainder of Rumanian armies begin to fall back, 4.10; Germans in Kronstadt, 7.10; Rumanian armies back along frontier, except in N.E. corner, 10.10; Falkenhayn attacks Törzburg Pass and takes Predeal Pass, 14.10; Rumanians driven from Vulkan Pass, 15.10; Germans take Gyimes Pass, 17.10; Bavarian attack S.E. of Roter Turm Pass held up, 18.10; Enemy advance through Törzburg and Buzeu Passes, 21.10; Rumanians stand in N. Passes, 25, 26, 28.10; Enemy gain ground in S. Passes, 26.10; First battle of Târgu Jiu, Rumanians successful, 27.10 to 9.11; Rumanians driven back S.E. of Roter Turm Pass to near Curtea de Arges, 28.10 to 8.11; Strong German offensive begins, 10.11; Fall of Târgu Jiu, 15.11; Second battle of Jiu, Rumanian retreat, 17.11; Fall of Craiova, 21.11; Orsova division cleared out, 25.11; Fall of Campu-Lung and Piteshti, 29.11; Fall of Bucharest, Sinaia, and Ploeshti, 5.12; Orsova force surrenders at Caraculu, 7.12; Fall of Buzeu, 14.12.

TRAVE (German steamer).

Torpedoed by British submarine near Cape Kullen (Kattegat), 18.5.

TRAVIGNOLO VALLEY (Trentino).

Austrians attack three times without success, 30.7; Italians occupy Paneveggio, 31.7; Italians beat enemy in, 4.10.

TREBIZOND (Asia Minor).

Threatened by Russian advance, 22.2; "Breslau" assists Turkish defence of, 5.4; fall of, 18.4; Russians repulse Turks S. of, 21.5; Turks repulsed at Platina, W. of, 10.6; Several night attacks by Turks repulsed, 18-23.6.

TRENTINO.

Fierce fighting at Adamello, 11.4; and Giudicaria, 29.4; Austrian offensive on large scale begins, 14.5; Italians fall back S. of Sette Comuni, 20-29.5; Austrian attack on M. Pasubio fails, 25-30.5; Italians repel violent attack on Buole, but evacuate Arsiero and Asiago, 30.5; Austrian offensive from Monte Pasubio to Arsiero, 1.6; From Posina to Astico, 2.6; Austrian attacks repulsed from Lagarina to Arsiero, and finally checked, 3.6; Italian progress in, 9.6; Continued advance, 10.6-28.6; Italian counter-offensive in strength begins, 16.6; Asiago and Arsiero recovered, 26, 27.6; Further fighting in Autumn, little definite result.

TREPOV, M.

Becomes Russian Prime Minister, 24.11.

TRIESTE.

Heavily bombed, 13.9; Further Italian air-raid, 6.12.

TRÔNES WOOD (Somme).

Fighting for, 8-12.7; British take, 14.7.

TSAPUL, MT. (Carpathians).

Russian success, capture 900 prisoners, 12.9.

TSINGTAU.

Publication of Maj.-Ger. Barnardiston's despatches re British at (Sept.-Nov. 1914), 30.5.

"TUBANTIA," ss.

Dutch liner torpedoed by Germans without warning, 16.3.

TURKEY.

New German loan to, £20,000,000, 16.3; Declares war on Rumania, 30.8;

TURNU-SEVERIN (Danube).

Austro-Germans capture, 23.11.

TURTUKAI (or Tutrakan) (on Danube).

German-Bulgarian troops attack and take, Germans claim 20,000 prisoners and 100 guns, 6, 7.9; Bulgars cross Danube near, 9.12.

TYSMIENICA (Stanislau).

Russians take, with 7,400 prisoners, 8.8.

UGANDA RAILWAY.

German bombing parties driven from, 5 and 11.1.

UGLY (Volhynia.).

Russians cross at River Stokhod, 8.7

UJJI (Lake Tanganyika).

Belgians occupy, 3.8.

UKERWE ISLAND (Victoria Nyanza).

Occupied by British, 15.6.

ULUGURU MTS. (Ger. E. Africa).

Enemy retreat from, 1.9; British columns effect junction S. of, 15.9.

UM-EL-HANNAH (Mesopotamia).

Failure of British attack on, 21.1; Gen. Gorrings carries, 5.4.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Protest to Great Britain on seizure of mails, 28.1; War Minister resigns, 10.2; Refusal to accept German proposals on "Lusitania" question, 16.2; Senate tables resolution by Senator Gore, proposing to warn American citizens not to travel on armed merchantmen, 3.3; Mr. Newton J. Baker becomes Secretary for War in, 8.3; Plot in, to blow up ammunition ships, 12.4; German Note to, on "Sussex" case, 12.4; Cabinet approves President's Note to Germany on "Sussex" case, 14.4; Note to Germany on "Sussex" case and submarine campaign published, 18.4; British Note to, on the blockade, 26.4; Further Note to Germany on submarine warfare, 8.5; Further protest to Great Britain against search of mails, 26.5; Militia called out to police Mexican frontier, 19.6; Apology demanded by, from Austria for sinking of "Petroline," 29.6; British memorandum to, *re* Neutral Mails published, 24.7; Mr. Gerard's protest *re* inhumanity at Ruhleben published, 25.7; Protest against policy of "Black List," 28.7; German Note to, rejects British offer to pass foodstuffs to Poland, 29.7; Terms of British War Loan in, published, 16.8; German mark at 30% discount in, 1.9; Interview with Mr. L. George on War published in, 27.9; British White Paper *re* "Black List" published, 14.11; Cables protest to Germany *re* Belgian deportations, 29.11; Note to Great Britain and France *re* safe conduct to Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, 30.11; Germany's reply *re* Belgian deportations, 11.12; Further message *re* safe conduct of Ambassador, 12.12; Denounces Turkey's conduct to Armenians and Syrians, and terminates extra-territoriality agreements, 18.12; British grant safe conduct to Austrian Ambassador, American responsibility of request, 19.12; Note to belligerents, *re* Peace Conference, 20.12; Note to and from Germany *re* s.s. "Columbian," 21.12; Peace Note, replies from Germany and Austro-Hungary, 26.12; **URMIA** (Persia).

Turks driven W. from, 26.6.

USAMBARA (E. Africa).

Germans cleared from, 18.7.

USCIESZKO (Dniester).

Austrian success at, 29.1; Austrian; repulsed near, 2.2; Russians occupy, 8.2s; Region of, Austrian attacks repulsed, 16.2; Russian success N.W. of, 19.3.

USUMBARA (Lake Tanganyika).

British advance in Para and Usumbara areas begins, 18.5; Occupied by Belgians, 8.8.

ÜXKÜLL (Dvina).

Germans repulsed at bridgehead of, 3.4.

VACHERAUVILLE (Verdun).

German attack repulsed E. of, 5.3; French capture, 15.12.

VALLONE (Carso).

Italians cross the, 11.8.

VAN, LAKE (Armenia).

Russian offensive W. of, 22.8; Occasional fighting near, December; Turks driven back S. of, 28.12.

VARDAR, RIVER (Maced.).

R. Bank of, occupied, by Allies, 11.2; Artillery duels on, 2.7; Serbs carry Bulgar trenches on Moglena ridge, W. of, 14.9.

VAUX (Verdun).

Germans deliver five successive assaults on, 17.3; Germans take village of, 1.4; French retake village of, 3.4; Failure of German attack between Douaumont and, 11.4; French progress near fort of, 21.4; Germans repulsed W. of pond at, 11.5; Germans gain footing in fort of, 2.6; German attacks on fort of, 3-5.6; Germans take fort of, 7.6; Germans repulsed W. and S. of fort of, 21.6; German attacks Chapitre Wood to, repulsed, 6, 28.8; Germans evacuate, 1.11; French advance and occupy, 3, 5.11.

VENICE.

Austrian seaplanes bomb, 5.9.

VENIZELOS, M.

Message to the *Times* explaining his position and hopes, 25.9; With Adm. Condouriotis and Gen. Danglis forms Provisional Government in Crete, 30.9; Greek officers throng to Venizelos, 2.10; Arriving Salonika, receives great ovation, 9.10; Allied Boulogne Conference, recognises Venizelos' National Provisional Government, 19.10; Statement of aims and policy of Greek National Defence Movement, 21.11; Petition to protecting Powers from Congress of Hellenic Colonies for recognition of National Government, 12.12; Warrant out for arrest of, 18.12.

VERDUN (v. also Vaux, Thiaumont, etc.).

Battle begins, 21.2; German progress, French driven back, 21-26.2; Civil population evacuated, Germans capture

Fort Douaumont, 25.2; Fresh German attacks, 4-14.3; German repulse at Vaux, 16.3; German success at Haucourt, 22.3, at Malancourt, 30.3; At Fort Vaux, 1.4; Béthincourt, 8.4; Heavy fighting, French hold their own, 10-22.4; French success at Douaumont, 1.5; Severe fighting at Mort Homme and elsewhere, 1-21.5; Fighting continues, and at Fort Vaux, 1-8.6; Thiaumont, 11-14.6; Germans within 3 miles of Verdun, 22.6; Fleury, 24-30.6; Severe fighting, 3, 4, 24-30.7; Germans active chiefly on R., bank of Meuse, during August; Visited by Mr. Ll. George, 10.9; Visited by M. Poincaré, honours and M.C. presented to town, 13.9; French success near Thiaumont, 21, 27.9; French recapture Douaumont (fort and village), 24.10; and Fort Vaux, 1-5.11; Crown Prince gives up command, 30.11; Big French attack successful N. of Douaumont, 15, 16.12.

VERMANDOVIERS (Somme).

French line extended to, 20.7; French progress at, 4, 8.9; French complete capture of, 17.9.

VERMELLES (Arras).

Germans capture 500 yards of British line to N.E., part regained by British, 11.5.

VICENZA (Italy)

Enemy planes bomb, 1.12.

VICTORIA NYANZA, LAKE.

Belgian columns arrive at Kagera, etc., 30.4; British capture Ukerewe Island, 9.6.

VILLE-AU-BOIS (Aisne).

German attack at, 27.7.

VILNA.

Strong enemy attacks repulsed round, 8.6; Russians hold up attack in region of, 11.6; Germans attack heavily S.E. of, 21.6; Germans repulsed N.E. of, 29.6; Russians attack near, 2, 3.7; Enemy gas attack repulsed S.E. of, 22.8.

VIMY RIDGE.

Trenches taken and lost at, 12.2; British occupy 250 yards of German trenches, 15.5; Germans capture British mine crater, 17.5; British recapture crater, 20.5; Germans carry 1,500 yards of British trenches on, 21.5; British fall back below crest, 23.5.

VOI (Ger. E. Africa).

British attacks near, 7.1; Railway from, reaches Njoro, 12.2.

VOLKOVNJAK, MT. (Carso).

Storming by Italians, 3.11.

VOLUNTEER REGULATIONS.

Issue of new, 20.4.

VOLUNTEER TRAINING CORPS.

Recognised, 25.2.

VOSGES.

French retirement in, 1.1; Slight German gains in, 8.1; Intermittent

fighting in, throughout year, especially in February and November.

VOTES OF CREDIT.

£120,000,000 for 1915/16, moved for, 21.2; £300,000,000 for 1916/17, moved for, 21.2; £300,000,000 moved for, 23.5; £450,000,000, moved for, 24.7; £300,000,000, moved for, 11.10; £400,000,000, moved for, 14.12.

"VPERYOD."

Russian Hospital Ship, torpedoed in Black Sea, 9.7.

VULKAN PASS (Transylv. Alps).

Rumanians move N. through, 29.8; Fall back N. of, 20.21.9; Rumanians regain, 26.9; Rumanians repel enemy in Jiu Valley, 27.9; Enemy storm, 25.10; Enemy 20 miles S. of frontier, 26.10; Rumanians retain mastery S. of, 1.11; Rumanians pursue enemy, 2.11; Enemy resume offensive, 7.11; Rumanian retreat in Jiu Valley, 12-14.11; Rumanians evacuate Târgu Jiu, S. of, 16.11; and retreat, 19, 20.11.

WADI, THE (Mesopotamia).

Turks fall back to, 9.1; Gen. Aylmer attacks, 13.1; And takes, 14.1.

WALES, PRINCE OF, H.R.H.

Joins staff in Egypt, 18.3; Receives Italian Order of Savoy, 24.3.

WALLACE, MAJ. GEN., A.

Defeats Senussi, near Mersa Matruh, 23.1; Relieved by Gen. Peyton, 9.2.

WALMER.

Air-raid on, 20.2.

WAR CONFERENCE.

Premiers of Self-governing Colonies and Secretary of State for India invited to special War Conference of Empire, 25.12.

WAR COUNCIL.

Meeting in London of Allied, 19.1 and 9.6.

WAR LOAN (see also under Finance).

Australian, nearly £21,000,000, 3.2.

WAR LOANS, GERMAN.

Fourth, March, £538,400,000; Fifth, September, £534,900,000.

WAR PROFITS.

German bill for taxation of, 26.2.

WAR SAVINGS COMMITTEES.

Inauguration of, 31.1.

WATERLOT FARM (Somme).

British take, 17.7.

WELFARE COMMITTEE.

Official, formed, for comforts for prisoners, 14.9.

WESTEINDE (Belgium).

Shelled by British, 15.1 and 27.1.

WESTERN FRONT (Main Events).

German offensive against Verdun begins, 21.2; British lose crest of Vimy

Ridge, 21.5; Allied offensive on the Somme begins, 1.7; British offensive on the Ancre, 9-18.11; End of Somme operations, 19.11.

WESTMINSTER, DUKE OF.

Armoured cars attack and disperse Senussi 20 miles S. of Sollum, 14.3; And release 91 "Tara" prisoners at Bir Hakim, 17.3.

"WESTMINSTER," ss.

Sunk by enemy without warning, 14.12.

WHEAT.

Rumanian crop purchased by Great Britain, 20.1.

WHITBY.

German submarine sinks four boats off, 13.7.

WILHELMSTAL (Ger. E. Africa).

Taken by British, 13.8.

WILSON, DR. WOODROW (President of U.S.A.) (v. also U.S.A.).

Letter from, to Senator Stone, on submarine campaign, 25.2; Letter from, to Rules Committee of Congress, 1.3; Victory of, in Congress on policy towards submarine campaign, 7.3; Speeches on War at Washington, 17, 27.5; Nominated for re-election as President, 7.11.

WIMBORNE, LORD.

Resignation of Lord Lieutenancy, of Ireland, 10.5; Re-appointed, 11.8.

WINGATE, GEN. SIR F. R.

Despatch from, on conquest of Darfur, 26.10; Appointed High Commissioner of Egypt, 6.11.

WITTENBERG CAMP.

Mr. Justice Younger's report on, 10.4.

WOMEN'S NATIONAL LAND SERVICE CORPS.

Meeting to inaugurate formation of, 6.3.

WULVERGHEM.

German gas attack at, fails, 29.4.

WYTSCHAETE.

German raids near, 13.7.

YANBO.

Port of Medina captured by Grand Sherif of Mecca, 27.7.

YAUNDE (Cameroons).

Occupied by British, 1.1.

YENIKEUI (L. bank Struma River).

Raided by British, 8.9; British take, 3.10.

YOUNGER, MR. JUSTICE.

Report on Wittenberg Camp, published, 10.4.

YPRES.

Germans active round, 13.2; British lose trenches near canal, 14.2; Fighting round, 16, 18, 21.2; Germans capture positions N. of Langemarck, 19.4; British

recapture them, 21.4; Germans repulsed at, 1.5; Germans take 2,000 yards of Canadians' trenches towards Zillebeke, 2.6; But lose much of the ground taken, 3.6; Germans active at, 10.6; Heavy bombardment by Germans, 11.6; Canadians recover lost ground at, 13.6; Germans repulsed at, 27.6; Heavy reciprocal raiding near, 14.12.

YUAN-SHI-KAI (President of China).

Death of, 6.8.

YUDENICH, GEN.

Offensive campaign of, in Armenia, begins, 11.1; Captures Erzerum, 16.2; And Trebizond, 18.4; Further campaign starts, 12.7; Captures Erzingan, 25.7; Beats Turks near Rayat, and captures Mush, 25.8.

YUGO-SLAVS. v. Slavs, Southern.

YUSUFIZZ-ED-DIN, PRINCE.

Turkish Heir-apparent, reported to have committed suicide, 1.2.

"ZEEAREND," ss.

Dutch vessel sunk by submarine, 1.9.

ZEEBRUGGE.

Bombed by Allies, 18.3; Allied naval and air bombardment, of, 20.3; Patrol action off, 8.6; Bombed intermittently, especially on, 10, 15, 17.11, and 11, 26, 27.12.

ZAIMIS, M.

Appointed Greek Prime Minister 21.6.

ZEPPELIN RAIDS ON GREAT BRITAIN. v Table, p. 122.

Eastern counties, 31.1; N.E. and E. 5.3; E. and N.E., 31.3; N.E., 1.4; Scotland and N.E., 2.4; N.E., 3.4; N.E., 5.4; Norfolk and Suffolk, 24.4; Off Lowestoft, with warships, 25.4; Essex, Kent and E. counties, 25.4; Coast of Kent, 26.4; N.E. coast and S.E., Scotland, 2.5; England, 3.5; Yorkshire, Norfolk and Lincolnshire, 29.7; Kent, Essex, Suffolk, Norfolk, Cambridge and Hunts., 1.8; E. and S.E. counties, 3.8; E. and N.E., 9.8; E. coast, 23.8; E. counties and outskirts of London, 24-25.8; E. counties and Kent, 2-3.9 (13 Zeppelins—one down at Cuffley by Lieut. Robinson, V.C.); E., S.E., Lincoln and London, 23-24.9 (2, brought down); S. and E. coast and N. 25-26.9; E. coast and Lincoln, 1.10 (one L31 brought down at Potter's Bar); N.E. coast and N. Midlands, 27.11 (2 brought down).

ZEPPELIN RAIDS (elsewhere).

On Paris, 29-30.1, 31.1; On Rouen, 12.2; Other Zeppelins known to have been wrecked, L19, on 3.2; L20, off Norway, 3.5; L7, off Schleswig coast by our ships. Mr. L. George announces 35 destroyed by Allies to date, 22.8.

ZLOTA LIPA (E. Galicia).

Germans retreat behind, 16.7; Russians cross, 18.7; Russians cross and advance on Halicz, 10.8; Crossings and fighting continues, 12, 14, 15, 17.8; Brusilov's success on, 19,000 prisoners in four days, 4.9; Further success on R.

bank, 16.9; Furious indecisive fighting on, 30.9, 2, 4.10; Further fighting (Turks engaged), 30.11; Occasional fighting throughout December.

ZUGNA TORTA (Trentino).

Italians repulse Austrians, 16.5; Italians evacuate, 18.5.

TABLES, 1917

(Over.)

CHRONOLOGY OF THE WAR.

1917. Jan.	WESTERN FRONT.	EASTERN FRONT.	SOUTHERN FRONT.
1	Normal activity proceeding. Sir D. Haig promoted to Field Marshal.	Stubborn fighting in Carpathians on Moldavian frontier; slight enemy progress at various points. Enemy in touch with Sereth lines at Focsani and Fundeni. Further enemy progress at the Macin bridgehead (Dobruja).	.. .. .
2	.. .. .	Enemy attack repulsed near Zloczow (N.E. Galicia). Continued heavy fighting in Moldavian mountains. Enemy advance between frontier and Focsani; Russian successful counter-attacks S.E. of that town. Enemy advance near Macin continues.	.. .. .
3	.. .. .	Germans take island in Dvina near Glandau, N.W. of Dvinsk. Successful Russian attack near Mt. Botosul (Bukovina). Enemy advance in region of Milcovu, N.W. of Focsani. Germans and Bulgarians take Macin and Jijila (Dobruja).	.. .. .
4	.. .. .	Germans fail to cross to right bank of Dvina near Glandau. Enemy advance in Focsani sector, and also take Gurgueti and Romanul, thus piercing the Braila bridgehead; Russians evacuate Braila. Russians defeated at Vacarenii (Dobruja).	British airmen bomb Maritza bridge at Kuleli Burgas (S. of Adrianople).
5	British capture two enemy posts near Beaumont Hamel.	Ground gained in Russian offensive between Lake Babit and the Tirul marsh (W. of Riga). Enemy advance at various points on Rumanian front, especially between the rivers Rimnic and Buzeu. The Dobruja entirely cleared of Russians and Rumanians.	.. .. .

ASIATIC AND EGYPTIAN THEATRES.	NAVAL AND OVERSEAS OPERATIONS.	POLITICAL, &c.	1917. Jan.
Gen. Sir R. Wingate be- comes High Commis- sioner of Egypt.	Transport "Ivernia" sunk by submarine in Medi- terranean; 153 missing. British carry German lines near Lissaki in the Mgeta valley (Ger. E. Africa), and pursue enemy towards the Rufiji valley at Kibambawe.	Publication of denunciation by Turkey of Treaty of Paris (1856) and Treaty of Berlin (1878).	1
.. .. .	.. .. .	M. Bratianu, Premier of Rumania, reconstitutes Cabinet.	2
.. .. .	.. .. .	Admiralty reasserts "im- memorial" right of mer- chant-ships to defend themselves against attack or search by an enemy.	3
.. .. .	Russian battleship "Pere- svyet" sunk by mine off Port Said.	.. .. .	4
Battle of Kut-el-Amara begins.	British occupy Kibambawe in Rufiji valley (Ger. E. Africa).	Conference at Rome be- tween representatives of the British, French, and Italian Governments.	5

1917. Jan.	WESTERN FRONT.	EASTERN FRONT.	SOUTHERN FRONT.
6	Big daylight raid by British S.E. of Arras	Stubborn fighting between the Carpathians and Focsani; some enemy progress, especially in the Susitsa valley and near Odobesti. Russian counter - offensive between Focsani and Fundeni; ground recovered near Obilesti.	.. ..
7	.. ..	Russians gain more ground S. of Lake Babit. Russo - Rumanian front broken N.W. of Focsani.	.. ..
8	.. ..	Heavy fighting S. of Lake Babit; no material change of positions. Russians recover island in Dvina near Glandau. Enemy advance in Casin and Susitsa valleys (Moldavia), capture Focsani, with 5,500 prisoners, and make progress near Fundeni.	.. ..
9	British take trenches E. of Beaumont Hamel (Ancre).	Russian advance between Tirul marsh and River Aa. Enemy cross River Putna N. and S.E. of Focsani.	.. ..
10	.. ..	Russian progress S. of Lake Babit. Enemy carry two heights in Oitoz valley (Moldavia), but are thrown back across the Putna N. of Focsani.	.. ..
11	British carry German trench on front of $\frac{1}{2}$ -mile, N.E. of Beaumont Hamel.	German counter - attack near Kalutsem, S. of Lake Babit, repulsed. Successful Rumanian attack in Casin valley. Enemy progress in Susitsa valley and between Braila and Galatz.	.. ..

ASIATIC AND EGYPTIAN THEATRES.	NAVAL AND OVERSEAS OPERATIONS.	POLITICAL, &c.	1917. Jan.
.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	6
.. .. .	.. .. .	Close of Rome Conference.	7
.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	8
British carry Turkish positions at Rafa'a (frontier of Egypt and Syria) and defeat relief force; 1,600 prisoners taken. British take 1,000 yards of trenches on right bank of Tigris N.E. of Kut.	H.M.S. "Cornwallis" sunk by submarine in Mediterranean, 13 lost. "Lesbian" s.s. (Ellerman Liner) sunk.	Resignation of M. Trepov, Russian Prime Minister; Prince Golitzin succeeds. Allies present ultimatum to Greece demanding immediate acceptance of their demands of Dec. 31.	9
British progress continued N.E. of Kut.	.. .. .	Allies' reply to President Wilson's "Peace Note," accompanied by special Note from Belgium (1). Evasive reply by Greek Government to Allies' ultimatum.	10
British occupy Hai (Mesopotamia).	H.M. Seaplane-carrier "Ben-my-Chree" sunk in Kastelorizo harbour (S. Asia Minor).	Terms of new British War Loan announced by Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Bonar Law at Guildhall (2). Important food orders issued by Lord Devonport (3). Notes from German and Austrian Governments handed to neutral Powers in answer to Entente reply to their "Peace Note" (4).	11

1917. Jan.	WESTERN FRONT.			EASTERN FRONT.			SOUTHERN FRONT.		
12	..	..	..	German attack near Kalutsem again repulsed. Enemy capture Mihalea, on Sereth (N.W. of Braila).			..	..	..
13	..	..	..	Germans again repulsed near Kalutsem. Enemy repulsed E. of Focsani.			..	..	..
14	..	..	..	Enemy thrown back in Casin valley and repulsed N.E. of Focsani, but capture Vadani (between Braila and Galatz).			..	..	..
15	..	..	..	Indecisive fighting in Casin valley sector. Unsuccessful Russian attack in neighbourhood of Fundeni.			..	..	..
16	Important daylight raid by British W. of Lens.			Rumanians recapture height between Casin and Oitoz valleys. Enemy driven from Vadani.			..	..	..
17	Another big British daylight raid W. of Lens. Capture of enemy posts on front of 600 yards N. of Beaucourt-sur-Ancre.			Mackensen's advance in Rumania checked.			..	..	..
18	..	..	..	Unsuccessful attacks on enemy positions between Casin and Susitsa valleys.			..	..	..
19	..	..	..	Further unsuccessful Rumanian attacks between Casin and Susitsa valleys. Town of Nanesti and bridgehead of Fundeni carried by enemy.			..	..	..
20	..	..	..	Germans take Fundeni (on the Sereth).			..	..	..

ASIATIC AND EGYPTIAN THEATRES.	NAVAL AND OVERSEAS OPERATIONS.	POLITICAL, &C.	1917. Jan.
.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	12
.. .. .	Italians severely defeat rebels near Zuara (Tripoli).	.. .. .	13
.. .. .	.. .. .	Provisional Council of State meets at Warsaw.	14
.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	15
.. .. .	.. .. .	Despatch from Mr. Balfour in amplification of Allies' Note to U.S.A. communi- cated to American Gov- ernment (*). Complete acceptance of Allies' ult- imatum by Greek Gov- ernment.	16
.. .. .	British Admiralty an- nounces that German raider in the Atlantic has sunk 10 British and 2 French ships, and cap- tured 2 British ships.	Gen. Bieliaev appointed Russian Minister of War in place of Gen. Shuvaiev.	17
.. .. .	.. .. .	Re-opening of Duma and of Council of the Empire postponed by Russian Government from Jan. 25 to Feb. 27.	18
Right bank of Tigris below Kut cleared of enemy after 10 days' continuous fighting.	.. .. .	Great explosion at Silver- town, E. London; 69 killed, 400 injured. Ger- many initiates negotia- tions with Mexico, Japan and U.S.A. (v. 1.3.17).	19
.. .. .	Official despatch from Ger. E. Africa reports pro- gress in Rufiji valley re- gion and W. of Mahenge. Gen. A. R. Hoskins suc- ceeds Gen. Smuts.	The Tsar addresses a re- script to Prince Golitzin laying down the main lines of his policy (*).	20

1917. Jan.	WESTERN FRONT.	EASTERN FRONT.	SOUTHERN FRONT.
21	Repulse of German attacks N. of the Bois des Caurières (Verdun).	.. .. .	.. .. .
22	.. .. .	Bulgarians cross southern arm of Danube near Tulcea (Dobruja).	.. .. .
23	.. .. .	German counter-offensive between Lake Babit and Tirul Marsh; Russians lose much of recently captured ground. Bulgarians driven back across Danube near Tulcea.	.. .. .
24	.. .. .	Further German advance in hard fighting near Lake Babit. Russians fall back.	.. .. .
25	Suffolk coast (Southwold) shelled at night by enemy vessel; no casualties. Germans attack at four points N.W. of Verdun, and carry mile of French trenches at Hill 304.	Fierce fighting near Lake Babit; Russian counter-attacks fail.	.. .. .
26	French regain most of ground lost near Verdun.	.. .. .	.. .. .
27	British take German position and 350 prisoners near Le Transloy.	Russians carry enemy positions between Kimpolung and Jacobeny (Bukovina), and take 1,218 prisoners.	.. .. .
28	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
29	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .

ASIATIC AND EGYPTIAN THEATRES.	NAVAL AND OVERSEAS OPERATIONS.	POLITICAL, &c.	1917. Jan.
.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	21
.. .. .	Two destroyer actions by night in North Sea. One German destroyer sunk and one (V69) towed damaged into Ymuiden. One British destroyer lost.	President Wilson addresses U.S. Senate on America's attitude towards peace (?).	22
.. .. .	.. .. .	Labour Party approves acceptance of office by Labour Members in Ministry.	23
.. .. .	German force of 289 officers and men surrenders at Likuju (Ger. E. Africa).	Greek Government formally apologises to Allies for events of Dec. 1, 1916.	24
Enemy trenches captured on Hai salient S.W. of Kut ; Turkish counter-attacks recover a little ground.	H.M.S. "Laurentic," auxiliary cruiser, sunk by mine off Ireland.	.. .. .	25
British recapture lost trenches near Kut.	.. .. .	Compulsory loan or sale to Treasury of certain foreign securities.	26
.. .. .	S.s. "Artist" torpedoed in a gale by German submarine ; crew left to perish.	.. .. .	27
Considerable progress by British on right bank of Tigris S.W. of Kut.	.. .. .	.. .. .	28
Progress continued near Kut.	Announcement of laying of New British minefield from Yorkshire to Jutland.	Allies' flags formally saluted at Athens.	29

1917. Jan.	WESTERN FRONT.	EASTERN FRONT.	SOUTHERN FRONT.		
30	S. of Leintrey (Lorraine) French raiders penetrate to German 2nd line, destroying the garrison and taking prisoners. Further small success S.W. of Leintrey.	Between Tirul swamp and River Aa (Riga) strong German attack succeeds in one sector, 900 Russians taken prisoner. E. of Jakobeny (S. Bukovina) Russians assault and capture important hill fortifications taking over 1,000 prisoners.	..	..	..
31	On the Ancre near Beaucourt and W. of Serre German attacks fail. Total of German prisoners taken by British in France during January is 1,228, including 27 Officers.	E. of Jakobeny Germans attack three times by night against previous lost positions, but are repulsed with heavy loss.	..	..	..
Feb. 1	Near Wytschaete Germans in white overalls attack British positions, but are beaten off with heavy casualties. Near Grandcourt (Somme) strong enemy attempt to rush British trenches driven off. N.E. of Gueudecourt (Somme) British raid enemy trenches, taking 56 prisoners.	15 miles S. of Halicz (Gal.) Germans in white overalls break through Russian lines, but are ejected by counter-attack.	..	..	..
2	.. ..	E. of Kalutsem high road, (W. of Riga) Germans launch several attacks, repulsed.	..	..	..
3	E. of Beaucourt (N. of the Ancre) British line advanced 500 yards on a front of 1,200 yards; over 100 prisoners taken, and counter-attacks repulsed. First Portuguese contingent arrives in France.	.. ..	..	..	..

ASIATIC AND EGYPTIAN THEATRES.	NAVAL AND OVERSEAS OPERATIONS.	POLITICAL, &c.	1917. Jan.
.. .. .	.. .. .	Allied delegates to Russia hold preliminary meetings at Petrograd on military and financial questions. Norway forbids submarines in territorial waters.	30
.. .. .	Germany declares to all neutrals "Unrestricted naval warfare," i.e., within the war zone. German submarines will sink both combatant and neutral shipping at sight from Feb. 1 ⁽⁹⁾ .	Germany announces that the traffic of British hospital ships between Great Britain, France and Belgium will no longer be tolerated. The false reason assigned is misuse of the Red Cross ⁽⁹⁾ .	31
Near Kut, E. of the Tigris-Hai junction, British capture all but last line of Turkish trenches, taking 166 prisoners, and repulsing a strong counter-attack.	Dutch s.s. "Gamma" attacked and sunk by German submarine. Dutch Government request an explanation.	Germany's manifesto to sink all ships in the War Zones, taking effect to-day, causes temporary suspension of neutral sailings. The press of U.S.A. takes bellicose view. Norway forbids foreign submarines to use her waters.	Feb. 1
.. .. .	Off Anatolian coast Russian warships sink 18 small Turkish vessels. Bruges harbour bombed by British naval airmen.	Stambul University proposes German Emperor as recipient of Nobel Peace Prize. Appeal to nation for food economy by Lord Devonport.	2
.. .. .	S.s. "Housatonic", American grain ship, torpedoed off Scilly Isles. Crew rescued by British ship.	President Wilson severs diplomatic relations between U.S.A. and Germany ⁽¹⁰⁾ . Count Bernstorff receives his passports and Mr. Gerard is recalled from Berlin. U.S.A. demands immediate release of over 60 Americans taken prisoner by German Atlantic raider.	3

1917. Feb.	WESTERN FRONT.	EASTERN FRONT.	SOUTHERN FRONT.
4	Near Beaucourt four severe counter-attacks against new British positions defeated. N.E. of Gueudecourt both sides make raids: British take 500 yards of hostile trenches and over 100 prisoners.	Between Tirul Swamp and R. Aa (Riga), Germans make several abortive attacks. E. of Kalutsem road, Germans again attack and take positions, but are ejected.	.. .. .
5	.. .. .	10 miles S. of Kieselin (Volhynia) enemy attacks Russian positions, but is repulsed.	Italian line heavily attacked by the Austrians in various sectors. All attacks beaten off.
6	Near Grandcourt (S. of the Ancre) the British advance and occupy 1,000 yards of enemy trench without opposition.	The Sereth river (S.E. of Focsani) being frozen, enemy attacks lightly, but is driven back.	.. .. .
7	Grandcourt evacuated by the Germans, British occupy the village.	.. .. .	.. .. .
8	Sailly-Saillisel ridge (Hill 153, Somme) taken by the British with 78 prisoners. From Grandcourt British advance on both banks of the Ancre.	.. .. .	.. .. .
9	E. of the Meuse an enemy attack fails under the French fire. E. of Sailly-Saillisel Germans counter-attack new British positions, but are repulsed.	.. .. .	E. of Gorizia, Austrian attack enters certain Italian positions. Austrians claim 1,000 prisoners.

ASIATIC AND EGYPTIAN THEATRES.	NAVAL AND OVERSEAS OPERATIONS.	POLITICAL, &c.	1917. Feb.
At Siwa (Western Egypt) British expedition locates and defeats the forces of the Senussi leader, Said Ahmed.	In Manila Bay German crews wreck the engine-rooms of 9 German steamers.	The U.S.A. demand for release of imprisoned Americans acceded to. Sultan of Turkey accepts resignation of the Grand Vizier, Said Halim ; Tal-aat Pasha forms new Cabinet ⁽¹¹⁾ . U.S.A. Note to Neutrals suggesting similar action to its own.	4
Siwa evacuated by the Senussi and entered by British, who capture Munasib Pass, cutting off enemy retreat.	.. ..	Referring to the break with U.S.A., Germany says : " The struggle is for our existence. For us there can be no retreat." Switzerland in a message to U.S.A. decides not to break off diplomatic relations with Germany. Russian Conference on future of Poland announced.	5
Near Kut, the Turks evacuate the S. bank of the Tigris E. of the Hai-Tigris junction ; also forward positions W. of the Hai. Second phase of Battle of Kut begins.	S.s. " California," Anchor Line, sunk by submarine without warning, 43 killed and missing.	New Air Board formed with Lord Cowdray as chairman. Mr. N. Chamberlain announces his scheme for National Service.	6
.. ..	.. ..	Several neutral States refuse Mr. Wilson's invitation to act in conjunction with the U.S. ⁽¹²⁾ . Parliament opened by the King.	7
.. ..	A British destroyer (old type) sunk by a mine in the Channel ; 5 survivors.	Neutral sources report that Mr. Gerard is being held hostage in Berlin and not allowed to communicate with U.S.A. Spain replies to Germany.	8
Report on Senussi operations issued ⁽¹³⁾ .		German Government admit having prevented Mr. Gerard communicating with U.S.A., stating falsely that Count Bernstorff has not been allowed communication with Germany. Mr. Gerard receives his passports.	9

1917. Feb.	WESTERN FRONT.	EASTERN FRONT.	SOUTHERN FRONT.
10	S. of Serre Hill (N. of Ancre) British capture strong system of hostile trenches on front of 1,250 yards, 215 prisoners taken. Successful Allied raids at Givenchy, Neuville, Grandcourt, La Bassée, Neuve Chapelle, Auberive, (Champ.), and Lunéville. German airmen bomb Dunkirk, Amiens and Nancy.	.. ..	At Valona 2 out of 3 Austrian hydroplanes captured by Italian airmen.
11	N. of the Ancre British take about 600 yards of enemy trenches near the Beaucourt-Puisieux road. S. of Serre Hill enemy attack our new positions, but are decimated.	S. of Halicz small hostile force crosses the Dniester on the ice, but is driven back by a counter-attack.	E. of Gorizia the Italians recover the trenches taken by the Austrians, and make 100 prisoners.
12	S. of Serre several more unsuccessful German attacks. E. of Souchez British raid takes 48 prisoners. Other successful raids at Neuville, Loos and Ypres.	Near Jakobeny (S. Bukovina) the Germans attack and take the new Russian positions and over 1,200 prisoners.	E. of Monastir, Hill 1050 attacked by the Germans, who gain a footing at several points in the Italian front lines.
13	S.E. of Grandcourt British capture a strong point. N.E. of Arras British raid takes 40 prisoners.	Near Jakobeny Russian counter-attacks repulsed.	.. ..
14	12 miles N.W. of Compiègne the French carry out successful large-scale raid.	Between Zloczow and Tarnopol (N. Galicia), Germans report successful great raid, taking 6 Russian officers and 275 men prisoners.	E. of Monastir, Italians counter-attack and re-establish their line.

ASIATIC AND EGYPTIAN THEATRES.	NAVAL AND OVERSEAS OPERATIONS.	POLITICAL, &c.	1917. Feb.
Near Kut Turks deliver 4 unsuccessful attacks on British right flank during the night. At Kut British carry the liquorice factory, and establish a new line on a 6,000 yard front, pressing back the Turks from 800-1,200 yards.	.. .. .	Peru cables protest to Berlin. China sends energetic protest to Germany, and threatens to break off diplomatic relations. Chile sends a reply to Germany refusing to recognise the blockade, and retaining a free hand in case of damage to Chilean ships. Germany declares "period of grace" for neutral shipping expires. Mr. Gerard leaves Berlin.	10
At Kut, British resume attack on R. bank of Tigris, hemming the Turks in on the Dahra bend, taking all but the last line of trenches.	The U.S. s.s. " Lyman M. Law " sunk by a submarine off Sardinia.	German Government state that the restraint placed on Mr. Gerard was an error of minor officials. Swiss Minister sends a message from Germany to U.S.A. suggesting a discussion on ways and means of preventing war.	11
.. .. .	.. .. .	Mr. Gerard and staff arrive in Switzerland. The Netherlands Government representative assumes charge of British interests in Germany.	12
.. .. .	The White Star liner " Afric," of 12,000 tons, reported sunk. Lord Lytton, for the Admiralty, says counter measures against submarine menace have already achieved considerable success.	President Wilson declines to entertain negotiations with Germany unless the Proclamation of ruthless submarine warfare is withdrawn. At Petrograd, Lord Milner, at close of Allied Conference, says much good done in bringing about closer co-operation between Entente countries.	13
.. .. .	Bruges harbour again bombed by British naval airmen.	The German Ambassador to the U.S.A., with staff, sails from Hoboken in the s.s. " Frederik VIII."	14

1917. Feb.	WESTERN FRONT.	EASTERN FRONT.	SOUTHERN FRONT.
15	Attempted German raids near Loos, W. of Messines, and N.E. of Ypres, break down under our fire. W. of Maisons de Champagne, German attack penetrates French salient, gaining several lines of trenches and taking prisoner 21 officers and 837 men. Interview with Sir D. Haig published.	.. .. .	.. .. .
16	At Boulogne German airship drops bombs on town and harbour, doing only slight damage.	.. .. .	.. .. .
17	S. of the Ancre British penetrate 1,000 yds. into enemy positions on a front of $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles. N. of the Ancre British take hostile trenches on a 1,000 yd. front. In these two operations 773 prisoners taken. N.W. of Altkirch (Alsace) French raid enemy salient, inflicting heavy loss.	On Lavkassa river (S.W. of Dvinsk) Germans clad in white raid Russian lines, taking about 50 prisoners.	.. .. .
18	N. of the Ancre strong enemy attack on new British positions above Baillecourt Farm caught by concentrated fire and smashed.	In the Trotus valley (Moldavia), Russian surprise attack captures strong enemy position on high ground.	Junction of French and Italian troops in S. Albania, isolating Greece from Central Powers.
19	S. of Le Transloy (Somme) Germans using <i>flammenwerfer</i> capture a British advanced post and 30 prisoners. E. of Ypres British do great damage to enemy positions, and take 114 prisoners in a big raid.	.. .. .	.. .. .
20	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .

ASIATIC AND EGYPTIAN THEATRES.	NAVAL AND OVERSEAS OPERATIONS.	POLITICAL, &c.	1917. Feb.
Decisive day of Battle of Kut. Turks driven from R. bank of Tigris.	Italian transport, bound for Salonika, sunk by submarine W. of Matapan.	British Government take over all coal mines in the U.K. for the period of the war. In Brussels, the U.S. Minister is ordered by the Germans to lower the U.S. flag over the Legation. Scandinavian Government's protest v. German submarine warfare.	15
W. of Kut, British capture remaining Turkish positions in the Dahra bend, and take nearly 2,000 prisoners.	Bruges and Ghisteltes bombed by British naval airmen.	Close of War Loan. Opening of S. African Parliament.	16
Near Kut, British progress on S. bank of Tigris. On N. bank an attack on the Sanna-i-Yat positions fails.	.. .. .	Entente Powers call the Government's attention to hostile attitude of Greek press. Greek Government search private dwellings for hidden arms (14). New Australian Government.	17
.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	18
.. .. .	S.s. "Worcestershire" sunk.	The new British War Loan estimated to be going to reach over £700,000,000 in new money. Government decide to revise exemption certificates for men under 31.	19
At Nakhl and Bir el Hasana (between Suez and Akaba) 2 small Turkish posts surprised and scattered by British.	.. .. .	President Wilson asks for powers from Congress "to enforce the obligations imposed by the laws of nations and by American statutes." Imperial Preference Report issued.	20

1917. Feb.	WESTERN FRONT.	EASTERN FRONT.	SOUTHERN FRONT.
21	Germans begin to withdraw in front of Serre.	Near Jakobeny the Russians repulse a strong German attack.	At Tarvis (Trentino) Italian artillery destroy Austrian railhead.
22	E. of Vermelles and S. of Neuve Chapelle hostile raids repulsed with heavy loss. N. of Gueudecourt British take enemy trench and 30 prisoners. British push forward cautiously.	.. .. .	.. .. .
23	British follow-up retreating Germans.	N.W. of Ocna (Moldavia) the Russians lose the heights of Magyaros, and 1,000 prisoners.	.. .. .
24	Great German withdrawal in full swing. The villages of Serre, Miraumont, Petit Miraumont, Pys and Warlencourt evacuated. ⁽¹⁶⁾ .		
25	German retreat continues on the Ancre. British advance extends over a front of 11 miles from S. of Gommecourt to E. of Gueudecourt, and reaches an extreme depth of 3 miles. Successful raids at Monchy-au-Bois. Lens and in Champagne. Naval air-raid on Brebach (near Metz).	.. .. .	.. .. .
26	N. and S. of the Ancre British make further progress, capturing the village of Le Barque (S.W. of Bapaume).	.. .. .	.. .. .

ASIATIC AND EGYPTIAN THEATRES.	NAVAL AND OVERSEAS OPERATIONS.	POLITICAL, &c.	1917. Feb.
.. .. .	Off Cartagena (S.E. Spain) spare parts for submarines are discovered in a buoy. French transport "Athos" sunk by a submarine in the Mediterranean. Transport "Mendi," S. African labour contingent, sunk in collision.	New British Blockade orders issued. Vessels sailing to and from neutral countries, which have access to the enemy, must put into a British port for examination, or be liable to capture.	21
At Sanna-i-Yat, General Maude launches fresh attack, capturing two lines of enemy trenches.	7 Dutch ships sailing from Falmouth are attacked by submarine U3, in spite of German guarantee of security; four are sunk.	In U.S.A., war tension appears critical. German agents instigating many disturbances. Turkey declares her agreement with Germany on policy of unrestricted submarine warfare. Formation of "Labour Corps."	22
Above Kut British cross the Tigris at the Shumran bend, taking 544 prisoners. Simultaneously at Sanna-i-Yat our troops storm and take the third and fourth line of Turkish trenches.	Submarine sinks 1 Norwegian and 4 British steamers, including the Holt liner "Perseus."	.. .. .	23
Kut evacuated by the Turks, and whole of enemy positions from Kut to Sanna-i-Yat taken with 1,730 prisoners. Turks retreat toward Baghdad (1 st).	.. .. .	Mr. Gerard is received at Madrid by the King of Spain.	24
Turkish retreat continues, closely pursued by British cavalry. Turks destroy much war material.	Margate and Broadstairs bombarded for 10 minutes by German destroyers. Slight damage. 3 killed, 1 wounded. "Laconia" s.s. (Cunarder) sunk. 4 Americans drowned. The "overt act" for which President Wilson was waiting.	New British War Loan subscriptions amount to (new money) £1,000,312,950.	25
Turkish rearguard covers the retreat 15 miles from Kut. H.M.S. "Firefly" recaptured.	.. .. .	War Conference at Calais. Wilson asks Congress to establish armed neutrality and arm merchant vessels. British Govt. requisitions Dutch ships in British ports.	26

1917. Feb.	WESTERN FRONT.	EASTERN FRONT.	SOUTHERN FRONT.
27	Ligny (E. of Le Barque) and Gommecourt occupied by the British. Also the Western and southern defences of Puisieux. E. of Armentières British raiders seriously damage 3 lines of enemy trenches and take 17 prisoners.	Near Jakobeny the Germans take several Russian positions on high ground and 1,300 prisoners.	At Salonika German air-men bombard Allied camps. One enemy machine shot down.
28	Thillooy, Gommecourt, Puisieux and Sailly-Saillisel taken by British.	Rumanian counter - attacks in Bukovina partially successful.	Austrian attacks on Asiago Plateau and N. of Gorizia repulsed.
March			
1	G.H.Q. reports capture of 2,133 German prisoners and 11 villages during past month. German air losses during February twice those of Allies. Aeroplane raid on Broadstairs: 6 injured.	.. .. .	.. .. .
2	British line advanced N.W. of Puisieux and N. of Warlencourt (Ancre). Unsuccessful enemy counter-attacks from near Ba-paume.	Fighting continues in S. Bukovina. Activity round Riga and on Narajowka river (Gal.), where Germans claim success.	.. .. .
3	British progress N. of Puisieux and E. of Gommecourt. German War Minister's announcement <i>re</i> prisoners under fire (21).	Russian gas attack N. of Lake Naroch. German attack S.W. of Brzezany (Gal.) and near Voruchin (W. of Lutsk).	Fierce fighting near Monastir; Italian troops in action.

ASIATIC AND EGYPTIAN THEATRES.	NAVAL AND OVERSEAS OPERATIONS.	POLITICAL, &c.	1917. Feb.
Pursuit of Turks continued, 7,000 prisoners taken.	.. .. .	The German Chancellor proclaims great success of submarine campaign, and justifies breaking of Germany's agreement with U.S.A., saying it was conditional on America insisting on Great Britain respecting international law concerning "Freedom of the Seas." Reopening of Duma.	27
Turkish losses in Mesopotamia in last 3 months estimated at over 20,000.	French destroyer "Cas-sini" torpedoed in Mediterranean.	Allied Ministers present Memo. to Chinese Govt. (17). Particulars of German plot <i>re</i> Mexico and Japan pub. in U.S.A. (v.19.1) (18).	28
.. .. .	First weekly statement of shipping, sailings, arrivals and losses issued (18). Germany announces end of safe period for sailing vessels in Atlantic.	Speech by Herr Zimmermann on torpedoing of neutrals (20). Government of India's offer of £100,000,000 towards cost of war accepted.	March. 1
Turks fall back towards Baghdad, one column from Hamadan and one to Dauletabad. Russians occupy Hamadan.	.. .. .	U.S. Congress passes resolution for arming merchant-ships. State Council, Warsaw, reported organising national army against Russia, using Polish legions as cadres. French recruits of 1918 called up.	2
.. .. .	.. .. .	Governments of Japan and Mexico deny having received proposals from Germany (22). In U.S. Senate obstructionist minority prevents Vote on President's armed neutrality policy. 15,000 British women volunteer for National Service in three days. Mr. Wilson takes the oath as President of the United States.	3

1917. March.	WESTERN FRONT.	EASTERN FRONT.	SOUTHERN FRONT.
4	French <i>coup-de-main</i> between Oise and Aisne, S. of Mouvron. Germans gain footing in Caurières Wood (Verdun). Enemy front and support lines captured E. of Bouchavesnes (N. of Somme). E. of Gommecourt British continue advance.	Russian gas attack near Krevo (S.E. of Vilna). On the Sereth Rumanians bombard region of Calieni.	Enemy attack in force E. of Gorizia driven back with heavy loss. Austrians massing in Trentino. Italians occupy heights in Costabella group (Avisio).
5	German attack W. of Pont-à-Mousson fails; attempts to recapture Bouchavesnes repulsed. British progress on Ancre front towards Bapaume Ridge.	.. .. ..	Sharp fighting in the Dolomites.
6	British line extends S. of Somme to neighbourhood of Reims, twice the length of a year before.	Night attack on German positions S. of Brzezany fails.	.. .. ..
7	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
8	In Champagne, French regain most of salient lost on Feb. 15 between Butte de Mesnil and Maisons de Champagne. Slight British advance in Ancre valley. Great air activity. Five enemy raids against British positions N. of Wulverghem (Messines).	Rumanians lose three heights (late Russian positions) N.W. of Ocna (Moldavia). Enemy repulsed near Mitau (Riga).	Several days' shelling of Monastir reported.

ASIATIC AND EGYPTIAN THEATRES.	NAVAL AND OVERSEAS OPERATIONS.	POLITICAL, &c.	1917. March.
.. .. .	Naval aeroplanes bomb Brebach (Saarbrücken).	Chinese cabinet crisis due to disagreement as to policy with regard to Germany. "Flemish" deputation received by German Chancellor.	4
Engagement with Turkish rearguard at Laj (9 miles S.E. of Ctesiphon). Rus- sians occupy Kangavar, S. of Hamadan. Turks abandon strong position W. of Shalal (Sinai Pen- insula).	.. .. .	Austrian reply to U.S. memorandum re new sub- marine warfare ⁽²³⁾ . Pres. Wilson's inaugural ad- dress at opening of his second term ⁽²⁴⁾ . Lord Milner returns from Allied Conference at Petrograd ⁽²⁵⁾ . British food items ⁽²⁶⁾ .	5
British cavalry 14 miles from Baghdad.	.. .. .	U.S. Supreme Court decides "Appam" case in favour of British owners.	6
Three Turkish columns in W. Persia continue re- treat, converging on Baghdad road at Kan- gavar; main column thrown from Assadabad Pass by pursuing Rus- sians. Proclamation by Ulema of Mecca to the Faithful published ⁽²⁷⁾ .		Recruiting for W.A.A.C. temporarily completed. 114,803 enrolled for Na- tional Service to date. National manifestation at Sorbonne, Paris, for triumph of right. 1920 class called up in Austria.	7
Tigris bridged and Turks driven from position 6 miles from Baghdad. British effect surprise crossing of Diala river (Mesop.). Russians on road from Hamadan rout Turks, who withdraw to Hajiabad.	Norwegian relief ship "Storstad" torpedoed.	Civil mobilisation report tabled in French Senate: civilians of both sexes, 17 to 60, included. Speech by Sir E. Carson ⁽²⁸⁾ . In- terim report of Dardan- elles Commission issued ⁽²⁹⁾ . British Government accepts Nizam of Hydera- bad's offer of £100,000 to- wards anti-submarine campaign. Wireless com- munication between U.S.A. and Germany sus- pended. Pres. Wilson de- cides to arm American ships against submarines. Death of Count Zeppelin.	8

1917. March.	WESTERN FRONT.	EASTERN FRONT.	SOUTHERN FRONT.
9	French repulse attacks in Champagne and N. of Bois des Caurières.	.. .. .	.. .. .
10	British capture Irles (Ancre): 292 prisoners.	Rumanians and Russians counter-attack to regain Magyaros Ridge (Moldavia) lost on March 8.	.. .. .
11	Continuous air fighting; loss of 26 Allied and enemy machines reported.	Russian gas attack E. of Mitau.	Spring campaign in Macedonia begins: Allies attack N. and N.W. of Monastir.
12	French gain ground in E. Champagne. British raid near Arras. Soissons bombarded with incendiary shells.	Successful German raids near Zloczow-Tarnopol railway, near Brzezany and on Narajowka (Gal.).	British advance on Doiran front.
13	British occupy Loupart Wood and Grévillers, 1½ miles from Bapaume. Enemy abandons ground E. and N.E. of Gommecourt. Lively fighting N.E. of Soissons. Germans fail to retake Hill 185. Fighting in St. Mihiel region (S.E. of Verdun).	Bulgarians bombard Galatz from the Danube.	Field hospitals at Vertekop (Serbia) bombed: two British nurses and others killed. British line S.W. of Doiran advanced 1,000 yards.

ASIATIC AND EGYPTIAN THEATRES.	NAVAL AND OVERSEAS OPERATIONS.	POLITICAL, &C.	1917. March.
Passage of Diala forced : British advance on Baghdad. Russians at- tack retreating Turks near Sivas (Asia Minor). Russian scouts advance S.W. from Sakis; Sinnah (Persian Kurdistan) cap- tured. General retreat of Turks in Persia. Russian troops invite Persian Govt. to resume posses- sion of towns occupied by Russians in Persia.	.. .. .	British loan of £40,000,000 to Rumania. World shortage of wheat fore- shadowed in French Chamber. Lord Devon- port sanctions maximum food prices. Food prob- lem at Petrograd becomes urgent. Dutch authori- ties officially notified by Germany that safety is guaranteed for shipping along a strip of North Sea from Holland to Norway.	9
Turks forced back to within three miles of Baghdad.	.. .. .	.. .. .	10
British enter Baghdad after three days' fighting. Cavalry occupy Kazi- main, 4 miles N.	.. .. .	Strikers' food demonstra- tions and rioting increase in Petrograd; Govt. agrees to hand over food question to local bodies. Chinese Parliament votes for breach with Germany. Sugar-cards in Paris.	11
Italians occupy Bukamez (W. of Tripoli).	American steamer "Al- gonquin" torpedoed without warning.	Tsar orders suspension of Duma and Council of the Empire. Three Guard and several line regiments join Parliamentary party. Russian Revolution begins: Provisional Government formed ⁽²⁰⁾. Canada's 3rd War Loan launched. U.S. State Dept. rules that merchant-vessels armed fore and aft may clear from U.S. ports. Speech by Gen. Smuts on landing in England ⁽²¹⁾.	12
Russians take Kerman- shah (Persia) after two days' fighting. Another column approaches Bana (140 miles N.W. of Ker- manshah). British 30 miles N. of Baghdad.	Norwegian relief ship "Lars Fostenes," carry- ing grain, torpedoed out- side blockade zone.	Gen. Smuts sworn of the Privy Council. Statement on mastery of air in Com- mons ⁽²²⁾. Government intends to stand by new Indian cotton duties. Im- pending cabinet crisis in Austria. Revolutionary movement at Petrograd continues ⁽²³⁾. China breaks off relations with Germany.	13

1917. March.	WESTERN FRONT.	EASTERN FRONT.			SOUTHERN FRONT.
14	British advance W. and S.W. of Bapaume and S. of Achiet-le-Petit (Ancre). Progress towards Les Essarts on extreme left.	..	..	..	Monastir front lively: Austrians attack W. and Italians advance E. of town.
15	British progress on 2½ mile front between St. Pierre Vaast Wood and Saillisel (N. of Somme). German attack E. of Achiet-le-Petit. French progress between Avre and Oise.	..	..	..	.. .. ..
16	Big advance on Somme: British occupy St. Pierre Vaast Wood, dominating Péronne. Zeppelin raid on Kent and Sussex: no casualties. Aeroplanes over Westgate.	..	..	..	Austrians destroy Italian defences in San Pellegrino valley (Dolomites) and occupy positions there.
17	British take Bapaume and 7 other villages after hard fighting; advance S. of Somme and occupy Fresnes and 6 other villages. Germans abandon line between Andechy and Oise held by them for two years. French enter Roye and Lassigny. Frankfurt bombed in reprisal for destruction of Bapaume. Aeroplane raid on Kent: no casualties.	..	..	..	.. .. ..

ASIATIC AND EGYPTIAN THEATRES.	NAVAL AND OVERSEAS OPERATIONS.	POLITICAL, &c.	1917. March.
British 35 miles N.E. of Baghdad. Fighting on W. bank of Tigris. Turks hurrying N. to position at Mushaidiya (20 miles N. of Baghdad).	.. .. .	Moscow, Kharkov and Odessa declare for Provisional Government; Grand Duke Cyril with his sailors place them selves under M. Rodzianko's orders. German minister at Pekin handed his passports. Gen. Lyautey, French Minister of War, resigns. Both Houses accept India's war contribution of £100,000,000 and authorise increase in cotton duties.	14
Turkish concentration in Asia Minor contemplated. British take Mushaidiya; Turks in full flight towards Samarra (Tigris).	British T.B. mined in Channel.	Tsar Nicholas abdicates and resigns rights of his son (³⁴); preparations for calling a Constituent Assembly based on universal suffrage (³⁵). Sixth German War Loan floated. U.S. railwaymen threaten strike. Vote of Credit in Commons. French Chamber pass summer-time bill.	15
Russians dislodge Turks from summit of Nalashkian (Persia) and occupy Allabad, engaging enemy near Kerind.	.. .. .	British labour leaders send telegram of sympathy to Russian labour party. Winter Palace declared State property. Speech by M. Kerenski in Duma (³⁶). Turkish Senate approves agreement with Baghdad Railway Co. Acute potato famine in England. Sheikh-ul-Islam again proclaims Holy War; general mobilisation of Turks ordered.	16
British stated to be 35 miles N. of Baghdad. Russians occupy Kerind on Tehran road after heavy fighting and continue to pursue Turks.	Enemy destroyers shell Ramsgate and sink a destroyer.	Germans send many prisoners into war zone as "reprisal." M. Briand and cabinet resign owing to Lyautey crisis. Albert Hall meeting in favour of national service for women.	17

1917. March.	WESTERN FRONT.	EASTERN FRONT.	SOUTHERN FRONT.
18	British occupy Chaumes and Péronne and advance on 45-mile front from Chaumes to Arras. Great air activity. French occupy Noyon, Nesle, Guiscard, etc., and advance on 40-mile front. Zeppelin brought down at Compiègne. Germans launch heavy attack against Avo-court-Mort Homme sector (Verdun). Ramsgate etc., shelled: no casualties.	.. .. .	After 5 days' fighting French capture 1,200 Bulgarians, a mile of trenches N.E., and vil-lage of Svegovo, N., of Monastir.
19	40 more villages in British hands; over 170 taken by Allies in 3 days. French advance beyond Ham (Somme) and take Chauny (Oise). Heavy German attacks between Avo-court Wood and Hill 304 (Verdun) repulsed.	.. .. .	Continued fighting near Monastir. Germans re-occupy railway station at Poroj, previously en-tered by British. Re-newed activity in Pass of Tonale, in areas of Pasubio, Asiago, Tol-mino, E. of Gorizia and on Carso.
20	Despite bad weather, Brit-ish advance towards Cam-brai and St. Quentin; 14 villages occupied. De-partment of Oise entirely liberated. French take Tergnier and cross St. Quentin Canal. Historic ruins of Château de Coucy blown up by Germans. French carry railway junction of Jussy (E. of Ham). German casual-ties reported at 4,148,163 (to end of February).	.. .. .	.. .. .

ASIATIC AND EGYPTIAN THEATRES.	NAVAL AND OVERSEAS OPERATIONS.	POLITICAL, &c.	1917. March.
Russians enter Van (Armenia).	German destroyers fire on Kent coast towns (Ramsgate, etc.): no casualties. Sinking of three U.S. steamers, 14,600 tons gross shipping, reported.	Russian Press urges loyalty to Allied cause; commission inquires into delinquencies of former ministers; food question, in hands of Zemstva, etc., becomes less acute.	18
Proclamation by Sir Stanley Maude to people of Baghdad, promising freedom for Arabs. Capture of Feluja (Euphr.), Deltawa and Sindia.	French battleship "Danton" torpedoed in Mediterranean: 296 lost.	British Government opens relations with M. Miliukov, but Government not officially recognised. Committee of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates orders resumption of work in Petrograd. Attempted murder of M. Kerenski. Pres. Wilson settles U.S. railway strike; 8-hours day legalised. Financial statement by Mr. Bonar Law in Commons ⁽³⁷⁾ .	19
.. .. .	British hospital ship "Asturias" torpedoed without warning during night of 20-21: 41 lost.	Ex-Tsar reviews troops, urging loyalty to Government and prosecution of war. Appointment of Grand Duke Nicholas to supreme command of army annulled. Casualties at Petrograd 2,500. Proclamation by Provisional Government ⁽³⁸⁾ . American note to General Carranza (Mexico) pubd. ⁽³⁹⁾ . New French Ministry under M. Ribot ⁽⁴⁰⁾ . First meeting of Imperial War Cabinet; Ministry of National Service formed. Important developments in Board of Trade ⁽⁴¹⁾ . Dardanelles debate in Commons; Mr. Asquith defends Lord Kitchener.	20

1917. March.	WESTERN FRONT.	EASTERN FRONT.	SOUTHERN FRONT.
21	British advance S.E. and E. of Péronne; occupy 40 more villages, approaching St. Quentin. Progress towards Cambrai continues. French force passage of Somme Canal and progress N. of Soissons.	Germans active near Lida (Beresina), in Galicia and on Rumanian front.	Fighting by French, lasting for over a week, frees Monastir from daily bombardment. Enemy makes serious counter-attack but is repulsed.
22	Increased enemy resistance on British front from W. of St. Quentin to S. of Arras. Heavy snow-storms. French progress N. of Tergnier (Oise) and N. of Soissons, despite stiffening defence.	Russians retake lost trenches near Lida (Vilna).	.. ..
23	French success at Artemps (S. of St. Quentin). Oise valley and La Fère flooded by enemy. New detachments cross Ailette; progress N. of Soissons. Enemy thrown back to Grand Seraucourt. Some fighting on British front between Arras and Bapaume-Cambrai road.	Russians lose trenches W. of Moinesci, near River Trotus (Rumanian front). Germans massing troops on Riga-Dvinsk front seriously menacing Petrograd.	Bombs on Mudros from German airship.
24	British take Roisel E. of Péronne. French occupy right bank of Oise from N. of Vaudreuil to suburbs of La Fère and progress on E. bank of Ailette Canal.	Russian armies declare their loyalty to the Provisional Government.	.. ..
25	Hard fighting S. of St. Quentin. French reach neighbourhood of Coucy-le-Château. 395 shells on Reims.	Gen. Alexeiev, C-i-C. of Russian army. German attack with gas in Dvinsk region repulsed.	

TABLES, 1917.

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ASIATIC AND EGYPTIAN THEATRES.	NAVAL AND OVERSEAS OPERATIONS.	POLITICAL, &C.	1917. March.
Russians continue to pursue Turks from Sakiz (Persia) towards Kermanshah.	.. ..	Imperial War Conference inaugurated by Premier. Ex-Tsar and Tsaritsa deprived of liberty; general political amnesty. Munitions and food problem in Petrograd being satisfactorily dealt with. Proposed 8-hours day. Vote of confidence in French Chamber. French Military Mission leaves for New York.	21
.. ..	.. "Moewe," German raider, reported returned to a home port after second cruise in Atlantic, having sunk 111,000 tons of British shipping. American steamer "Healdton" sunk.	Ex-Tsar reaches Tsarskoye-Selo. Great Britain, France and Italy recognise Provisional Govt. in Russia. Death penalty in latter abolished. Speech in Reichstag by Dr. Helfferich (Interior) (¹²). Archangel route in danger zone. British danger zone in North Sea extended towards Holland and Jutland from April 2.	22
.. ..	.. ..	Telegram from Mr. Lloyd George to Russian Prime Minister (¹³). Lord Devonport on food consumption.	23
.. ..	.. ..	France protests to neutrals against barbarity and devastation by Germans in evacuated French territory. Allied ministers return to Athens. Greek Govt. demands withdrawal of Italian troops from Epirus.	24
.. .	.. French take Oujjan (Marocco). Dunkirk bombarded from sea.	Russian Provisional Govt. accepts responsibilities of former régime; all decorations (except St. George) abolished. U.S. Legation at Brussels removed to Havre; Belgian relief-work to be undertaken by other neutrals.	25

1917. March.	WESTERN FRONT.	EASTERN FRONT.	SOUTHERN FRONT.
26	British take Lagnicourt (6 miles N.E. of Bapaume) ; French repulse several attacks S. of St. Quentin, throw back enemy beyond Barisis-Servais line, and take village of Coucy-le-Château.	Russians attacked S.W. of Baranovichi (centre), retire on E. bank of Shchara, losing 300 prisoners.	French take trenches W. of Monastir and 2,000 prisoners. Austrians occupy Italian advanced trenches S. of the Vipacco (Carso).
27	British attack N.E. of Bapaume and occupy villages N.E. of Péronne. French reach Forest of St. Gobain and, N. of Soissons, the Aisne-Oise Canal.	.. .. .	.. .. .
28	French repulse enemy in Maisons de Champagne, but lose a few trenches. They recapture Hill 304 (Verdun). British established along Bapaume-Cambrai road beyond Beaumetz. Ground gained round Croisilles - Arras. German long-range gun shells Soissons.	Germans report that spring thaw prevents fighting on large scale. Russian attacks on Magyaros Ridge (Moldavia) fail.	Unsuccessful Austrian attacks in the Carso.
29	British take Neuville-Bourjonval (7 miles E. of Bapaume) after sharp fighting. German retreat slackens.	.. .. .	Heavy Austrian attacks in the Carso repulsed.
30	British progressing towards Cambrai, take 8 villages. Infantry in touch with whole German front from Arras to 6 miles S.W. of St. Quentin. French recapture lost trenches in E. Champagne.	.. .. .	.. .. .
31	British advance N.E. of St. Quentin. Four villages taken.	.. .. .	.. .. .

ASIATIC AND EGYPTIAN THEATRES.	NAVAL AND OVERSEAS OPERATIONS.	POLITICAL, &c.	1917. March.
First battle of Gaza. Gen. Murray attacks; thick fog; Gaza surrounded, but not penetrated.	.. .. .	Enlistment for U.S. Navy to be increased to maximum of 87,000. Statement re prisoners of war in Commons (⁴⁴). Mr. Bonar Law appeals to engineers on strike at Barrow to resume work. Bread rises to 1s. per 4-lb. loaf, and new standard of flour applied to bakers.	26
After two days' fighting, British take 950 Turkish prisoners near Gaza, including several generals and whole 53rd Divisional Staff. Obligated to fall back, mainly through water difficulties.	.. .. .	French Chamber votes for calling up of 1918 class in April. Blockade debate in Commons. Russian proclamation in favour of self-determination and peace.	27
Turks claim battle at Gaza as a victory.	Two British destroyers reported to have been sunk recently.	All members of Romanov family have taken oath of fidelity to Provisional Govt. Export of wheat from Argentina prohibited. Electoral reform debate in Commons; Mr. Asquith announces his conversion to woman suffrage.	28
.. .. .	.. .. .	Speech by German Chancellor (⁴⁵). Speech by Mr. Bonar Law; 100,000 men needed. Military service (Review of Exemptions) Bill passed. Hamarskjöld (Conservative) Ministry in Sweden resigns.	29
.. .. .	Hospital ship "Gloucester" torpedoed in Channel; no lives lost.	Russian Provisional Govt. acknowledges independence of Poland. Electoral Reform debate in Prussian Parliament.	30
British occupy Deli Abbas (River Diale).	.. .. .	Order limiting output of beer in United Kingdom issued.	31

1917. April.	WESTERN FRONT.	EASTERN FRONT.	SOUTHERN FRONT.
1	British capture Savy (4 miles W. of St. Quentin) and Savy Wood. French drive back Germans to Vauxaillon (N.E. of Soissons). A German bombardment of Reims begins.	.. .. .	Bulgar-Germans bombard Monastir (asphyxiating shells).
2	British advance W. and N. of St. Quentin; to W., capturing 3 villages; to N. between Arras and Bapaume-Cambrai road, taking Croisselles and 5 other villages; and to N.W., at Templeux.	.. .. .	.. .. .
3	British capture Hénin-sur-Cojeul (S.E. of Arras), and Maissemy (St. Quentin), and occupy Ronsoy Wood (N. of Templeux). German night attack W. of St. Quentin fails. S.W. and S. of St. Quentin French take 4 villages.	German success on the Stokhod (Volhynia).	.. .. .
4	British capture Metz-en-Couture (towards Cambrai). French (S. of St. Quentin) capture 3 villages and advance to S.W. suburb of St. Quentin.	.. .. .	.. .. .
5	British capture 3 villages between Cambrai and St. Quentin. Germans bombard French N. of Urville. Great air battle begins, lasting two days. Aeroplane raid on Kent and Ramsgate, no casualties.	Manifesto of M. Guchkov (Russian War Minister) to soldiers to do their duty.	.. .. .
6	Beginning of French bombardment of German positions E. of Vauxaillon (N.E. of Soissons) to N. of Reims.	.. .. .	.. .. .
7	British advance N.W. of St. Quentin to Fresny-le-Petit. Severe fighting round Berry - au - Bac (N.W. of Reims.)	.. .. .	.. .. .

ASIATIC AND EGYPTIAN THEATRES.	NAVAL AND OVERSEAS OPERATIONS.	POLITICAL, &c.	1917. April.
Russian progress towards Khanikin (85 miles N.E. of Baghdad). Turks retreat towards Kasr-i-Shirin (Persia). British occupy Kizil-Robat (26 miles S.W. of Khanikin) on Diala river.	.. .. .	British Government decide to interfere in Barrow strike. They adhere to principle of an independent Poland.	1
British and Russians in touch at Kizil-Robat.	"Aztec," armed liner (U.S.A.) sunk by German submarine off France.	President Wilson asks Congress to declare "a state of war" with Germany ⁽⁴⁶⁾ Speeches of Sir R. Borden and Lt.-Gen. Smuts <i>re</i> Empire and War ⁽⁴⁷⁾ . British Government give Barrow strikers 24 hours to resume work.	2
Russian cavalry occupy Kasr-i-Shirin and Khanikin.	Brazilian steamer, "Paraná," torpedoed by German submarine in Channel.	Barrow strike over. Russian Provisional Government forms War Committee, and repeals anti-Jewish legislation. Kaiser and Emperor Charles meet at Homburg.	3
.. .. .	Belgian relief ship, "Trévier," torpedoed off Scheveningen.	Speeches of Gen. Robertson and Adm. Jellicoe to Trade Unions <i>re</i> sacrifice required from nation ⁽⁴⁸⁾ . British Food Order for hotels, etc. ⁽⁴⁹⁾ . British Flour Order ⁽⁵⁰⁾ .	4
.. .. .	.. .. .	British Food Hoarding Order ⁽⁵¹⁾ . Dutch Note to British Government <i>re</i> armed merchantmen ⁽⁵²⁾ . Gen. Lyautey appointed to Morocco.	5
.. .. .	U.S.A. seize German ships in U.S.A. ports.	U.S.A. declare war on Germany. Decree of Russian Provisional Government abolishing legal, religious, etc., restrictions.	6
.. .. .	British night raid (7-8) on Zeebrugge	Cuba declares war on Germany.	7

1917. April	WESTERN FRONT.	EASTERN FRONT.			SOUTHERN FRONT.		
8	British progress N. of Lou- veral (half-way between Bapaume and Cambrai). Evacuation of Reims by civil population.	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Battle of Arras (on 12-mile front from Hénin-sur- Cojeul, S.E. of Arras, to Givenchy-en-Gohelle, N. of Arras). British (Cana- dians) take Vimy Ridge (N. end excepted), 5 villages and 6,000 prisoners. N. of St. Quentin and towards Cambrai British take 6 villages and enter Hav- rincourt Wood.	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	British complete capture of Vimy Ridge, occupy Far- bus (N.E. of Arras) and Fampaux (4 miles E. of Arras). Great French bombardment of Moron- villers <i>massif</i> (group of hills E. of Reims) begins.	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Repulse of British E. of Bellicourt (St. Quentin). British capture village of Monchy - le - Preux (5½ miles E.S.E. of Arras).	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	British advance N. of Vimy Ridge, taking the "Pim- ple" and Bois en Hache, and S. of Arras-Cambrai road take Héninel and Wancourt.	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	S. of Bapaume-Cambrai road, British capture village and wood of Gouzeaucourt. N. of Scarpe, British capture Vimy, Givenchy-en-Goh- elle, Angres, and 2 other villages.	..	..	..	..	..	..

ASIATIC AND EGYPTIAN THEATRES.	NAVAL AND OVERSEAS OPERATIONS.	POLITICAL, &c.	1917. April.
British capture Belad station on Baghdad-Samarra railway.	.. .. .	Kaiser promises Prussia electoral reform ⁽⁵³⁾ . Austria - Hungary severs diplomatic relations with U.S.A. Panama joins U.S.A. to defend Panama Canal.	8
Russians occupy Kizil Robat. British occupy Harbe (4 miles N. of Belad.)	Spanish steamer, "San Fulgencio," carrying British coal for Barcelona, torpedoed.	Total Canadian oversea enlistments to date:— 407,302, of which Ontario 170,205, Montreal 36,282, Quebec 8,145. Brazil severs diplomatic relations with Germany.	9
.. .. .	British hospital ship "Salta" sunk by mine in Channel (52 drowned). Severe explosion of ammunition factory at Ed-dystone, near Philadelphia.	Proclamation, dated 9.4, of Russian Provisional Government <i>re</i> Russia and war aims. ⁽⁵⁴⁾ . Note of Argentina to U.S.A. approving of U.S.A. action <i>re</i> war.	10
British defeat Turks near Ghaliya (N.E. of Delta-wa, N. of Baghdad).	.. .. .	Note of Argentina to U.S.A. deciding on benevolent neutrality to U.S.A. in war.	11
Turks retreat towards Deli Abbas (between Tigris and Diale).	.. .. .	London meetings celebrating entry of U.S.A. into war ⁽⁵⁵⁾ . Spanish protest to Germany <i>re</i> "San Fulgencio." Costa Rica places territorial waters and ports at disposal of U.S.A.	12
British drive Turks from Seraijik (on Deli-Abbas-Mosul road).	.. .. .	Russian Provisional Government receives representatives of British Labour and French Socialists ⁽⁵⁶⁾ . All-Russian Conference of workmen and soldiers' delegates at Petrograd. Bolivia severs diplomatic relations with Germany.	13

1917. April.	WESTERN FRONT.	EASTERN FRONT.			SOUTHERN FRONT.		
14	British capture Vimy Station, Liévin, and Cité St. Pierre (Lens). German attack on British at Monchy-le-Preux repulsed. British and French air raid on Freiburg. End of first phase of Battle of Arras.	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	British repulse German attack on Bapaume-Cambrai road; severe fighting at Lagnicourt. British capture Villeret (N.W. of St. Quentin).	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	Second battle of the Aisne (between Soissons and Reims). French take first German positions between Soissons and Craonne, and second positions to S. of Juvin-court, and advance line to Aisne Canal between Loivre and Courcy.	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	German attacks near Hurtebise Farm (between Troyon and Craonne) and at Courcy (N. of Reims) repulsed. Battle of Moronvillers (E. of Reims) begins. French capture heights of the <i>massif</i> and 3,500 prisoners.	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	French advance continued. E. and N.E. of Soissons. French capture 5 villages; on Aisne capture Condé bridgehead and Vailly, repulse enemy near Juvin-court, and consolidate positions in Moronvillers <i>massif</i> . British capture Villers-Guislain (12 miles S. of Cambrai).	..	..	..	..	..	..

ASIATIC AND EGYPTIAN THEATRES.	NAVAL AND OVERSEAS OPERATIONS.	POLITICAL, &c.	1917. April.
..		Appeals to farmers by Mr. Lloyd George and Board of Trade (⁶⁷). Note of Allies (France, England, Italy) to Russia <i>re</i> Poland (⁶⁸). U.S.A. War Bill (loan of £1,400,000,000) passes House of Representatives.	14
Turks driven back to Jebel Hamrin (tableland from Tigris to Persian hills).		Appeal of President Wilson to American citizens <i>re</i> war (⁶⁹). Austrian feelers for separate peace with Russia apparent. Venizelist régime in Greek islands in force.	15
British advance towards Istabulat (12 miles S.E. of Samarra).		Strike in Berlin and Leipzig due to defective food distribution. British food orders <i>re</i> wheat, barley, and oats (⁶⁰).	16
British on night 17-18 force passage of Shatt-el-Adhaim (left trib. of Tigris below Samarra). Second advance against Gaza begins.	British hospital ships "Donegal" and "Lanfranc" torpedoed in Channel.	Measures of Senate (U.S.A.) to suppress export of food-stuffs, etc., to Germany (⁶¹). Sixth German War Loan closed: £656,100,000.	17
British defeat Turks on right bank of Tigris, taking 1,200 prisoners.		U.S.A. War Bill ("Old Glory" loan of £1,400,000,000) passes Senate. British Food Order restricting pastry and cake making. German Government grants concessions to strikers (⁶²). Death of Gen. v. Bissing, Gov.-General of Belgium.	18

1917. April.	WESTERN FRONT.	EASTERN FRONT.			SOUTHERN FRONT.		
19	French capture Fort of Condé (E. of Soissons, on Aisne) and 3 villages, and capture Le Teton (in Moronvillers <i>massif</i>) and village of Auberive.	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	French occupy Sancy (N.E. of Soissons). British capture Gonnelleu (8 miles S.W. of Cambrai).	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	British gain ground E. of Fampoux (E. of Arras).	Decree of Russian War Minister <i>re</i> Army ⁽⁴⁴⁾ .			..	..	..
22	British capture S. part of Trescault (E. of Havrincourt Wood, below Bapaume - Cambrai road). Germans bombard Reims; French repulse German attack on Moronvillers <i>massif</i> .	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	British capture rest of Trescault and greater part of Havrincourt Wood —Second phase of Battle of Arras begins. British attack N. and S. of the Scarpe (Arras), capturing 2 villages.	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	Severe fighting from Croisilles to N. of Gavrelle (Arras). S. of Bapaume-Cambrai road British advance to St. Quentin Canal near Vendhuil and capture Bithem.	..	..	..	British night attack on W side of Lake Doira (N.W. of Salonika).		

ASIATIC AND EGYPTIAN THEATRES.	NAVAL AND OVERSEAS OPERATIONS.	POLITICAL, &c.	1917. April.
Second Battle of Gaza. Heavy fighting and much ground gained, but, owing to severe losses, attack not pushed through.	Adm. Kolchak (Commander of Black Sea fleet) appointed C.i.C. of Baltic Fleet.	Speech of Mr. Fisher (Minister of Education), <i>re</i> educational reform (""). Señor G. Prieto (Marquis of Alhucemas) succeeds Count Romanones as Spanish Premier. U.S.A. announces food policy: provision for Allies before neutrals; and seizes German liner docks in New York. Pastry restrictions in France. "Kadaver-Verwertungs - Anstalt" question.	19
..	Germans shell Calais and Dover, no casualties; British destroyers "Swift" and "Broke" successfully engage 6 German destroyers.	Senhor D'Almeida resigns Premiership in Portugal. Flour Mills' Order (British) extending powers of Food Controller.	20
British capture Turkish front line at Istabulat (evacuated by Turks during night). Cossacks repulse Kurds on Diala (N.W. of Kasr-i-Shirin).	.. .. ..	Premier returns from Savoy Conference.	21
British attack Turks in retreat from Istabulat on W. bank of Tigris and on W. bank of Shatt-el-Adhaim.	.. .. ..	Arrival of British Mission, headed by Mr. Balfour, at Washington.	22
British occupy Samarra (60 miles N. of Baghdad), 937 prisoners.	Between Blankenberghe and Zeebrugge 3 British seaplanes attack 5 German destroyers and sink 1.	Diplomatic relations broken off between U.S.A. and Turkey (no state of war followed).	23
Retreat of Turks up Shatt-el-Adhaim towards Jebel Hamrin.	.. .. ..	Arrival of French Mission (Marshal Joffre and M. Viviani) in New York. Ukraine demands autonomy. Sen. Costa (Democrat) becomes Premier in Portugal.	24

CHRONOLOGY OF THE WAR.

1917. April.	WESTERN FRONT.	EASTERN FRONT.			SOUTHERN FRONT.		
25	German attack on Hurtebise Farm (Vauclère Plateau, Chemin des Dames) repulsed.	..	..	..	British success at Lake Doiran.		
26	German attacks on Gavrelle (Arras) and Chemin des Dames (Aisne) repulsed.	..	..	..	British repulse Bulgar night attack (26-27) on Hill 380 (Doiran-Vardar front).		
27	French offensive on the Aisne checked.	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	British thrust E. of Vimy and capture Arleux ; progress N.E. of Gavrelle. French advance towards Suippe valley (Champ.).	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	British capture German trenches S. of Oppy (E. of Vimy Ridge). Gen. Pétain appointed Chief of French General Staff.	..	..	..	..	..	..
30	Damage at Zierikzee (Holland) by unknown aeroplane.	..	..	..	..	..	..
May. 1	Successful air-day. S. of Moronvilliers two heavy enemy counter - attacks fail. Number of prisoners published (62).	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	In Champagne and Moronvilliers region enemy raids beaten back.	..	..	..	..	..	..

ASIATIC AND EGYPTIAN THEATRES.	NAVAL AND OVERSEAS OPERATIONS.	POLITICAL, &c.	1917. April.
.. .. .	German destroyer flotilla bombards Dunkirk: repulsed by French and British patrols.	Second reading of Corn Production Bill carried in Commons ⁽⁶¹⁾ . Court intrigues in Athens cause dissatisfaction.	25
.. .. .	German Naval raid on Ramsgate, night 26-27; 2 killed, 3 wounded.	French Socialists refuse to send representatives to Stockholm Conference on May 15.	26
.. .. .	Australian transport "Ballarat" torpedoed and sunk; no casualties.	Speech of Mr. Lloyd George <i>re</i> present position and future policy ⁽⁶²⁾ . Spanish Note to Germany <i>re</i> "San Fulgencio" published. Guatemala breaks diplomatic relations with Germany.	27
.. . . .	U.S. s.s. "Vacuum" torpedoed; 1 officer and 9 men of U.S. Navy lost.	U.S.A. Congress passes Army Bill and decides for Conscription ⁽⁶³⁾ .	28
.. .. .	.. .. .	British and French Missions visit Washington's tomb.	29
Gen. Maude defeats 13th Turkish Corps at Gorge of Shatt-el-Adhaim and Kifri.	.. .. .	Jockey Club stops racing after May 4. Polish scheme for Galicia published.	30
Mush (Lake Van) occupied by the Turks. N.W. frontier (India): Mahsud tribesmen attack British convoy; beaten off, our losses 60 killed, 55 wounded.	British s.s. "Gena" sunk off Suffolk by German seaplane.	New schedule of Protected Occupations published ⁽⁶⁴⁾ . Marshal Joffre and M. Viviani enthusiastically received by U.S. Senate. M. Miliukov's Note on Russian foreign policy. Polish Council of State presents demands to Central Powers.	May. 1
.. .. .	British destroyer sunk by mine in Channel; one officer, 261 men lost.	Argentina receives reparation from Germany for sinking of "Monteprotégido" ⁽⁶⁵⁾ . Fresh Food Order extending powers of Controller. M. Zaimis again becomes Premier. Talaat Pasha visits Kaiser. Mr. Bonar Law introduces Budget ⁽⁶⁶⁾ .	2

1917. May.	WESTERN FRONT.	EASTERN FRONT.	SOUTHERN FRONT.
3	British attack E. of Arras on 12 mile front, take Fresnoy and break through "Hindenburg" switch at Quéant; progress also at Chérisy and Fontaine Wood.	..	..
4	French take Craonne, and trenches on 3-mile front, 17 miles N.W. of Reims. They bomb factories near Metz. 19,343 prisoners secured by British during April.	..	..
5	French , co-operating with British, on front of 20 miles N. of the Aisne, take crest of Craonne ridge, including Chemin des Dames with 6,000 prisoners.	..	..
6	French successfully resist all German counter-attacks on the Aisne: 29,000 prisoners taken by French since 10.4. Third big German counter-attack near Souchez River (Lens) unsuccessful.	..	..
7	British position between Bullecourt and Quéant improved by Australians. Daylight aeroplane raid on N.E. London, 1 killed, 2 wounded.	..	..
8	Fresnoy attacked in great strength by Germans and recaptured. French attack and capture German trenches beyond Chevreux (Craonne); German counter-attacks repelled.	..	..
			French and Greek troops take Bulgar trenches on the Lyumnitsa River (Gevgeli). Gorizia bombed. Italians repulse enemy on Carso.
			Violent artillery actions on Trentino and Julian front.
			Bulgar counter-attack on Franco-Venizelist forces near Gevgeli repulsed.
			British capture Bulgar position S.W. of Lake Doiran. Serbs seize useful points in Moglenitsa Valley.

ASIATIC AND EGYPTIAN THEATRES.	NAVAL AND OVERSEAS OPERATIONS.	POLITICAL, &c.	1917. May.
.. .. .		Members of Imperial War Conference received by King at Windsor. British Trade Corporation founded with capital of 10 millions. Gen. Alexeiev protests v. "no annexation, etc." propaganda.	3
.. .. .	British transports "Arcadian" and "Transylvania" torpedoed in Mediterranean. 19 officers and 258 men, and 31 officers and 382 men respectively, lost. British Admiralty reform announced (⁷³).	Russian Provisional Government secures narrow vote of confidence.	4
Russian detachments withdraw about Oghnut and Mush.		War Conference in Paris (⁷²). Gen. Kornilov reorganises reserves. Mr. Balfour addresses Congress (⁷⁴). Flat racing discontinued (⁷⁵).	5
.. .. .		Mass Meeting at Salonika demands deposition of King Constantine.	6
.. .. .		German Chancellor uses Social Democrats to influence Soviet delegates towards German terms of peace.	7
.. .. .		Australian elections result in Nationalist majority in both Houses. "Combing out" of munition workers begins. Liberia breaks off relations with Germany.	8

1917. May.	WESTERN FRONT.	EASTERN FRONT.	SOUTHERN FRONT.
9	German attack on the Chemin des Dames, as well as Craonne and Corbény, fail.	.. .. .	.. .. .
10	Small British gains S.W. of Lens and on S. bank of River Scarpe. French success near Chevreux (Craonne).	Gen. Russki relieved of command on N. front by Provisional Government.	French and Venizelists take enemy position near the Lyumnitsa. Two attacks on Krastali driven off by British.
11	Repulse of various German attacks on ground gained by Allies (Arleux, Souchez river, Cerny, Craonne, etc.).	.. .. .	French carry Srka di Legen (W. of Lyumnitsa). Serb raids on Moglena hills (Dobropolye), and N. of Pozar.
12	British storm most of Bullecourt, and Roeux trenches. Enemy's counter-attack fails.	.. .. .	Artillery activity on Julian front from Tolmino to the sea. Italians bomb Prosecco (N. of Trieste).
13	British establish themselves in Roeux, and progress on "Greenland Hill." French repulse heavy German attacks N. of Reims and in Maisons de Champagne.	Gen. Kornilov, Commandant of Petrograd, and M. Guchkov, Minister of Marine and War, resign.	.. .. .
14	British line advanced N. of Gavrelle. Strong hostile reconnaissances N.E. of Vauxaillon (Soissons), W. of Craonne, Berry au Bac and in Champagne fail.	.. .. .	Strong Italian attack N. and S. of Gorizia and in N. sector of Carno, E. of Fanti Hrib (").

ASIATIC AND EGYPTIAN THEATRES.	NAVAL AND OVERSEAS OPERATIONS.	POLITICAL, &c.	1917. May.
.. .. ..	.. .. ..	British Labour Party decides not to attend Stockholm Conference. Mr. Henderson and deputation appointed to visit Russia. Vote of Credit demanded for £500 millions; daily expenditure £5,600,000.	9
..	British scouting force from Harwich chases 11 German destroyers into Zeebrugge.	British Ministerial Conference with Engineer, etc. representatives. Secret Session of House of Commons on submarine warfare. Plot to assassinate M. Venizelos discovered at Salonika. President of Duma (M. Rodzianko) affirms Russian loyalty to Allies.	10
.. .. ..	.. .. ..	House of Commons Secret Session continues. Sir E. Carson refuses to alter form of weekly shipping losses.	11
..	Heavy naval bombardment of Zeebrugge by Dover Division, etc.	Two new groups for attestation announced: 41 to 45, and 45 to 50. Bombs and seditious leaflets seized in Calcutta. Both Houses, Canadian Parliament, addressed by M. Viviani.	12
Mesopotamia: Russian detachments compelled to retire across Diala river towards Kifri (*).	Spanish s.s. "Carmen" sunk in protected zone by German submarine.	Socialist Conference opens at Stockholm. Marshal Joffre reviews garrison troops at Montreal; much enthusiasm.	13
..	British Naval forces destroy Zeppelin L.22 in the North Sea. Sir J. Jellicoe to be Chief of Naval Staff, Sir E. Geddes Controller.	King George tours industrial centres in the North. British labour unrest; engineers on strike, ditto omnibuses in London, weavers in N. threaten strike	14

1917. May.	WESTERN FRONT.	EASTERN FRONT.	SOUTHERN FRONT.
15	Heavy fighting round Bullecourt. Severe fighting also on Chemin des Dames. French raids in the Woevre and Lorraine. Gen. Pétain appointed to command N. and N.E. French Armies, Gen. Foch succeeding him as C.G.S., with wide powers.	.. .. .	Italians hold M. Kuk and Vodice, and reach slopes of M. Santo (Gorizia). On Doiran front, British advance S.W. of Kras-tali; French, Serbs and Greeks also successful.
16	Enemy attacks on Gavrelle, N. of River Scarpe, fail with heavy losses. British hold on "Siegfried" line, N.E. of Bullecourt, extended. French make appreciable advance E. of Craonne. End of Battle of Arras.	.. .. .	Italians take 4,021 prisoners in last two days' advance in Carso and on Vodice. Austrians claim 2,000 prisoners in the Carso.
17	British complete capture of Bullecourt. King of Belgians visits the Somme, Ancre and Arras battle-fields.	Intense enemy fire on Russian trenches near Kukhary (Kovel).	Italians, supported by British heavy artillery, stick to M. Kuk, Vodice, and M. Santo.
18	Artillery activity near Fresnoy. Germans concentrate on California Plateau, Chemin des Dames; slight attacks repulsed.	.. .. .	Italians extend their hold on Vodice and Hill 652.
19	British push forward beyond Bullecourt. Fighting about Chemin des Dames, hostile attack on La Bovelleville repulsed.	Russian Army at the front remains passive.	Austrians fail to recover heights N. of Gorizia; their surprise attack at night on Vodice collapses.

ASIATIC AND EGYPTIAN THEATRES.	NAVAL AND OVERSEAS OPERATIONS.	POLITICAL, &C.	1917. May
..	U.S.A. destroyer - flotilla arrives in British waters. Austrian light cruiser sinks 14 British drifters in Adriatic. Is hunted back to Cattaro by Allied vessels, but H.M.S. "Dartmouth" torpedoed, not sunk. British transport "Cameronia" torpedoed in Mediterranean, 140 men lost.	German Socialists are refused passports for Stockholm.	15
..	French s.s. "Sontay" torpedoed in Mediterranean, 45 lost. Gen. Van Deventer succeeds Gen. Hoskins in E. Africa.	Russian Coalition Cabinet, M. Kerenski, War and Marine; M. Tereshchenko Foreign Minister vice M. Miliukov. Mr. Lloyd George proposes Home Rule at once and suggests Convention (78). German Chancellor indicates lines of peace with Russia.	16
Kurds attack Russian rear near Khanikin. Mesopotamian Commission's report presented.	.. .. ..	Annual meetings of Imperial Cabinet announced. Herr Zimmermann on "Kadaververwaltungsanstalten." Honduras severs diplomatic relations with Germany. U.S.A. Minister in Belgium issues damning report on German deportations.	17
.. .. ..	.. .. ..	The Duma urges loyalty to Allies on Provisional Government. U.S.A. Congress passes Army Bill: 500,000 to be mustered in September. Unit of U.S.A. Medical Corps reaches England.	18
.. .. ..	.. .. ..	Settlement with Amalgamated Society of Engineers agreed on. Nicaragua severs diplomatic relations with Germany.	19

1917. May.	WESTERN FRONT.	EASTERN FRONT.	SOUTHERN FRONT.
20	British force line near Fontaine-lez-Croisilles. Germans gain 200 yards N.E. of Cerny. They lose 500 prisoners on Moronvilliers sector. End of 2nd battle of the Aisne.	.. ..	Austrian attacks on the Carso beaten off.
21	British capture "Siegfried" line from Bullecourt to 1 mile E. of Arras (bar 2,000 yards). French claim great success on Moronvilliers ridge and ground held. Activity on California Plateau and near Craonne.	.. ..	Severe fighting in the Travnigolo Valley (Trent.); enemy penetrate and are later ejected.
22	Confused fighting on Arras front; successful French actions on the River Aisne front.	.. ..	Italians frustrate hostile attacks in Travnigolo valley.
23	Zeppelin raid E. Counties, 1 killed. Germans make early attack on Vauclère Plateau (Craonne), heavily repulsed.	.. ..	S. Carso : Great Italian advance from Kostanjevica to the sea, capturing several important positions. Ten British batteries and British monitors engaged. 9,000 prisoners taken.
24	French line round Craonne improved.	.. ..	Further Italian gains in S. Carso. Austrian counter-attacks fail.
25	British advance towards Fontaine - lez - Croisilles. Aeroplane raid on S.E. Coast, 95 killed, 192 injured; 3 raiders brought down. German success near Braye (Chemin des Dames); French success round Mt. Cornillet (Moronvilliers).	.. ..	Italian progress on the Isonzo (Plava to M. Kuk), and on S. Carso.

ASIATIC AND EGYPTIAN THEATRES.	NAVAL AND OVERSEAS OPERATIONS.	POLITICAL, &C.	1917. May.
.. .. .		U.S.A. Division to start at once for France under Gen. Pershing (⁷⁹). Mr. Roosevelt's offer declined. Conscription bill in Canada announced and well received. Russian Provisional Government recognises debt of honour to Allies and repudiates peace talk.	20
.. .. .		M. Albert Thomas, French Minister of Munitions, speaks with effect in Moscow. Debate in House of Commons on proposed Irish Convention.	21
Demolition of 13 miles of Hejaz Railway by Anzac Mounted Brigade and Camel Corps.		Brig.-Gen. Nash succeeds Sir E. Geddes as I.-G. Transportation. Crisis in China; President replaces Tuan-chi-jui by Wu Ting Fang, as Prime Minister. Count Tisza, Hungarian Prime Minister, resigns.	22
Demonstration and raid by mounted troops on Bir-es-Saba (Palestine).		M. Isvolski appointed Ambassador in London (subsequently cancelled). Return to France of Marshal Joffre and M. Viviani from U.S.A.	23
.. .. .	Japanese flotilla announced in Mediterranean (⁸⁰).	Mr. Bonar Law on German finance (⁸¹).	24
.. .. .		Mr. Lloyd George issues statement re submarine menace and food supplies.	25

CHRONOLOGY OF THE WAR.

1917. May.	WESTERN FRONT.	EASTERN FRONT.			SOUTHERN FRONT.
26	Three German attacks in Champagne, all successful.	..	..	..	Italians take and lose Kostanjevica, but capture 10 guns.
27	Small actions along Moronvilliers, Verdun and Alsace fronts.	..	..	..	Italians take S. Giovanni (Carso, third Austrian line), and cross River Timavo; lose and regain Hill 126, E. of Gorizia. Austrians claim 13,000 prisoners.
28	German attacks near Hurtebise repulsed.	..	..	..	Italian guns within 10 miles of Trieste. In Plava sector Italians drive enemy to end of Globna valley. Claim nearly 24,000 prisoners in last fortnight.
29	Near St. Quentin and in Champagne heavy artillery and small patrol actions.	..	..	..	Italians win trenches near Medeazza (S. Carso). Austrian attacks on Vodice fail.
30	Stubborn fighting on Moronvilliers <i>massif</i> .	..	..	..	Austria reported asking for German aid for Trieste.
31	Artillery action in Ypres and Wytchaete salients. Violent German attacks on Moronvilliers <i>massif</i> fail. 442 German to 271 Allied aeroplanes brought down in May.	..	..	..	Austrian counter-attack in Vodice sector repulsed. Venizelist forces in Macedonia now amount to nearly 2,000 officers and 60,000 men.

ASIATIC AND EGYPTIAN THEATRES.			NAVAL AND OVERSEAS OPERATIONS.	POLITICAL, &C.	1917. May.
..	..	..	Hospital ship "Dover Castle" torpedoed twice in Mediterranean, and sunk, 6 lost.	Mr. Balfour arrives in Canada. French Minister of Marine states Germans have sunk 2,400,000 tons in first four months. Brazil annuls its neutrality decree.	26
..	..	..	.. .. ..	Germans threaten to sink at sight all hospital ships in Mediterranean. Announced that 600 German daily papers ceased publication since beginning of war.	27
..	..	..	.. .. ..	Mr. Balfour's remarkable reception at Toronto University. French Socialists decide to attend Stockholm Conference. MM. Ribot, Cambon, Painlevé and Gen. Foch's agreement with War Cabinet in London.	28
..	..	..	French liner "Yarra" torpedoed in Mediterranean: 56 lost. H.M.S. "Hilary" sunk, 4 lost. Russian naval raid on Anatolian Coast.	Mr. A. Henderson goes to Russia on special Mission. Mr. Balfour addresses Canadian Parliament in French and English.	29
..	..	..	E. Africa: German forces break S. from Rufiji towards Portuguese territory.	Soviet announces International Conference at Stockholm. Austrian Reichsrat meets for first time since war broke out.	30
..	..	..	.. .. ..	Emperor Charles promises a more liberal Constitution after the war. Meat Sale Order in Great Britain published.	31

CHRONOLOGY OF THE WAR.

1917. June.	WESTERN FRONT.	EASTERN FRONT.			SOUTHERN FRONT.
1	Continued artillery duel in Wytschaete salient. German attack near Laffaux Hill (Chemin des Dames) gains some ground. During "Spring offensive," Allies have captured 52,000 Germans (including 1,000 officers), 446 guns, and 1,000 m.g.'s. Since beginning of war, British have taken 76,067 prisoners on the Western front.	..	..	..	Successful Italian attack S. of Kostanjevica (Carso).
2	Artillery activity near Wytschaete. British advance S. of Souchez river.	..	..	..	.. ..
3	Intense artillery duel in Wytschaete salient. Germans recover ground S. of Souchez river. Five heavy German attacks repulsed on Chemin des Dames front.	..	..	..	Austrians repulsed on San Marco (E. of Gorizia). They open a great counter-offensive on the Carso.
4	Continued artillery activity in Wytschaete salient. French air-raid by night on Treves.	Gen. Brusilov appointed commander-in-Chief of Russian armies in succession to Gen. Alexeiev.			Very heavy fighting on the Carso; Italians forced back S. of Jamiano, but hold line elsewhere.
5	Daylight aeroplane raid on Thames estuary and Medway, 13 killed, 34 injured; at least six enemy machines destroyed while returning. Artillery still active near Wytschaete. British make small advance S. of Souchez river, and begin an attack N. of river Scarpe. German attack near Hurtebise (Chemin des Dames) fails.	..	..	..	Italians withdraw further S. of Jamiano.
6	In attack N. of Scarpe river British carry positions on Greenland Hill. Unsuccessful German attacks on Chemin des Dames front.	..	..	..	Further heavy fighting on Carso; no material change of front. Austrians claim 10,000 prisoners in last 3 days.

ASIATIC AND EGYPTIAN THEATRES.	NAVAL AND OVERSEAS OPERATIONS.	POLITICAL, &c.	1917. June.
..	Zeebrugge, Ostend and Bruges heavily bombed by R.N.A.S.	Lord Devonport resigns office of Food Controller. French Government announces no passports to French delegates to Stockholm Conference. British Labour Party appoints deputation to Stockholm and Petrograd. Socialist revolt at Kronstadt against Russian Provisional Government.	1
..	British transport "Cameronian" sunk in Mediterranean, 63 lives lost.	Brazil revokes her neutrality as between U.S.A. and Germany, and seizes German ships in Brazilian waters.	2
..	Aerodromes at Zeebrugge, Bruges, etc., again heavily bombed. Austrian torpedo-boat sunk by submarine.	Proclamation of Albanian independence under Italian protection. Socialist Conference at Leeds. Provisional Government formed in China.	3
.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	4
..	Naval action between light craft in N. Sea ; German destroyer sunk. Ostend bombarded from the sea.	.. .. ..	5
.. .. ..	.. .. ..	Arrival in Greece of M. Jonnart, High Commissioner of the Protecting Powers. Collapse of Kronstadt revolt after negotiations with Provisional Government. Lord Northcliffe to go to U.S.A.	6

1917. June.	WESTERN FRONT.	EASTERN FRONT.			SOUTHERN FRONT.
7	Battle of Messines begins. British capture Messines-Wytschaete ridge, after explosion of 19 mines; front of 9 miles stormed; 6,400 prisoners taken.	..	..	..	Austrian attack on Vodice ridge repulsed.
8	Gen. Pershing and staff arrive in England. Repulse of German counter-attacks E. of Messines ridge. Big British raids near Lens.	..	..	..	Italians occupy Jannina (Greek Epirus).
9	.. .. .	..	..	..	.. .. .
10	British gain ground in Messines region.	..	..	..	Italians carry pass of Agnello and advance on Mt. Ortigara (Trentino).
11	British progress on mile front S.E. of Messines; La Potterie system captured.	..	..	..	French troops land at Corinth, and Franco-British force enters Thessaly.
12	British advance on 2-mile front E. and N.E. of Messines.	..	..	..	Allied forces occupy Larissa (Thessaly) and Corinth.
13	Daylight aeroplane raid on London: 162 killed, 432 injured.	..	..	..	Austrian attack on Mt. Ortigara repulsed. Trikala and Volo (Thessaly) occupied by Allies.
14	German withdrawal between St. Yves and the Lys. Successful British attacks near Messines, and on Infantry Hill (E. of Monchy-le-Preux). End of Battle of Messines.	..	..	..	.. .. .

ASIATIC AND EGYPTIAN THEATRES.	NAVAL AND OVERSEAS OPERATIONS.	POLITICAL, &c.	1917. June.
.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	7
.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	8
.. .. .	.. .. .	Spanish Cabinet resigns. Russian Soviet rejects German wireless proposal for unlimited armistice.	9
.. .. .	Opening of operations which drive Germans from estuary of Lukuledi river (Ger. E. Africa).	.. .. .	10
.. .. .	.. .. .	Senor Dato forms Cabinet. Publication of message from President Wilson to Russian Government (¹²). Sailors and Firemen's Union refuse to let Mr. R. Macdonald, etc., sail for Russia. Abdication of King Constantine of Greece in favour of his second son, Alexander.	11
Fort of Salif (Red Sea) destroyed by British naval forces.	.. .. .	Publication of British reply to Russian Note on war aims, and of French mes- sage regarding Russian proclamation of 9.4.17 (¹³).	12
.. .. .	H.M.S. "Avenger," mer- chant cruiser, sunk by submarine.	Serious explosion in muni- tions factory at Ashton- under-Lyne.	13
.. .. .	Zeppelin L43 destroyed by naval forces in North Sea.	Arrival in Petrograd of Senator Root and U.S. Mission. Count M. Esterhazy becomes Hun- garian Prime Minister.	14

1917. June.	WESTERN FRONT.	EASTERN FRONT.	SOUTHERN FRONT.
15	German counter - attack S.E. of Ypres repulsed. Small British advance near Bullecourt.	.. .. .	Italians carry position on Corno Cavento (W. Trentino) and repulse attack on Mt. Ortigara. British withdraw on wide front from advanced positions in Struma Valley.
16	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
17	Two Zeppelins raid Kent and the Eastern Counties; one destroyed, 3 killed, 16 injured. Germans capture French trenches near Hurtebise. Portuguese in action for first time.	.. .. .	Austrian attacks on Asiago Plateau (Trent.) and Vodice repulsed. Italian advance near Jamiano (Carso).
18	British lose ground on Infantry Hill. French advance between Mont Cornillet and Mont Blond (Champagne).	.. .. .	.. .. .
19	Small British advances on Arras front.	.. .. .	Italian offensive on Asiago plateau; ground gained on Mt. Ortigara.
20	German attacks on Souchez river repulsed. British recover ground on Infantry Hill. Violent German attack near Vauxaillon (Chemin des Dames) gains ground.	.. .. .	Italians carry height on Piccolo Lagaznoi (Carnia front).
21	French recover nearly all ground lost near Vauxaillon and make small advance near Mont Cornillet. German attack on the Teton (Champagne) repulsed.	.. .. .	.. .. .
22	Heavy German attack on Chemin des Dames front; French lose ground S.E. of Filain.	.. .. .	.. .. .

ASIATIC AND EGYPTIAN THEATRES.			NAVAL AND OVERSEAS OPERATIONS.			POLITICAL, &c.	1917. June.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Lord Rhondda's appointment as Food Controller announced. Release of Irish rebels announced. Haiti breaks off relations with Germany.	15
..	..	..	..	..	..	Peace terms of German Socialist delegates to Stockholm published (⁸⁴). Opening in Petrograd of All-Russian Congress of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates.	16
..	..	..	..	..	..	Paris Economic Conference concludes agreements as to future economic policy.	17
..	..	..	..	..	..	Gen. Smuts to attend War Cabinet meetings. Herr Hoffmann, Swiss Foreign Minister, resigns over German peace-terms incident (^{84a}).	18
..	..	..	..	..	..	British peerages conferred by the King on Teck and Battenberg families.	19
..	..	..	..	..	..	Baron Sonnino on Italian aims.	20
..	..	..	..	..	..	Warrant instituting "Order of the British Empire" published. Brit. Govt. place embargo on disposal of U.K. securities in neutral countries by residents in enemy countries.	21
..	..	..	..	..	..	Unsuccessful attack on U.S.A. transports by German submarines.	22

CHRONOLOGY OF THE WAR.

1917. June.	WESTERN FRONT	EASTERN FRONT.			SOUTHERN FRONT.		
23	Further German attacks near Vauxaillon and Filain repulsed.	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	French recover more ground near Vauxaillon. British advance on $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile front near Lens.	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	British advance on Souchez river continues. French carry crest near Hurtebise ("Dragon's Cave"). First fighting contingent of American troops lands in France.	..	..	..	Austrian counter-attacks on Mt. Ortigara.		
26	British advance astride Souchez river; La Coulotte occupied.	..	..	..	Small Italian withdrawal on Mt. Ortigara.		
27	.. .. ..	..	..	..	Austrian attack on Agnello pass repulsed.		
28	British advance on 2-mile front S. of Souchez river. German positions near Oppy carried. German attack N.W. of Verdun; French trenches on Hill 304 captured.	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	Continued British advance S. of Souchez river; Avion entered. German attacks on Chemin des Dames front; French lose ground N.E. of Cerny. German attack near Reims repulsed.	..	..	..	Austrian attack in Dolomites repulsed. Italians evacuate advanced position on Asiago Plateau (Trent.).		
30	British capture further enemy defences S.W. and W. of Lens. German attack on Chemin des Dames. Violent infantry action W. of Mort Homme (Verdun).	Heavy artillery action in Galicia.			..	..	..

ASIATIC AND EGYPTIAN THEATRES.	NAVAL AND OVERSEAS OPERATIONS.	POLITICAL, &c.	1917. June.
.. .. .	P. & O. liner "Mongolia" sunk off Bombay by mine.	Return of M. Thomas to Paris from Russia. Resignation of M. Zaimis, Greek Premier.	23
.. .. .	Mutiny of Russian Black Sea Fleet at Sevastopol	New Austrian Ministry, Dr. v. Seidler Premier. British and German delegates on Prisoners of War question meet at The Hague. The £400,000,000 U.S.A. Liberty Loan largely over-subscribed. M. Pashich forms new Serbian Government.	24
.. .. .	Raid in Black Sea by "Breslau"; Russian wireless station and light-house on island of Fidonsi destroyed.	M. Venizelos returns to Athens and succeeds M. Zaimis as Premier. Recall of German Minister to Norway, consequent on bomb-plot.	25
Russians take Serdesht (Persia).	.. .. .	Report of Mesopotamia Commission published (25).	26
.. .. .	French cruiser "Kléber" sunk by mine. British transport "Armada" sunk in Atlantic.	Greek declar'n of 23.11.16 becomes effective; state of war v. Austria-Hungary and Turkey declared.	27
.. .. .	.. .. .	In recognition of New Zealand's services, "Governor" changed to "Governor-General." Czech Socialist memo. published.	28
Announcement that Gen. Allenby has arrived in Egypt and assumed command of Allied forces, in succession to Gen. Murray.	.. .. .	Speech by Mr. Lloyd George at Glasgow (28).	29
.. .. .	German forces driven from Nyassaland to the Rovuma border by British and Portuguese.	Greece breaks off relations with Germany and Austria-Hungary. Soviet delegates leave Russia for Socialist conferences in Stockholm, England, France and Italy.	30

1917. July.	WESTERN FRONT.	EASTERN FRONT.	SOUTHERN FRONT.
1	Violent bombardment, followed by German attacks in Cerny-Ailles sector (N. Aisne); enemy losses heavy. Successful French counter-attack N.W. of Verdun.	Russian offensive, under Gen. Brusilov, opens on 50-mile front, on either side of Brzezany (Gal.); 3 lines of trenches and 12,000 prisoners taken. To the S. stubborn fighting, heavy Russian losses.	Austrians very active in the Trentino. Attacks repulsed by Italians.
2	British aeroplanes bomb Bruges. British advanced posts driven back short distance from Lens. German attacks repulsed N. of the Aisne.	Russian offensive progresses in the region of Zborow (E. of Lemberg); 6,300 prisoners taken.	.. ..
3	German offensive on a front of 11 miles N. of the Aisne repulsed with heavy loss. German attacks towards Verdun repulsed. British air raid on Belgian towns.	Russian attack on Brzezany (Gal.) fails. Artillery activity growing in the Stokhod area (Volhynia).	.. ..
4	Aeroplane raid on Harwich (17 killed, 30 injured).	.. ..	.. ..
5	British line slightly advanced S. of Ypres. Artillery engagements in the Aisne and Champagne sectors.	Artillery and infantry action in the Brzezany region.	.. ..
6	Aerial activity S. of Ypres. German towns bombed by French aeroplanes.	Russian attack in Galicia spreading in region of Stanislaun. Heavy fighting near Brzezany.	.. ..

ASIATIC AND EGYPTIAN THEATRES.	NAVAL AND OVERSEAS OPERATIONS.	POLITICAL, &C.	1917. July.
.. .. .	.. .. .	Announcement in Holland of assurance by Lord Derby that Britain will not strike at Germany through Holland if she remains neutral. Young Chinese Emperor, Hsuan Tung, restored.	1
.. .. .	.. .. .	King and Queen attend service at Westminster Abbey for jubilee of Canadian Federation.	2
.. .. .	.. .. .	Riots in Amsterdam. Statement in House of Lords by Lord Hardinge (Ex-Viceroy of India) on report of Mesopotamia Commission.	3
Turkish cavalry reconnaissance from Beersheba (Palestine); shelled and forced to retreat.	German submarine attack in force on U.S. transports defeated. Issue of report on operations in E. Africa (*). British mine-sweeper sunk in Mediterranean. Ponta Delgada (Azores) shelled by enemy submarine.	.. .. .	4
Improvement in comfort and health of troops in Mesopotamia announced.	British destroyer mined in North Sea (announced), 18 survivors.	Belgian Socialists announce at Stockholm their determination to make no peace with German Imperialism. Reichstag opens..	5
.. .. .	British destroyer torpedoed in North Sea, 8 lost.	Crisis in Germany owing to the demand in the Reichstag for reforms in domestic and foreign policy and a peace without annexations or indemnities. Second reading of Conscription Bill in Canada carried.	6

1917. July.	WESTERN FRONT.	EASTERN FRONT.	SOUTHERN FRONT.
7	French gain ground at Cerny (N. Aisne) and at Verdun. Big German aeroplane raid on London, 57 killed, 193 injured; 11 enemy aeroplanes accounted for. British aeroplanes bomb Ghisteltes (Belgium).	.. .. .	.. .. .
8	Heavy fighting on the Aisne; German attacks repulsed.	Austrian front broken W. of Stanislaw by Gen. Kornilov; 7,000 prisoners taken, cavalry pursue enemy, rout stemmed by German reserves.	.. .. .
9	British line advanced slightly on Messines front. German counter - attack on Aisne front repulsed. French counter - attacks successful at Braye - en - Laonnois (Aisne).	Russian offensive progresses S.W. of Halicz, enemy driven back behind River Lomnica; 1,000 prisoners.	Austrian attacks on Italian positions W. of Tolmino (Up. Isonzo) repulsed.
10	After intense bombardment Germans gain ground to the E. of the mouth of the Yser (Nieuport) and cut off and destroy parts of 2 British battalions, taking over 1,000 prisoners. British counter - attack drives Germans from advanced positions gained near Lombaertzyde.	Capture of Halicz (Gal.) by Russians; enemy pursued across River Lomnica, 2,000 prisoners taken.	.. .. .
11	Great aerial activity on British front.	Capture of Kalusz (W. Stanislaw, Gal.) by Russians.	Statistics of health of British army at Salonika published.
12	British air raid into Belgium.	Russian progress towards Dolina (Gal.). Gen. Kornilov crosses the Lomnica river.	.. .. .

ASIATIC AND EGYPTIAN THEATRES.	NAVAL AND OVERSEAS OPERATIONS.	POLITICAL, &C.	1917. July.
Despatches on winter operations in Egypt published ⁽⁸⁸⁾ .		French Government affirm their right of control in respect of army services. Chinese Emperor abdicates.	7
.. .. .	.. .. .	America declares an embargo on exportation of foods, metal and coal.	8
British aeroplanes bomb Constantinople and the Turkish-German fleet. Russians report evacuation of towns on Mesopotamian front owing to Turkish pressure.	H.M.S. "Vanguard" blown up as a result of internal explosion; 3 survivors of those on board at the time.	Secret Session of House of Commons on London air raids.	9
.. .. .	.. .. .	Official statement gives British captures on all fronts since beginning of war as 117,772 prisoners and 759 guns.	10
British column from Feluja (Euphrates) engages Turkish force up the river and inflicts considerable loss. Despatch on operations in Mesopotamia published ⁽⁸⁹⁾ .	Report of British operations in E. Africa published ⁽⁹⁰⁾ .	Announcement of judicial enquiry into the conduct of all persons affected by Mesopotamia Report. Prussian Reform: Kaiser promises an equal franchise in the next elections to the Prussian Diet. Sinn Fein candidate defeats Nationalist in East Clare election.	11
Announced that Turks have been routed by King of Hejaz in N. Arabia, 700 killed, 600 prisoners.	.. .. .	Mesopotamia Debate: Mr. A. Chamberlain, Secretary of State for India, resigns. Chinese Republicans enter Peking; Tuan Chi Jui, P.M.; Fen Kwo Chang, President.	12

1917. July.	WESTERN FRONT.	EASTERN FRONT.	SOUTHERN FRONT.
13	.. .. .	Further Russian progress around Kalusz (Gal.); 1,600 prisoners (⁹¹).	.. .. .
14	German attacks repulsed in region of Lombaertzyde (Nieuport). French gain and hold against counter-attacks German trench system on Moronvillers, E. of Reims. German thrust on Chemin des Dames and Cerny partially resisted N. of the Aisne.	.. .. .	.. .. .
15	German assault on captured positions on Mont Haut (Moronvillers) defeated. British air raid on Belgium.	Enemy opposition stiffening in Galicia; slight enemy success S. of Kalusz.	Italian raid in the Carso, 275 prisoners.
16	German counter-attacks repulsed at Moronvillers (Champagne).	Russian withdrawal in Galicia; Kalusz evacuated.	.. .. .
17	Successful British raids in the Ypres sector. French regain positions N.W. of Verdun lost during last 18 days.	Russians hold their positions in Galicia against German counter-thrust.	.. .. .
18	German attacks held S. of St. Quentin and N.W. of Verdun.	Russians gain and lose Nowica (Gal.); heavy fighting.	.. .. .

ASIATIC AND EGYPTIAN THEATRES.	NAVAL AND OVERSEAS OPERATIONS.	POLITICAL, &c.	1917. July.
.. .. .	.. .. .	Deputation on London Air Defences received by Prime Minister.	13
Successful British raid on Turks near Gaza.	.. .. .	Herr von Bethmann Hollweg resigns; succeeded as German Imperial Chancellor by Dr. Michaelis. U.S. House of Representatives votes <i>nem. con.</i> £128,000,000 to send 22,000 aeroplanes and 100,000 airmen to Western Front. The King and Queen return from visit to Western Front. Sir D. Haig made K.T.	14
.. .. .	.. .. .	Crisis in Russia: resignation of 4 Ministers of Cadet Party, as protest against recognition of the Ukraine.	15
.. .. .	6 German steamers intercepted off Dutch coast, 2 driven ashore, damaged by gunfire, 4 captured.	Disorders in Petrograd engineered by Maximalists commence.	16
.. .. .	.. .. .	Continued disorder in Petrograd (¹³). Royal Proclamation changing name of Royal House and family to Windsor. Changes in the Government announced (¹³). Resolution in favour of extension of Canadian Parliament passed.	17
.. .. .	Sir E. Geddes succeeds Sir E. Carson as First Lord of the Admiralty.	Revolt in Petrograd crushed; order being restored. Mesopotamia Report: Government announce further decision (¹⁴). Petition to extend the Canadian Parliament will not be put forward. Australian repatriation scheme introduced.	18

1917. July.	WESTERN FRONT.	EASTERN FRONT.	SOUTHERN FRONT.
19	Heavy German attacks S. of Lombaertzyde (Nieuport sector), S. of St. Quentin, and N. of the Aisne repulsed.	German counter-offensive opens; Russian positions E. of Zloczow (E. Lemberg) pierced as a result of troops insubordination.	.. ..
20	.. ..	German breach of Russian front in Galicia growing; retreat stayed in Brzezany and Halicz regions.	.. ..
21	Heavy artillery battle in Flanders.	Germans progress S. of the Dniester, reach suburbs of Tarnopol. Russians retreating on the Sereth.	.. ..
22	Intense artillery activity in Flanders. Heavy enemy attacks launched on French on the Aisne front. Stubborn resistance. Germans active on Verdun front. German aeroplane raid on E. Coast (13 killed, 26 injured).	Russian retreat in Galicia extending. Russians penetrate German defences E. of Vilna to a depth of 2 miles, taking 1,000 prisoners; further success jeopardised by indiscipline.	British raid Bulgarian trenches on Struma front.
23	Numerous raids by British and Canadians.	Russian undisciplined retreat in Galicia continues on a front of 150 miles; fall of Halicz, Stanislaw evacuated. Russian diversion at Dvinsk and Smorgon followed by voluntary withdrawal of troops. Rumanian front: Russo-Rumanian success, 2,000 prisoners, 57 guns taken.	.. ..
24	French counter-attack and regain ground lost N. of the Aisne.	Fall of Stanislaw and Tarnopol. Russian Government restore death penalty at front.	.. ..

ASIATIC AND EGYPTIAN THEATRES.	NAVAL AND OVERSEAS OPERATIONS.	POLITICAL, &C.	1917. July.
Turkish cavalry force encountered W. of Beer-sheba (Palestine) and driven back.	Report on operations in E. Africa ⁽⁹⁵⁾ published. Main German positions in the region of Naron-gombe (E. Africa) attacked; heavy casualties on both sides.	German Imperial Chancellor speaks in Reichstag on the " Majority Resolution " ⁽⁹⁶⁾ . Statement issued on Russian and German Socialists' meeting at Stockholm. Attempted assassination of M. Kerenski.	19
Record heat at Baghdad 123 deg.	.. .. .	.. .. .	20
.. .. .	H.M.S. "Otway" torpedoed, 10 lost.	Mr. Lloyd George replies to Herr Michaelis ⁽⁹⁷⁾ . Arrest and deportation to Germany of Gen. Pilsudski (Polish patriot).	21
Successful British raid at Gaza.	.. .. .	M. Kerenski succeeds Prince Lvov as Prime Minister, retaining offices of War and Marine. Siam declares state of war with Germany and Austria-Hungary.	22
.. .. .	.. .. .	Amendment to Corn Production Bill defeated ⁽⁹⁸⁾ .	23
.. .. .	.. .. .	Vote of Credit for £650,000,000 moved. Announcement of transfer of Recruiting system from the control of the War Office to the Local Government Board. Canadian Military Service Bill passed.	24

1917. July.	WESTERN FRONT.	EASTERN FRONT.	SOUTHERN FRONT.
25	Intense artillery battle in progress in Flanders. French repel German counter attack N. of the Aisne front.	Russian retreat in E. Galicia continues; towns evacuated, positions in Carpathians abandoned. Russo - Rumanian advance in S. Moldavia.	.. ..
26	Repeated German attacks N. of the Aisne and at Mont Haut (Champagne) repulsed.	Austro-Germans cross the Sereth and take Kolomea (Gal.).	.. ..
27	Further fighting N. of the Aisne. German attacks on Champagne front repulsed.	.. ..	.. ..
28	Successful British raids. British air raid into Belgium.	Further Russian retreat in Galicia; enemy reach Russian frontier. Rumanian advance in Moldavia continues.	.. ..
29	Furious artillery battle in progress in Flanders and in region of Lens.	Russians offer resistance in the region S. of the Dniester, but retirement in Bukovina continues. Rumanian advance continues in Moldavia; all objectives and many prisoners taken.	.. ..
30	Heavy artillery fire on the Aisne front.	Fall of Zaleszczycki and Sniatyn.	.. ..
31	Third Battle of Ypres begins. British and French attack on 15-mile front in Flanders; take 12 villages and claim 5,000 prisoners (¹⁰²). French make successful attack S. of La Royère, W. of the Chevregny Ridge (Aisne).	Enemy extends his hold on Galician front and stands on W. bank of Zbrucz on front of over 30 miles. Russians retiring in Czernovitz region.	.. ..

ASIATIC AND EGYPTIAN THEATRES.	NAVAL AND OVERSEAS OPERATIONS.	POLITICAL, &c.	1917. July.
.. .. .	.. .. .	Allied Balkan Conference in Paris opens. Irish Convention, opening meeting, Sir H. Plunket in the Chair.	25
.. .. .	.. .. .	Food policy outlined by Lord Rhondda. Announcement by French and German Governments of agreement as to treatment of prisoners. Balkan Conference in Paris closes ⁽⁹⁹⁾ .	26
.. .. .	Over 3,000 merchant ships armed (official statement).	Mr. R. Macdonald's motion to approve Reichstag "Peace Resolution" of 19.7 defeated by 148 to 19. Serbian Government's Yugo-Slav manifesto.	27
.. .. .	.. .. .	Royal Warrant authorising formation of "Tank Corps." Imperial and Prussian Cabinets reconstructed ⁽¹⁰⁰⁾ .	28
.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	29
.. .. .	Sharp fighting reported in E. Africa; enemy driven from River Lugungu (half-way between Lake Nyassa and sea). Announcement of H.M.S. "Ariadne" torpedoed and sunk, 38 lost.	Speech to the Press by Mr. Lloyd George ⁽¹⁰¹⁾ .	30
.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	31

1917. Aug.	WESTERN FRONT.	EASTERN FRONT.	SOUTHERN FRONT.
1	Germans counter-attack, retake St. Julien and regain some positions in Ypres - Roulers railway district. French gains on W. bank of Yser Canal.	Enemy advance on Czernowitz; occupy positions near Bessarabian frontier. Russians retiring E.; S. of Dniester to Rumanian frontier, Russians retiring rapidly. Enemy now holds 50 m. on W. bank Zbrucz.	.. ..
2	Positions Ypres-Roulers retaken by British. Germans attack Infantry Hill (E. of Monchy-Arras) and carry some trenches.	Generals Brusilov and Dmitriev resign. Gen. Kornilov appointed C-in-C.	.. ..
3	British retake St. Julien and positions on Infantry Hill.	Fall of Czernowitz. Kim-polung (Rumanian front) evacuated.	.. ..
4	.. ..	Russians rally and attack enemy on Zbrucz River; elsewhere Russian retreat continues.	.. ..
5	Germans regain footing in Hollebeke, but are driven out in course of day.	Enemy now 10 miles E. of Czernowitz. Vama (Bukovina front) occupied by enemy.	.. ..
6	.. ..	Slight Russian rally in Czernowitz region. On Rumanian front v. Mackensen storms positions N. of Focsani.	.. ..
7	.. ..	v. Mackensen crosses the Susitza river, and takes 3,000 prisoners.	.. ..
8	Wet weather continues in Flanders. French make progress N.W. of Bixchoote.	Retirement of Russo-Rumanians in Trotus valley S.W. of Ocna.	.. ..

ASIATIC AND EGYPTIAN THEATRES.			NAVAL AND OVERSEAS OPERATIONS.			POLITICAL, &c.	1917. Aug.
..	..	..	..	..	..	The Pope sends out Peace Note (v. 14.8.17).	1
..	..	..	German raider "Seeadler" wrecked on Lord Howe Island, Pacific.			M. Kerenski resigns. Adm. Lacaze (Minister of Marine) and M. Denys Cochin (Under Secty. Foreign Affairs) resign from French Cabinet.	2
..	..	..	Heavy fighting German E. Africa; enemy compelled to withdraw along Lindi-Masasi road (80 miles S.W. of Port Lindi).			.. ..	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	King and Queen attend special service at Westminster Abbey for third anniversary of war. M. Kerenski withdraws resignation at request of All Parties Conference; new Cabinet constituted.	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	New German Ministry announced (¹⁰⁰) (v. Kühlmann Foreign Minister).	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	M. Kerenski (Prime Minister, War and Marine) forms National Ministry. M. Tereshchenko, Foreign Minister.	6
..	..	..	Vice - Admiral Sir R. Wemyss succeeds Adm. Sir C. Burney as 2nd Sea Lord; Mr. A. G. Anderson, Controller.			Liberian declaration of war on Germany , dated 4.8, published.	7
..	..	..	..	..	..	Mr. L. George and Lord R. Cecil on Serbia.	8

1917. Aug.	WESTERN FRONT.	EASTERN FRONT.	SOUTHERN FRONT.
9	Successful British raids in Lens district.	Mackensen presses his offensive, threatening communications of Russo-Rumanian armies; after 3 days fighting Russo-Rumanians repulsed.	.. ..
10	British advance on 2-mile front E. of Ypres, capture remainder of Westhoek, and occupy Glencorse Wood. French make progress E. and N. of Bixschoote. Nancy bombed; French bomb Frankfurt.	Mackensen beyond Susitsa river, strikes N. at Rumanians, always threatening rear of Russo-Rumanian armies; enemy also advancing in N. Moldavia.	.. ..
11	Heavy German counter-attack E. of Ypres repulsed. British line pressed back in Glencorse Wood.	Mackensen crosses River Sereth at one point; claims 7,000 prisoners, Rumanians stubbornly resisting, retire at Ocna.	.. ..
12	Aeroplane raid on Southend and Margate; 32 killed, 46 injured: one raider destroyed.	On mountain front of Moldavia, Russo-Rumanians take offensive.	.. ..
13	.. ..	Russo-Rumanian offensive continues favourable to Allies (Ocna region).	.. ..
14	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
15	British attack on wide front N.W. of Lens to Bois Hugo, N.E. of Loos, carry German first lines and penetrate enemy positions to depth of 1 mile. Hill 70 taken by assault, also villages of Cité Ste. Elizabeth, Ste. Emile and St. Laurent, Bois Rasé and Bois Hugo. Five German counter-attacks repulsed.	Rumanian thrust in Ocna region carried no further. Rumanian 2nd Army and Russian 4th army retreating S. toward the Sereth; enemy take Soveia, renew offensive in Focsani region.	.. ..

ASIATIC AND EGYPTIAN THEATRES.	NAVAL AND OVERSEAS OPERATIONS.	POLITICAL, &C.	1917. Aug.
.. .. .		Third reading of Compulsory Military Service Bill for Canada passed. Count Esterhazy, Hungarian Prime Minister, resigns.	9
.. .. .		Labour Party Conference decides, by large majority, to send delegates to Stockholm Conference.	10
.. .. .	Liner "City of Athens" mined off Cape Town, 21 lost.	U.S. Government refuses to issue passports for Stockholm Conference. Mr. Henderson resigns position as member of War Cabinet.	11
.. .. .		Ex-Tsar removed to Tobolsk.	12
.. .. .		Martial law in Spain. Mr. Barnes appointed to War Cabinet. Mr. Bonar Law announces that no passports for Stockholm Conference will be issued.	13
.. .. .		China declares War on Austria and Germany. Papal Note with proposals for peace sent to belligerent Governments published (103).	14
.. .. .		Text of Papal Note published. American troops pass through London on their way to the front; Stars and Stripes and Union Jack flown side by side from House of Lords.	15

1917. Aug.	WESTERN FRONT.	EASTERN FRONT.	SOUTHERN FRONT.
16	Allies attack on 9-mile front N. of Ypres-Menin road, crossing Steenbeek River, and capturing all objectives. British carry Langemarck, and establish positions $\frac{1}{2}$ -mile beyond; on high ground N. of Menin Road Germans press back British from ground won earlier in the day. French advance on Craonne ridge.	Russo-Rumanian army still retreating before Mackensen's offensive up Sereth valley. Baltareta bridgehead lost. In Ocna region enemy take offensive, also in Susitsa valley. Rumanians hold their ground.	.. .. .
17	Germans counter-attack near Lens repulsed. French hold all gains and secure possession of ground E. of Bixschoote. Big French air operations on the Meuse.	.. .. .	.. .. .
18	French counter-attack on R. bank of Meuse and recapture trenches lost on Aug. 16.	Rumanian front fighting less intense, situation unchanged. Rumanians retire towards Marasesti (20 m. N. of Focsani).	Great fire at Salonika.
19	British line slightly advanced on a front of one mile in neighbourhood of Ypres-Poelcapelle road.	Rumanian front fighting in Slanie region S. of Ocna; enemy gain trenches in Focsani region. Germans claim 22,000 Russian prisoners in recent fighting in Galicia and Bukovina.	Italian attack on 30-mile front in Carso (between Mrzli Vrh and sea). Carry Austrian first line E. of Isonzo from Plava to sea (25 m.); 7,500 prisoners. Italians take Austrian bridgehead near Anhovo on R. bank Isonzo and attack Bainsizza plateau.
20	N. of Ypres slight British advance. French carry enemy defences N. of Verdun (third offensive) on 11-mile front to a depth of 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles, and hold Avocourt Wood, Mort Homme and Hill 240; 5,000 prisoners.	Rumanians gain ground N. of Focsani lost on 19th. In Ocna region enemy gain ground. Indisciplined Russians forced to retire on Riga front.	Battle continues in favour of Italians; enemy defences between Korite and Sella (right wing) carried.
21	British capture enemy positions W. and N.W. of Lens on front of 200 yards. On Verdun front, French take Cote de l'Oie, Regnville (on L. bank), Samogneux and fortified trenches connecting village with Hill 344. Zepelin raid on Yorkshire; 1 injured.	Enemy attack on Riga front commences, Russians evacuate positions between Tirul Marsh and River Aa. Enemy attack town of Sereth (Bukovina) and take one of fortified heights.	Battle in Carso region continues.

ASIATIC AND EGYPTIAN THEATRES.			NAVAL AND OVERSEAS OPERATIONS.			POLITICAL, &c.	1917. Aug.
..	..	..	British and German de- stroyers in action in Bight of Heligoland.			Mr. L. George on shipping losses.	16
..	..	..	..	..	..	Mr. Balfour on the Balkans. Brig.-Gen. A. Geddes succeeds Mr. N. Chamber- lain as D.-G. National Service.	17
..	..	..	..	..	..	Government proclamation forbids threatened strike of Associated Society of Engineers and Firemen.	18
..	..	..	..	..	..	.. .. .	19
..	..	..	..	..	..	Dr. Wekerle appointed Hungarian Prime Minis- ter.	20
..	..	..	..	..	..	Labour Party reaffirm their decision to send delegates to Stockholm. Parliament adjourns.	21

1917. Aug.	WESTERN FRONT.	EASTERN FRONT.	SOUTHERN FRONT.
22	Heavy fighting on Ypres front; British line advanced 500 yds. on 1-mile front. Also advance $\frac{1}{2}$ -mile on $2\frac{1}{2}$ mile front (objective Lens). Aeroplane raid on Dover, Ramsgate and Margate; 12 killed, 25 injured. Zeppelin destroyed by naval forces off Jutland.	At Raggazen (Gulf of Riga) Russians retire from 3 to 8 miles, to shorten line. Situation unchanged on Rumanian front, where fighting continues.	Fierce fighting in Carso region, Italian progress on both R. and L. wings.
23	S.W. of Lens and N.E. of Langemarck British line slightly advanced.	.. ..	Battle continues. Italians carry new positions.
24	British advanced line forced back from positions gained on 22nd. Enemy post captured near Lombaertzyde (coast section). French advance $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles on 2,000-yards front at Verdun, carrying Hill 304 and Bois Camard, reach S. bank of Forges Brook, between Haucourt and Béthincourt, make progress N. of Mort Homme. Official figures of enemy prisoners taken ⁽¹⁰⁴⁾ .		Italians occupy summit of Monte Santo and continue their advance towards E. border of Bainsizza Plateau. Italian advance in this region 4 miles on $12\frac{1}{2}$ mile front. Battle further S. dies down. Italians consolidating positions.
25	Enemy recapture some of positions lost on 19th, but are driven out later in the day. French progress N. of Hill 304.	Lull on Riga and Rumanian fronts, some activity on Volhynia front.	Intense fighting Bainsizza Plateau.
26	British capture enemy positions E. of Hargicourt (N.W. of St. Quentin) on front of over 1 mile to depth of $\frac{1}{2}$ mile. Enemy recapture post lost on 24th. French make progress on R. bank of Meuse, reaching outskirts of Beaumont.	Renewed enemy attacks E. of Czernowitz; Germans claim 1,000 prisoners.	Practically whole of Bainsizza Plateau in Italian hands; 23,000 prisoners to date; Italians fail at Jenelik.

ASIATIC AND EGYPTIAN THEATRES.	NAVAL AND OVERSEAS OPERATIONS.			POLITICAL, &c.	1917. Aug.
War Office reports Turk- ish defeat in Hejaz.	..	..	..	Earl Granville appointed Minister at Athens.	22
.. .. .	..	..	..		23
.. .. .	..	..	..		24
.. .. .	..	..	..	Russian National Confer- ference opened at Moscow by M. Kerenski, who warns extremists of the danger of their methods.	25
.. .. .	..	..	..		26

1917. Aug.	WESTERN FRONT.	EASTERN FRONT.	SOUTHERN FRONT.
27	Ypres region : British line advanced 2,000 yards astride St. Julien-Poelcapelle road. Renewed activity on the Aisne. On R. bank of Meuse heavy enemy counter-attack repulsed.	.. .. .	.. .. .
28	Verdun : French positions on this front almost completely restored to those before the great attack of February, 1916.	Enemy attack Focsani region (Rumanian front); Russian defection (of a division) in face of enemy, who advance throughout day and penetrate positions in region of Vainitza. Heavy fighting in Ocna valley, Rumanians stubbornly resisting.	Austrian counter-attacks on Bainsizza Plateau broken down. Italians claim 1,000 prisoners.
29	.. .. .	Fighting continues in Focsani region.	.. .. .
30	Attempted German night raid on British lines S.E. of Lens repulsed.	.. .. .	.. .. .
31	Germans force British to evacuate advanced posts N. of St. Julien-Poelcapelle road. British air raid on aerodromes on Belgian coast. French success near Hurtebise (Aisne).	.. .. .	Heavy fighting at Monte San Gabriele (N.E. of Gorizia); Austrian counter - attacks repulsed. Italians claim 27,000 prisoners since Aug. 19.
Sept. 1	Enemy attack on Havrincourt (S.W. of Cambrai), at first successful, beaten back later. N.E. of Craonne, German counter-attack broken up.	German attack on E. of Riga; their troops enter the city. Dvina river evacuated by Russians, and crossed by Germans at Üxkill.	Julian front: Slight Italian advance, taking 340 prisoners.
2	Enemy attack unsuccessfully British advance posts near Havrincourt. At Hurtebise (Aisne), 4 German attempts to recover lost positions crushed. Aeroplane raid on Dover, 1 killed, 6 injured.	Some Russian troops fall back to W. of Riga; fighting on Mitau road. Germans cross Dvina river 18 m. above town.	.. .. .

ASIATIC AND EGYPTIAN THEATRES.	NAVAL AND OVERSEAS OPERATIONS.	POLITICAL, &c.	1917. Aug.
.. .. .	Publication of official communication regarding operations in E. Africa; enemy slowly being pressed back, 8 miles in Masasi district. Belgian columns from Kilossa drive enemy to S. bank Ruaha river. Midway between Lake Nyassa and sea, considerable German force closely invested.	At Russian National Conference, Gen. Kornilov appeals for measures to restore discipline in the army.	27
British aeroplanes successful about Maan (Hejaz railway).	German aeroplanes drop 90 bombs on Russian shipping in Gulfs of Riga and Finland.	Moscow National Conference closed.	28
.. .. .	.. .. .	Polish State Council resigns. U.S. reply to the Papal Peace Note (189).	29
British advance on front of 600 yards S.W. of Gaza.	.. .. .	.. .. .	30
.. .. .	British seaplanes drop many bombs on aerodromes near Belgian coast.	M. Malvy, French Minister of the Interior, resigns.	31
.. .. .	Jutland coast: British destroyers drive four German mine-sweepers ashore, two on fire.	.. .. .	Sept. 1
.. .. .	Naval airmen bomb Bruges Docks. E. Africa: British and Belgian operations drive German detachments from River Ruaha to Mahenge.	At Trades Union Congress at Blackpool, Stockholm programme partly settled, but strongly opposed.	2

1917. Sept.	WESTERN FRONT.	EASTERN FRONT.	SOUTHERN FRONT.
3	Six German aeroplanes bomb Sheerness, etc. ; 132 killed, 96 injured, mostly naval ratings. British front slightly advanced near St. Julien (Ypres). Champagne : French raid gas tanks on Souain-Somme Py road.	Riga finally evacuated by Russians. forts and bridges blown up, etc. Germans claim many thousands of prisoners and 150 guns.	Pola bombed.
4	Verdun : Red Cross stations in rear of, bombed during night. Aeroplane raid on London and S.E. Counties, 19 killed, 71 injured.	Russians fall back 30 miles along Riga-Petrograd-road.	Heavy fighting N.E. of Gorizia and on S. Carso ; Italians take positions round Monte S. Gabriele and 1,600 prisoners. Italians fall back from, but recover, positions between Brestovica valley and sea.
5	Air raids over British lines kill 37 and wound 43 German prisoners. They bomb 3 British hospitals and kill 19 and wound 26 patients in French hospital at Vadelaincourt, Meuse.	Germans capture line of River Dvina to Friedrichstadt.	Struggle continues N.E. of Gorizia.
6	British detachments pressed back near Frezenberg (Ypres).	12th Russian Army falls back clear of enemy. Kaiser reviews troops in Riga.	Stubborn fighting N.E. of Gorizia.
7	American hospitals near coast bombed, 3 killed, 10 wounded.	.. .. .	British activity on Struma front (E. Maced.). Italians attack Monte S. Gabriele. Austrians bomb Venice.
8	Verdun : French attack on Meuse front and seize Fosses, Caurières and Chaume Woods and 800 prisoners.	Gen. Kornilov dismissed ; Gen. Kemborski appointed C.-i.-C. Owing to misunderstanding with M. Kerenski, Gen. Kornilov marches on Petrograd.	.. .. .
9	British take 600 yards of German trenches at Villeret (N.N.W. of St. Quentin). Meuse, R. bank : heavy fighting, Germans repulsed. End of Third Fr. offensive at Verdun.	.. .. .	Austrians claim 6,000 prisoners near Hermada (Carso). French advance near Lake Ochrida (S.W. Macedonia).

ASIATIC AND EGYPTIAN THEATRES.	NAVAL AND OVERSEAS OPERATIONS.	POLITICAL, &C.	1917. Sept.
.. .. .	Bruges again bombed. German warships break into Gulf of Riga and shell Livonian villages.	.. .. .	3
.. .. .	Scarborough shelled by submarine; 30 rounds, 3 killed, 6 injured.	Trades Union Congress de- clares against Stockholm Conference by overwhelm- ing majority. Mr. Morel sent to prison. Correspon- dence between Kaiser and Tsar (anti-British proposals) published (¹⁰⁶).	4
.. .. .	E. Africa: Germans lose 500 men altogether from 30.8 to 2.9, and particu- larly severely in retreat to Mahenge.	"Bonnet Rouge" news- paper case being investi- gated: treasonable in- trigue; French Govern- ment accused of weak- ness in connection.	5
.. .. .	German force surrenders to British coloured troops at Kakera (N.N.E. of Kilossa).	Petrograd and Moscow closed to strangers. Mr. Henderson on Stockholm. Australian £80,000,000 War Loan Bill.	6
Health of troops in Meso- potamia reported greatly improved.	.. .. .	U.S.A. contemplate seizing 400,000 tons of neutral shipping in American ports. M. Ribot's minist- ry resigns. M. Pashich in Rome.	7
.. .. .	Enemy H.Q. at Mahenge threatened by Belgian troops from N. Enemy retreats towards Liwale, 120 m. S.W. of Kilwa. German positions occu- pied by British at Mpon- da's, S. of Mahenge.	Russian Government re- imposes death penalty everywhere for treason, desertion and cowardice. British Food Controller fixes price of milk for 3 months after October at 8d. per quart.	8
.. .. .	Cadiz: German submar- ine, U 293, short of oil, enters, and is interned.	U.S.A. publishes disclo- sures <i>re</i> Swedish Legation at Buenos Aires (¹⁰⁷). King's special decoration for 1914 campaign an- nounced.	9

CHRONOLOGY OF THE WAR.

1917. Sept.	WESTERN FRONT.	EASTERN FRONT.	SOUTHERN FRONT.
10	British take 400 yards more trench at Villeret.	Russian 12th Army takes up position 30 m. N.E. of Riga; German pursuit.	French and Russian troops extend their occupation near Lake Ochrida.
11	British bomb S. of Lille and Roulers region heavily.	.. ..	Austrian counter-attacks on Bainsizza Plateau and N.E. of Gorizia heavily repulsed.
12	French headquarters estimate German losses to end of July at 4 millions.	.. ..	Italians hold on stubbornly N.E. of Gorizia. French and Russian troops cross River Devoli (Albanian frontier), driving back enemy 20 miles.
13	German attack near Langemarck repulsed. German raids W. of Craonne. Germans penetrate French advanced line N. of Caurières Wood (Meuse).	Odessa and Black Sea tranquil; population sympathise with Provisional Government.	.. ..
14	French drive enemy out of Caurières Wood (Verdun).	Enemy approach trenches near Focsani; repulsed everywhere by Rumanians.	.. ..
15	2nd Phase of 3rd Battle of Ypres: London troops capture strong point N. of Inverness Copse (Ypres). Enemy repulsed by Portuguese at Neuve Chapelle.	.. ..	Four successive Austrian counter-attacks on Bainsizza Plateau fail; Italians gain ground to S.E.
16	German attack on Apremont Forest (St. Mihiel) fails. Stuttgart, Colmar, Thionville and Saarburg bombed by French.	.. ..	.. ..
17	.. ..	Riga front: fighting between advanced posts continues.	.. ..

ASIATIC AND EGYPTIAN THEATRES.	NAVAL AND OVERSEAS OPERATIONS.	POLITICAL, &c.	1917. Sept.
.. .. .	.. .. .	Gen. Kornilov approaches Petrograd. M. Kerenski assumes dictatorship. Provisional Government resigns.	10
.. .. .	British seaplanes bomb Zeebrugge mole and air sheds.	First party of British prisoners from Switzerland arrives. Russian crisis: M. Kerenski declares Gen. Kornilov a traitor.	11
.. .. .	Gulf of Riga still controlled by Russian warships; bombard German batteries on Courland shores.	M. Painlevé forms Ministry. Russia on point of civil war. Argentina hands passports to Count Luxemburg. Polish Regency Council created.	12
.. .. .	.. .. .	Gen. Alexeiev treats with Gen. Kornilov. Latter's revolt fails; his commander, Gen. Krimov kills himself. Gen. Kalédin and Cossacks revolt. Soviet bans Cadets. New French Cabinet announced (100).	13
.. .. .	.. .. .	U. S. A. have spent £400,000,000 for naval construction in little over a year. Lord Reading arrives on financial mission. Sir J. Allen on New Zealand spirit (100). Gen. Kornilov submits.	14
Hottest season on record at Baghdad. Troops' health and spirits excellent.	Seaplanes successfully attack shipping between Blankenberghe and Ostend.	Provisional Council of 5 declares Russia a Republic under M. Kerenski; new War Cabinet formed	15
.. .. .	German position at Kalimoto (N. of Mahenge) captured. Belgian troops (Col. Huyghe) pursue.	Gen. Kalédin, Hetman of Don Cossacks, declares loyalty to Government.	16
.. .. .	.. .. .	Central Powers issue decree appointing Polish Regency Council. Germany apologises to Argentina over Count Luxemburg affair. 9d. loaf order in operation. "Summer Time" ends 2 a.m.	17

1917. Sept.	WESTERN FRONT.	EASTERN FRONT.	SOUTHERN FRONT.
18	.. .. .	.. .. .	Italians capture 200 prisoners, etc., in Carzano (Val Sugana, Trentino).
19	.. .. .	German infantry attack Lemburg (E. of Riga) repulsed with loss by Letts.	Fighting dying down on Italian front.
20	British advance E. of Ypres and take Inverness Copse, Glencorse Wood, Veldhoek and part of Polygon Wood and 2,000 prisoners.	Enemy attack thrice in Susitza valley (Moldavia), repulsed by Rumanians.	French and Albanian troops raid Austrians in Skumbi valley (Alb.); 400 prisoners.
21	Enemy's attacks on Tower Hamlets' ridge (Ypres)-repulsed. Prisoners now exceed 3,000.	After holding enemy here for 18 months, Russians retire N. from Jakobstadt (River Dvina).	Second phase of Isonzo battle closed; neither side can hold Mte. S. Gabriele.
22	Stuttgart, Trèves, Coblenz, and Frankfurt bombed.	.. .. .	Slight Italian push in Marmolada region (Carnic).
23	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
24	Aeroplane raid on London and S.E. Coast, 21 killed, 70 injured. German attack N. of Bezonvaux, Fosses and Chaume Woods, Verdun (N.E.), repulsed.	.. .. .	Capt. Marchese di Laureati flies from Turin to London, non-stop, 650 miles, 7 hours 22 minutes.
25	Germans penetrate between Tower Hamlets ridge and Polygon Wood; repulsed later. S.E. London raided by German aeroplanes; 9 killed, 23 injured. Zepps. attack Yorkshire and Lincolnshire coasts, 3 injured.	.. .. .	.. .. .

ASIATIC AND EGYPTIAN THEATRES.	NAVAL AND OVERSEAS OPERATIONS.	POLITICAL, &c.	1917. Sept.
.. .. .	.. .. .	M. Painlevé re-defines French War Aims: Alsace-Lorraine and reparation.	18
.. .. .	.. .. .	M. Kerenski tries to limit powers of Extremists. Vote of confidence in French Government. 343,500 U.S.A. conscripts joined to date.	19
Gen. Cassini's column defeats Nuri Pasha at Zan-zur (W. of Tripoli City); enemy losses 1,600 etc. Trans-Caucasia declares itself a Republic.	.. .. .	Sir A. Yapp, Food Controller, National War Convention of U.S.A. Chambers of Commerce meets for better understanding of British war aims; addressed by Lord Northcliffe.	20
British bomb and cause surrender of Diwaniya (Euphrates).	German groups broken up W. of Kilwa and Lindi; flee S. to River Mbemkuru.	Centra Powers' reply to Papal Note ⁽¹¹⁸⁾ . Gen. Alexeiev resigns. Publication of Count Bernstorff's correspondence with Berlin ^{re} bribing Congress.	21
.. .. .	Ostend attacked by British coast patrol.	Relations much strained between Germany and Argentina.	22
.. .. .	British destroyer sunk in Channel, 50 survivors.	Costa Rica breaks off relations with Germany.	23
.. .. .	British destroy German food depôts W. of Kilwa; Belgian column within 10 miles of Mahenge.	Satisfactory Japanese Mission (Viscount Ishii) to U.S.A. Great Britain apologises to Denmark for Jutland violation on 1.9.17, and offers indemnity.	24
Russian detachments attack Turks successfully near Ortobo (Bitlis).	Ostend bombarded again. Brig. - Gen. Northey's summary of his operations in E. Africa published ⁽¹¹¹⁾ .	New Fatherland's Party meeting and declaration of v. Tirpitz's policy ⁽¹¹²⁾ . U.S.A. not one of the "Allies" ⁽¹¹³⁾ .	25

1917. Sept.	WESTERN FRONT.	EASTERN FRONT.	SOUTHERN FRONT.
26	British advance on 6-mile front E. of Ypres; Polygon Wood cleared, Zonnebeke stormed; advance towards Passchendaele. Four hostile counter-attacks fail after fierce fighting.	.. .. .	Fighting in Marmolada region.
27	Seven enemy counter-attacks E. of Ypres repulsed	.. .. .	Pola and Olivi Rock (Austrian submarine base) heavily bombed.
28	Aeroplane raid on S.E. Coast; raiders headed off from London; no damage.	.. .. .	Italians gain ground on Monte S. Gabriele.
29	Aeroplane raid on London; 3 machines penetrate defences, 14 killed, 87 injured.	.. .. .	Italians improve position on Bainsizza Plateau, taking 1,400 prisoners.
30	Aeroplane raid on London: 4 machines penetrate defences; 14 killed, 38 injured. Three German flame attacks between Tower Hamlets and Polygon Wood repulsed. Germans gain temporary footing at Berry-au-Bac (Aisne river). 5,296 prisoners and 11 guns, etc., taken by British during September.	.. .. .	Successful Italian attack on Bainsizza Plateau; 600 prisoners taken.
Oct. 1	Five powerful German attacks repulsed between Ypres-Menin road and Polygon Wood and at Zonnebeke. Between Chaume Wood and Bezonvaux (Verdun) temporary German success. French and British airmen bomb Rhine towns and Roulers; Dunkirk bombed by Germans, serious material damage. Aeroplane raid on London: 11 killed, 41 injured.	German airmen bomb Oesel Island (Riga).	Austrian attack on Bainsizza Plateau repulsed.

ASIATIC AND EGYPTIAN THEATRES.	NAVAL AND OVERSEAS OPERATIONS.	POLITICAL, &c.	1917. Sept.
Hejaz railway bridge destroyed near Maan; train derailed, 80 prisoners.	E. Africa: enemy retire from strong post in Lukuledi valley (22 m. S.E. of Lindi).	Australian strike: 50,000 unemployed in Sydney, etc. M. Venizelos resigns War portfolio. Reichstag President denounces Mr. Wilson. Central Georgian Council formed. M. Kerenski resigns from Soviet.	26
Russians fight Kurds near Oromaru (Van).	Seaplanes raid St. Denis Westrem aerodrome: 15 Gothas hit.	Russian Democratic Congress at Moscow opens. National War Bonds (5% and 4%, latter free of Income Tax) started. Arrest of Lenin ordered.	27
British defeat Turks near Ramadiya (Euphrates), and take Turkish commander, 3,455 prisoners, and 13 guns. Red Cross river work ⁽¹¹⁶⁾ .	Zeebrugge and aerodromes bombed. Big German supply centre 82 m. S.W. of Kilwa captured. Rhodesian column arrives 66 miles S.W. of Liwale.	Bolo Pasha arrested ⁽¹¹⁶⁾ . v. Kühlmann on Papal Note in Reichstag ⁽¹¹⁷⁾ . Dr. Michaelis refuses to state German war aims.	28
.. .. .	.. .. .	King of Italy returns after visiting French and Belgian fronts.	29
.. .. .	St. Denis Westrem again bombed.	Sun-yat-Sen arrested for organising revolution at Canton. Non-Slav Congress at Kiev demands autonomy for all Russian nationalities.	30
.. .. .	E. Africa: Fighting proceeding in Mbemkuru Valley; 75 miles S. of Kondoa Irangi (N. of Cent. Rly.) a German guerrilla detachment surrenders. Our troops meet strong resistance 30 m. S.W. of Lindi.	Great typhoon in Japan does vast damage.	Oct. 1

1917. Oct.	WESTERN FRONT.	EASTERN FRONT.	SOUTHERN FRONT.
2	Germans attack in Beaumont (Reims), and between Samogneux and Hill 344 (Verdun) gain footing. French counter-attacks all day fail to drive out Germans. French and British airmen bomb towns in Metz region, Cambrai and Courtrai and St. Denis Westrem aerodrome.	.. .. .	Austrian attack on slopes of San Gabriele (Isonzo) fail. Italians gain ground in counter-attack.
3	German attack repulsed N. of Menin road between Tower Hamlets and Polygon Wood (Ypres). Preparations for German attack E. of Reims broken up. Violent artillery duel on Verdun front.	Intense artillery duel in Jakobstadt region (Dvinsk). Artillery stop fierce enemy attack 7 m. N. of Rumanian frontier (Bukovina). Bulgars attack Rumanians N. of mouth of Buzeu river.	Italians repel continued Austrian attacks on San Gabriele.
4	British advance on 8-mile front, anticipating by a few minutes a German attack E. of Ypres; 3,000 prisoners. In counter-attack Germans regain some ground S.E. of Polygon Wood. Small German attack repulsed on Hill 344 (Verdun).	.. .. .	.. .. .
5	Number of German prisoners taken last 5 days on Ypres front totals 4,446. Congratulations from the King.	.. .. .	.. .. .
6	German attack penetrates trenches at Hill 344 (Verdun), but French drive them out again. Enemy attack at dusk on Polygon Wood (Ypres) repulsed; British take 380 prisoners.	Heavy fighting 25 m. S. of Czernovitz; no change, Russians take 750 prisoners.	.. .. .
7	German attacks near Reutel (Ypres) repulsed. Powerful German raid in Champagne repulsed by French.	German attack 28 m. E.N.E. of Riga repulsed.	Artillery active on Bainsizza Plateau (Isonzo), and on Carso. Austrian attack on Massif of Costabella repulsed.

ASIATIC AND EGYPTIAN THEATRES.	NAVAL AND OVERSEAS OPERATIONS.	POLITICAL, &c.	1917. Oct.
.. .. .	H.M.S. "Drake" torpedoed off the Irish Coast: 19 killed. Reichstag informed of mutiny at Wilhelmshaven.	British War Loan issued. Russian Democratic Conference decides against Coalition Government. Swedish Government resigns. 2nd Papal Note to Allies announced in Italy.	2
Russians take Nereman village, 50 m. N. of Mosul.	Italian airmen bomb vessels in harbour of Cattaro.	Meeting of Democratic Conference in Russia ⁽¹¹⁸⁾ . Count Czernin issues Peace programme. Sir W. Laurier (Canada) resigns.	3
.. .. .	.. .. .	Figures <i>re</i> losses of British Overseas troops are published ⁽¹¹⁹⁾ . Peruvian Government issues ultimatum to Germany <i>re</i> sinking ships. M. Radoslavov (Bulg.) on peace.	4
.. .. .	In Mbemkuru Valley (S.W. Kilwa), enemy retiring before British, reach Nangano (35 m. S.E. Liwali). Column from Ruhuji river advance W.	Serious position in Argentina ⁽¹²⁰⁾ . Swedish Government protest against seizure of their ships lying in British ports.	5
.. .. .	Mbemkuru column (E. Africa) reaches point 30 m. from Nangano; Belgian troops engaged N. and N.E. of Mahenge; British troops in close touch with enemy 50 and 25 m. further South.	Peru breaks off diplomatic relations with Germany. Socialist Conference at Bordeaux. Georgia starts a separate Army.	6
Great artillery activity on Gaza front (Palestine).	German U.293, interned at Cadiz, escapes from Spain. Enquiry ordered by Spanish Prime Minister.	M. Kerenski forms Coalition Government. Uruguay breaks off diplomatic relations with Germany. Paris Chamber announces scantiest harvest for 50 years in France. Luxuries cut down to make tonnage for import of grain.	7

1917. Oct.	WESTERN FRONT.	EASTERN FRONT.	SOUTHERN FRONT.
8	Aisne front: both German and French attacks round Craonne fail. Germans claim to have broken up French attack S.W. of Beaumont (Reims).	.. .. .	.. .. .
	3rd Phase of 3rd battle of Ypres: Franco - British attack E. and N.E. Outskirts of Houthulst Forest taken. 1 m. advance on Passchendaele Ridge, 2,000 prisoners. Enemy counter-attack drives in advance troops S. of Ypres-Staden railway on 2,000 yards front. Keen artillery struggle, N. of Chaume Wood (Verdun).	Enemy air activity very marked round Oesel Island (Riga).	.. .. .
10	French extend their hold up valley of Corverbeck (Ypres). Germans gain footing in first line trenches N. of Chaume Wood (Verdun).	.. .. .	.. .. .
11	French stop a German counter-attack E. of Dreibank, Ypres. Germans gain temporary footing in advanced trenches N. of Hill 344 (Verdun), but driven out by French.	Germans gain some ground S.E. of Segewold (Riga). Germans attempt to fraternize in Riga sector.	.. .. .
12	British attack N.E. of Ypres on 6 m. front from French right to Ypres-Roulers railway. Some progress all along line, but rain stops big advance. German attacks repulsed all along French front, notably in Champagne.	Germans land at Tagga Bay N. of Oesel Island (Riga) and on Dago Island Part of Oesel Island occupied and traversed to E. end; attempt to capture pier on Moon Island repulsed.	Austrian attack repulsed in region of Mnt. Costabella.
13	Control of British Air Service reorganised; Maj.-Gen. Salmond succeeds Lt.-Gen. Sir D. Henderson as Director-General.	Germans continue landing on Oesel Island. Detachments landed on Dagö Is. promptly ejected, Arensburg occupied.	Considerable artillery activity on Upper Isonzo.

ASIATIC AND EGYPTIAN THEATRES.	NAVAL AND OVERSEAS OPERATIONS.	POLITICAL, &c.	1917. Oct.
.. .. .	Russian encounter with enemy scouting-vessels between Oesel Island and N.W. Courland.	Railway strike begins in Russia. Ukraine inaugurates autonomous Government. Inter-ally Parliamentary Committee commences 3 days' conference. M. Kerenski forms new Russian Cabinet.	8
Death of Hussein Kamel, Sultan of Egypt; succeeded by Ahmed Fuad, his youngest brother, b. 1858.	German Naval mutiny announced to-day. Independent Socialist Party involved (¹²¹). 11 enemy motor boats reconnoitring near Riga. N. of Lake Eyassi (S.E. Victoria Nyanza) last enemy guerrilla detachment captured. Belgians occupy Mahenge , old German H.Q. in Highlands; 260 prisoners.	German intrigue in Spanish Marocco (¹²²).	9
.. .. .	Portuguese capture German post at Mauta, 26 m. N. of Rovuma river (E. Africa). Germans bomb Russian transports at S. end of Oesel Island (Riga).	v. Kühlmann discussing Peace proposals says Germany will never give back Alsace-Lorraine; French press virulent on the subject.	10
Turkish attack in Armenia, 16 m. S.W. of Erzingan, repulsed.	E. Africa: Column in Mbemkuru valley occupies Ruponda on flank of enemy retreating before Nahango column. Large quantities corn and ammunition captured.	4 ships flying Swedish flag and lying in British ports taken over by British, being mainly British owned and liable to be treated as such by Germans. British Government stops commercial cable communication with Holland (¹²³). Kaiser visits Sofia.	11
.. .. .	Combined German naval and military landing at Oesel Island (Riga). Russian coast batteries destroyed (German 8 Dreadnoughts, 12 light cr., 40 t.b.d., etc.). Russian ships hinder German fleet entering between Dagö and Oesel Islands.	Count Luxburg is interned in Argentina. Sir Robert Borden forms Coalition Government in Canada.	12
.. .. .	Belgians repel German attack S.E. of Mahenge. German mine-sweepers between Courland and Oesel Island.	.. .. .	13

1917. Oct.	WESTERN FRONT.	EASTERN FRONT.	SOUTHERN FRONT.
14	.. .. .	Tserel and Arensburg in flames. Russians guarding Irbek Strait cut off on Sworbe Peninsula.	.. .. .
15	Bruges dock raided by British airmen.	Germans cut off retreat of Russians from Oesel Island to Moon Island <i>via</i> Mole and capture 3,500 prisoners. Germans advance along Sworbe Peninsula.	.. .. .
16	Enemy air raid on Nancy. French attack W. of Craonne is repulsed by Germans.	Oesel Island fully in German possession. Germans claim 10,000 prisoners and 50 guns. German attempt to throw bridge across Dvina frustrated.	.. .. .
17	Great artillery activity N.E. of Soissons. Germans enter French trenches at Hill 344 (Verdun).	German attempt to land on Dagö Island (Riga) supported by naval guns is repulsed. Government prepares to move to Moscow from Petrograd.	.. .. .
18	.. .. .	Moon Island (Riga) evacuated by Russians.	Renewed local fighting on Trentino and Carnia fronts.
19	13 Zeppelins raid E. and N.E. England and London; 5 brought down. Larger type of Zeppelin used; 36 killed, 55 injured.	Germans land on Dagö Is. Germans fail in effort to fraternize on Rumanian front.	.. .. .
20	Violent artillery action on Aisne front.	Islands of Dagö and Schilden captured by Germans. Germans retire to Skuli - Lemburg line 30 m. E. of Riga to prepared positions.	Germans report French attack repulsed between Skumbi valley and L. Ochrida (Maced.).

ASIATIC AND EGYPTIAN THEATRES.	NAVAL AND OVERSEAS OPERATIONS.	POLITICAL, &c.	1917. Oct.
.. .. .	German warships land detachments on Islands of Runo and Abro (Riga). British mine-sweeper "Begonia" and merchant cruiser "Champagne" sunk, 56 lost. Russian t.b.d's repel German effort to force passage of Moon Sound (Oesel Is'd.)	More drastic measures taken in Great Britain to compete with growing shortage of foodstuffs, petrol, and coal. Ukraine declares itself an autonomous nation and claims participation in future Peace Conference.	14
.. . . .	E. Africa: Lindi column drives enemy on Nyangoa by enveloping movement from N.	.. .. .	15
.. .. .	Belgians rescue convoy of prisoners S.E. of Mahenge (E. Africa). Russian fleet assists defence in Moon Sound. "Slava" battleship sunk.	Pan - German propaganda (124). Mr. Bonar Law announces future Air Ministry Bill.	16
.. .. .	U.S. transport "Antilles" torpedoed: 67 lost. E. Africa: Column from Lukuledi Mission drives enemy eastward; 2 columns occupy Nyangoa. Naval engagement Gulf of Riga (125). German raiders sink 9 merchantmen and 2 destroyers out of convoy off Bergen; 135 lost.	Australian trans-continental railway joined up. Holland replies to British note re transport of gravel and sand (126).	17
Report re German activity near Jibuti (Fr. Somaliland) (127).	Fighting continues round Nyangoa (E. Africa); considerable casualties on both sides.	Dutch shipping in American ports to be utilised (127).	18
.. .. .	British armed mercantile cruiser "Orama" torpedoed and sunk; no lives lost.	Liberal Swedish Cabinet formed by Prof. Eden. U.S.A. embargo on trade with Northern Neutrals (128). Munition works removed from Petrograd.	19
Turkish troops driven across Diäla river (Mesopotamia).	British submarine sinks German Dreadnought and transport in Gulf of Riga.	Archbishop of Athens degraded for "Anathema" ceremony of 25.12.16. Allies recognise Polish National Committee.	20

1917. Oct.	WESTERN FRONT.	EASTERN FRONT.	SOUTHERN FRONT.
21	Germans make strong attack at Bezonvaux (Verdun); Saarbrücken bombed by British; Dunkirk bombed by Germans.	Russians repel German attempt to land 8 m. N. of Verder Peninsula (Riga). Germans land on Russian mainland at Verder. Germans claim 20,000 prisoners and 100 guns in last nine days' fighting.	Considerable artillery activity on Italian front. Monastir shelled again.
22	Franco-British advance on $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. front between Poelcapelle (Ypres) and Houthulst Forest, S. end of Forest captured, 200 prisoners.	On night 21-22 Germans retire on wide front between Riga Bay and River Dvina.	Italians repulse strong Austro-German attack on Cadore front (Dolom).
23	Great French Victory on the Aisne , N.E. Soissons; French advance up to 2 m. on 6 m. front, capture 8,000 prisoners, 70 guns. Germans gain footing N.E. Hill ³⁴⁴ (Verdun) but driven out. Germans regain a little ground S. end Houthulst Forest (Ypres). German attack near Poelcapelle repulsed. In evening Germans seventh counter-attack on Ypres front since 22nd repulsed.	Attempted German landing 8 m. S. of Verder repulsed. N.E. of Riga, Germans retire 20 m. in 2 days, destroying bridges.	Strong hostile concentration towards Upper Isonzo and Bainsizza Plateau; Mt. Rombon to Bainsizza heavily shelled.
24	French reach banks of Oise-Aisne Canal; 11,000 prisoners to date. German attack Chaume Wood (Verdun) repulsed. German attack repulsed Houthulst Forest (Ypres.)	Russians begin to evacuate Kronstadt. Russian advance to Dvina 30 m. S.E. Riga.	Austro-Germans attack in thick fog on 20-mile front, breaking through 2nd Italian Army at Tolmino, Caporetto and Plezzo; 10,000 prisoners.
25	Germans gain footing N. of Chaume Wood (Verdun). Further French advance on Aisne front; Filain captured; 160 guns taken since 23rd.	German attempt to consolidate on Verder Peninsula frustrated.	Italians retreat from Plezzo to S.W. of Tolmino and prepare to evacuate Bainsizza Plateau. Germans claim 30,000 prisoners and 300 guns.

ASIATIC AND EGYPTIAN THEATRES.	NAVAL AND OVERSEAS OPERATIONS.	POLITICAL, &c.	1917. Oct.
.. .. .	Russian fleet escapes N. out of Moon Sound. Ostend bombarded by British ships.	Russian Soviet's Peace Terms issued.	21
.. .. .	.. .. .	Petrograd Soviet hold stormy meeting; Trotski demands peace; accuses Kerenski of treason; de- fence of Petrograd ar- ranged. U.S.A. begin ap- propriation of raw ma- terial for war purchased and stored by Germans in U.S.A. during first two years of war.	22
Turkish troops approach- ing Samarra (N.W. Bagh- dad) repulsed by British.	.. .. .	M. Ribot resigns, succeeded as Foreign Minister by M. Barthou. Mr. Redmond's motion on Irish Govern- ment.	23
.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	24
.. .. .	German ships from Moon Sound bombard Kuno Island near Pernau (Riga).	Fall of Boselli Cabinet in Italy. Franco-British con- vention for Military Ser- vice (1 st). Sinn Fein convention in Dublin.	25

1917. Oct.	WESTERN FRONT.	EASTERN FRONT	SOUTHERN FRONT.
26	Franco-British attack E., N.E. and N. of Ypres. British positions improved from Passchendaele to Poelcapelle. French capture Draibank; bad weather.	.. .. .	Bainsizza Plateau evacuated. Germans claim 60,000 prisoners and 500 guns.
27	French progress on Aisne front, occupy Froidmont Farm, fail to cross Canal. French and Belgians advance astride Ypres-Dixmude road. U.S.A. troops in action.	Germans retire from Verder Peninsula (Riga). Germans again attempt to fraternize with Russians North and Centre.	Cividale (W. of Isonzo) in flames and occupied by Germans, who claim 80,000 prisoners.
28	French attack on Oise-Aisne Canal and German counter-attack both fail. German attack in Champagne repulsed. French continue progress in Belgium. Germans gain footing from Chaume Wood to Bezonvaux (Verdun).	.. .. .	Italian 2nd and 3rd armies retreat. Italians retreat from Carnia front. Austrians occupy Gorizia and 8 m. further W. Germans claim 100,000 prisoners.
29	Attempted air-raid on Essex driven off. Dunkirk, Calais, Belfort bombed.	Enemy attack repulsed in Riga area, Janinzen to Skuli.	Germans capture Udine, former Italian G.H.Q. Austrians drive Italians back along Carnia front.
30	British attack in bad weather at Ypres from Poelcapelle to Passchendaele; enter latter but are driven back to outskirts. Five German counter-attacks repulsed. Saarbrücken and Pirmasens bombed by British.	.. .. .	Italians fall back towards the River Tagliamento.
31	Aeroplane raid on Kent and Dover: no damage. Another raid at night on Kent, Essex and London; 10 killed, 22 injured.	German attempts at fraternization met with artillery fire.	2nd and 3rd Italian armies withdrawn behind River Tagliamento. Germans claim over 180,000 prisoners and 1,500 guns.
Nov. 1	British airmen bomb Kaiserslautern.	.. .. .	.. .. .

ASIATIC AND EGYPTIAN THEATRES.	NAVAL AND OVERSEAS OPERATIONS.	POLITICAL, &c.	1917. Oct.
.. .. .	German squadron bombards Khainash, 40 m. S. of Pernau (Riga). Transports appear 12 m. further S.	Brazil declared in a state of War with Germany.	26
British cavalry in action in centre of Gaza front (Palestine).	.. .. .	U.S.A. infantry and artillery in action in France for first time. Army brings about fall of Cabinet in Spain. Polish Regency Council takes office.	27
.. .. .	.. .. .	U.S.A. second Liberty Loan; £1,000,000,000 has been subscribed. Count Luxemburg's plot to invade S. Brazil (121). Sig. Orlando Italian Prime Minister.	28
.. .. .	General Northey captures Liwale; Germans driven S.E.	Parliament's thanks voted to Navy and Army.	29
Maj.-Gen. L. J. Bols succeeds Maj.-Gen. Sir A. Lynden Bell as C.G.S. in Palestine.	.. .. .	Signor Orlando forms new Italian Cabinet (122). Mr. Balfour on the Balkans.	30
British capture Beersheba, with 1,800 Turks and 9 guns.	.. .. .	Dr. Michaelis resigns German Chancellorship; latter offered to Count Hertling.	31
Turkish defeat near Gaza; British capture outer defences on a front of 5,000 yards.	.. .. .	Recruiting taken over by Ministry of National Service. Unrest in Petrograd; Maximalists threaten armed action. Count Hertling becomes Imperial Chancellor.	Nov. 1

1917. Nov.	WESTERN FRONT.	EASTERN FRONT.	SOUTHERN FRONT.
2	Hostile artillery active E. of Ypres. Big French success on Aisne; Germans retreat from Chemin des Dames on 12½ mile front.	.. .. .	Italy reorganises her forces behind the Tagliamento; Germans reach E. bank of river.
3	Skirmishing activity round Ypres. French push forward in region of Corbeny and reach S. bank of Ailette river.	German and Russian soldiers fraternise on northern front.	German pressure on Tagliamento increases. French troops arrive. W. of L. Garda Germans make strong attacks on Italian advanced posts.
4	Raiding on Ypres and Arras fronts. Artillery active N. of Chaume Wood (Verdun). French consolidate new positions along Chemin des Dames.	.. .. .	British Troops arrive in Italy.
5	.. .. .	.. .. .	Enemy cross Tagliamento N. of Pinzano, capture many prisoners. Pressure on Italian left wing intensified. British and French troops arrive in Italy.
6	British attack launched at dawn on Ypres ridge. Canadians capture Passchendaele. End of Third Battle of Ypres.	Limited fighting on Russian fronts.	Italians again in retreat; they abandon the Tagliamento; enemy troops reach Maniago. Renewed German attacks in Trentino.
7	British consolidate new positions at Passchendaele; no German counter-attacks. Germans attack French defences at Chaume Wood (Verdun).	.. .. .	Italians in retreat W. from Tagliamento reach River Livenza. Germans claim many thousand prisoners.
8	Two successful British raids near Fresnoy and Armentières. Lively artillery actions along whole front.	.. .. .	Germans force crossing of Livenza river and pursue Italians towards Piave river. Between Tolmezzo and Gemona, 17,000 Italians are outflanked and surrender.

ASIATIC AND EGYPTIAN THEATRES.	NAVAL AND OVERSEAS OPERATIONS.	POLITICAL, &C.	1917. Nov.
British capture positions N. of Beersheba. On Tigris, British rout Turks near Dur, 85 m. above Baghdad.	In Kattegat, British destroyers sink a German auxiliary cruiser and 10 armed patrol craft.	Mr. Balfour's letter to Lord Rothschild, giving Government approval to Zionism, published.	2
Operations against Gaza continued.	In E. Africa British and Belgian forces make good progress; drive German detachments eastward.	.. .. .	3
.. .. .	.. .. .	Mr. L. George and M. Painlevé leave for Italy. Gen. Tumanov succeeds M. Verkhovski as Russian Minister of war.	4
British carry Turkish line of defences between Gaza and Beersheba. Sir S. Maude routs Turks at Tekrit (Tigris).	.. .. .	Correspondence of British and German Governments re alleged misuse of British hospital ships issued as White Paper (Cd.8692).	5
Gen. Allenby captures Khuweilfeh, 11 m. N. of Beersheba. Gen. Maude occupies Tekrit.	.. .. .	Conference at Rapallo (near Genoa) between Allied statesmen and generals on critical situation in Italy. War aims debate in House of Commons. Maximalists gain increased power.	6
Capture of Gaza by Gen. Allenby; the troops push on and reach the Wadi Hesi, 8 m. N. of Gaza. British and French warships co-operate off coast.	.. .. .	Notes of agreement between U.S.A. and Japan, concerning their interests in China, published ⁽¹³²⁾ . Maximalist ("Bolshevik") revolution spreading in Petrograd.	7
Gen. Allenby follows up his victory in Palestine. Turks in retreat N. on Hebron and Jerusalem.	.. .. .	Arrival in London of U.S.A. Mission under Col. House. Coup d'Etat and fighting in Petrograd ; Bolsheviks under Lenin depose Kerenski, who takes to flight. Revolutionaries announce "an immediate democratic peace" their first object ⁽¹³⁴⁾ .	8

1917. Nov.	WESTERN FRONT.	EASTERN FRONT.				SOUTHERN FRONT.
9	Heavy air fighting	..	..	..	..	Italians establish themselves behind the Lower Piave. Germans continue advance; in Trentino they recapture Asiago. Gen. Fayolle C.-in-C. of Franco-British forces in Venetia. Allied Ministers visit King of Italy on front. Gen. Diaz succeeds Gen. Cadorna.
10	English and Canadian troops make successful attacks along ridge N. and N.W. of Passchendaele. Germans repulsed at Chaume Wood by French.	..	..	..	..	Austrian advance checked on Asiago front; on Upper Piave enemy capture Belluno.
11	Heavy rain; enemy artillery active against new positions on Passchendaele ridge. Germans repulsed at Hartmannsweilerkopf.	..	..	..	..	From Belluno Austrians advance down the Piave towards Feltre. They renew attacks on Asiago Plateau without success.
12	Heavy shelling on Ypres front.	..	..	..	..	On Lower Piave Austrians establish bridgehead at Zenson, 20 m. N.E. of Venice. Italians evacuate Fonzaso and mountain positions overlooking the Brenta.
13	Concentrated shelling of Ypres and Passchendaele salient by Germans, followed by infantry attack; repulsed by British. Successful Belgian raid S.E. of Nieuport. German raids near Reims repulsed; they bomb Calais.	..	..	..	..	Great efforts by Austrians to force the Piave lines guarding Venice; they cross main stream at Zenson and Grisolera; further N. they occupy islands in the river.
14	British improve their line N.W. of Passchendaele. Artillery active in French sector.	..	..	..	..	Italians make firm stand on whole length of Piave, enemy held everywhere.

ASIATIC AND EGYPTIAN THEATRES.	NAVAL AND OVERSEAS OPERATIONS.	POLITICAL, &c.	1917. Nov.
Much war material collected at Tekrit.	.. ..	Lord Mayor's Banquet: important speeches. Conference at Rapallo decides on creation of a Supreme Allied War Council for Western front ⁽¹³⁵⁾ . Lenin and the Revolutionary Military Committee remain in command of Petrograd; Soviets issue appeals for support of army. Cossack Confederation forming.	9
Further advance of Gen. Allenby's forces; Ascalon occupied; fighting near Esdud.	Good progress in E. Africa; British troops occupy Ndonda, in Lukuledi valley. Enemy's N. force in retreat from Mahenge.	Text of Air Force Bill published in "Times" ⁽¹³⁶⁾ . Anti-Bolshevik reaction, troops loyal to Kerenski and Provisional Government march on Petrograd.	10
Turks organise new line of defence covering Jerusalem and Hebron.	In E. Africa two British columns meet at Ndonda, Germans flee to hills near Portuguese border.	Reports from Petrograd of disorder spreading; Kerenski's forces reach Tsarskoe Selo.	11
Gen. Allenby attacks new Turkish position on the Wadi Sugheir, 12 m. N. of Ascalon.	.. ..	Mr. Lloyd George in Paris on urgent necessity of new Allied War Council. New scale of voluntary rations ⁽¹³⁷⁾ . Russians in London repudiate Leninists. Fighting at Tsarskoe Selo: Trotsky and Lenin claim victory over Kerenski's forces.	12
British troops drive Turks from Wadi Sugheir; take many prisoners and guns. Turks seek refuge behind Wadi Surar, 8 m. S. of Jaffa.	.. ..	M. Venizelos arrives in London. Painlevé Ministry resigns after defeat on vote of confidence in Chamber. Fighting in Moscow and Petrograd between Bolsheviks and followers of Kerenski.	13
Gen. Allenby continues advance in Palestine; Jerusalem railway reached.	Loss announced of one of H.M. destroyers and a small monitor by submarine, while co-operating with Army in Palestine.	In House of Commons, Mr. L. George explains Allied War Council. "Reprisal" Bill against Germans adopted in Brazilian Chamber ⁽¹³⁸⁾ . Defeat of Kerenski; civil strife and much confusion in Petrograd.	14

1916. Nov.	WESTERN FRONT.	EASTERN FRONT.	SOUTHERN FRONT.
15	Enemy attacks N. of Menin road and N.E. of Passchendaele repulsed.	.. .. .	Italians give ground both sides of the Brenta; enemy capture Cismon. On Lower Piave resistance maintained. Allied reinforcements arrive daily.
16	Intense firing round Passchendaele. Good air work by Allies behind battle front.	.. .. .	Strong enemy onslaughts on whole Italian front. Italians give ground between Brenta and Piave, are driven from Mt. Prasolan, and retreat to Mt. Grappa. They hold enemy on Lower Piave.
17	British salient widened on Passchendaele ridge. Successful raid S. of River Scarpe. Surprise attacks by French S.E. of St. Quentin and in Champagne.	.. .. .	Fierce mountain fighting: Germans take Quero and Monte Cornella.
18	Artillery very active on both sides; German raids N.W. of St. Quentin.	.. .. .	Italians driven from fortified positions on Mt. Tomba, but offer strong resistance. Austrians attack in S. Albania and attempt to cross River Voyusa, 12 m. N. of Valona.
19	Hostile raids repulsed by British. French success at Chaume Wood.	.. .. .	Italians make determined stand in the mountains and defeat Austrians' attacks. On Lower Piave enemy make no progress.
20	Surprise British Advance at Cambrai . 3rd Army under Lt.-Gen. Byng attacks on 10 m. front, between St. Quentin and River Scarpe. "Hindenburg Line" broken, numerous villages captured, over 8,000 prisoners taken (140).	.. .. .	Failure of enemy attacks along whole front. On the coast the Italian navy and British monitors co-operate with land forces.

ASIATIC AND EGYPTIAN THEATRES.	NAVAL AND OVERSEAS OPERATIONS.	POLITICAL, &c.	1918. Nov.
Gen. Allenby advances to within 3 m. of Jaffa. Since Oct. 31 over 9,000 prisoners taken.	Further actions on Makonde Plateau (E. Africa). Enemy driven from Chivata; make for Portuguese territory.	M. Clémenceau accepts office and forms a new Ministry . Himself P.M. and Minister of War, M. Pichon Foreign Minister. Georgian Nobility declares its property national. Flight of Kerenski . Bolsheviks in power in Petrograd. Bitter fighting in Moscow, over 4,000 killed.	15
.. .. .	.. .. .	Lord Cowdray resigns Chairmanship of Air Board. M. Venizelos welcomed at Mansion House.	16
British troops capture Jaffa ; Turks again retire N.	Naval engagement between light cruisers in Heligoland Bight; one German mine-sweeper sunk. In E. Africa British troops pursue enemy and occupy Lutshemi.	.. .. .	17
Death from cholera of Sir Stanley Mande in Mesopotamia (139).	In E. Africa force of 262 Germans and 700 Askaris surrenders to British, 18 m. S.E. of Chivata. British patrol boat sunk in Mediterranean by enemy submarine, 9 killed.	Petrograd completely held by Bolsheviks. Rumours current that Russia will shortly withdraw from war.	18
British advance further in the hills of Judea; arrive within 6 m. of Jerusalem.	.. .. .	Mr. Ll. George on Allied War Council in House of Commons. Georgian National Council meets. Bolsheviks issue offer to the nations for immediate armistice on all fronts for the purpose of discussing a democratic peace.	19
Turks stubbornly defend road to Jerusalem.	.. .. .	Conference between U.S. Mission, War Cabinet and Heads of Departments re America's co-operation in War. M. Clémenceau makes statement of policy.	20

1917. Nov.	WESTERN FRONT.	EASTERN FRONT.	SOUTHERN FRONT.
21	British success continued ; villages taken ; our troops at Fontaine Notre Dame within $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. of Cambrai ; more guns and prisoners captured. French carry a salient on Craonne Plateau, S. of Juvincourt.	Bolsheviks dismiss Gen. Dukhonin (C.-in-C.) for refusing to negotiate an armistice with enemy ; Ensign Krilenko C.-in-C.	Strong enemy attacks in mountains between the Brenta and Piave are everywhere repulsed by Italians, except at Mt. Fontana Secca.
22	All gains on British front consolidated, except at Fontaine Notre Dame, which Germans retake. Unsuccessful German counter-attack S. of Juvincourt.	Lenin authorises troops the at front to negotiate peace with the enemy.	Fighting in mountains continues. On Lower Piave enemy make no progress. Austrian attacks in Albania on Italian line between rivers Osum and Voyusa.
23	British attack in the night and advance on line S.E. of Ypres. Further advance on enemy positions W. of Cambrai ; British attack Bourlon Wood. Byng promoted to General.	Lenin Government issues decree for further disbandment of Russian army.	.. .. .
24	Fierce fighting at Bourlon Wood and village ; both change hands frequently. British gains near Mœuvres, Quéant, Bullecourt, and Banteux. Successful French attack on Verdun front.	.. .. .	Austrian assaults fail on Asiago Plateau ; also attempts to cross Lower Piave. Gen. Sir H. Plumer appointed to command British forces in Italy.
25	Strong German counter-attacks at Bourlon ; enemy regain parts of the village. French attack in Samogneux district, N. of Verdun ; they take 800 prisoners.	In Russian centre (near Baranovichi) the troops continue to fraternize with the enemy.	Heavy mountain fighting between the Brenta and Piave ; enemy attacks repulsed. Fresh Austrian attacks in Albania ; on night of 25th-26th enemy force passage of River Osum.
26	Heavy shelling about Ypres.	.. .. .	Sharp enemy attack repulsed in Brenta valley, 2 m. E. of San Marino.
27	Severe village fighting at Fontaine Notre Dame and Bourlon ; British line advanced and 500 prisoners taken ; enemy attack W. of Mœuvres repulsed. French success near Hill 344 (Verdun).	.. .. .	.. .. .

ASIATIC AND EGYPTIAN THEATRES.	NAVAL AND OVERSEAS OPERATIONS.	POLITICAL, &c.	1917. Nov.
Gen. Allenby's troops storm the Nebi Samwil ridge, 5 m. N. of Jerusalem; fruitless counter-attacks by Turks.	Considerable captures of Germans in E. Africa by British columns, at Simba and Nevala.	Disfranchisement of Conscientious Objectors passed in Commons. Ukranian Republic proclaimed and declared member of Russian Federal Republic.	21
British troops capture Turkish post of Jabir, 15 m. from Aden.	.. ..	U.S.A. Mission under Col. House leaves London for Paris. Germany announces extension of the "barred zone" for shipping; Dutch indignation (141).	22
.. ..	.. ..	Lord R. Cecil on Bolsheviks.	23
Lt.-Gen. Sir W. R. Marshall succeeds Sir S. Maude in Mesopotamia.	.. ..	Trotski begins publication of Russian secret treaties with other Powers.	24
Mounted troops capture Ain Karim, 4 m. W. of Jerusalem. British patrols, after crossing Anja river forced back by hostile infantry.	.. ..	.. ..	25
.. ..	.. ..	Lord Rothermere appointed President of the Air Council. Increase of pay to both Navy and Army announced.	26
.. ..	Unconditional surrender near Nevala (E. Africa) of Mahenge force , under Col. Tafel, consisting of over 3,500 German and native troops.	Brazil concludes agreement with France for the use of 30 interned German ships, to carry food for the Allies.	27

1917. Nov.	WESTERN FRONT.	EASTERN FRONT	SOUTHERN FRONT.
28	Enemy shell Bourlon Wood and Ypres front.	.. .. .	Italian batteries shell enemy boats on Lower Piave. In Albania Austrians assault Italian positions 9 m. N.E. from Avlona.
29	Slight British gain W. of Bourlon Wood. Enemy attack Belgian positions near Aschhoop. Artillery activity in Ypres sector.	Cessation of hostilities on Russian front. Russian artillery in Trotus (Mold.) valley breaks up enemy operations.	Enemy efforts on the River Piave fail.
30	Cambrai front : enemy attacks salient at Vendhuile, Bourlon Wood and Mœuvres ; penetrating British position as far as La Vacquerie and Gouzeaucourt. British counter-attack regains La Vacquerie.	.. .. .	In Doiran region and N. of Monastir, French and British batteries destroy enemy dumps and break up positions. French bomb valley of the Vardar and N. of Monastir.
Dec. 1	S.W. Cambrai: Gonnelieu recovered, but British withdraw from Masnières salient. Enemy attacks heavily at Bourlon Wood and claims 4,000 prisoners and 60 guns. Verdun: Violent German attack N. of Fosses Wood.	M. Lenin demands surrender of Gen. Dukhonin, C.-in-C. Russian General Staff surrenders at Mohilev. Partial cessation of hostilities.	.. .. .
2	Cambrai: Enemy in vain try to recover high ground about La Vacquerie. Further fighting N. of Passchendaele.	Brest-Litovsk: Russian and German Peace Delegations welcomed by Prince Leopold of Bavaria (C.-in-C.).	Intense artillery action on Asiago Plateau (Trent.).
3	British withdraw at La Vacquerie and E. of Marcoing. British gain ground S.W. of Polygon Wood (Ypres).	Gen. Dukhonin murdered by mob of soldiers and sailors at Mohilev station. Gen. Kornilov escapes.	.. .. .
4	Bourlon Wood evacuated by British (¹⁴⁴). W. Verdun: enemy efforts to reach Avocourt and Forges sectors fail.	.. .. .	Austrian artillery very active towards Brenta river.

ASIATIC AND EGYPTIAN THEATRES.	NAVAL AND OVERSEAS OPERATIONS.	POLITICAL, &c.	1917. Nov.
.. .. .	Russian t.b.d. mined in the Baltic.	Esthonia declares itself independent.	28
.. .. .	British monitor destroys bridge of boats at Passarella, 5 m. up the Piave.	Inter - Allied Conference opens in Paris. Letter in "Daily Telegraph" from Lord Lansdowne calling for a re-statement of Allies' War Aims. Germany accepts Lenin's offer of an armistice. Russian delegates cross German lines. Count Hertling willing to treat with Bolsheviks.	29
At Auja, Palestine, Australian Light Horse surround Turks, taking 148 prisoners. British raid Turks at Beth Horun Upper (10 m. W. of Jerusalem), taking 300 prisoners.	.. .. .	Prisoners in all theatres taken by British during November, 26,869 and 221 guns. Coventry aircraft works on strike, 50,000 men and women idle. German press approves Lord Lansdowne's letter.	30
.. .. .	German E. Africa clear of enemy ⁽¹⁴²⁾ ; v. Lettow-Vorbeck retires across Rovuma river (Portuguese boundary).	Inter-Allied Council at Versailles inaugurated ⁽¹⁴³⁾ . Canadian Victory Loan; over 70 million £ subscribed.	Dec. 1
.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	2
British drive Turks out of Kara Tepe; Turks flood country between Nahrin and Diala rivers. Russians co-operate from Persia.	.. .. .	First day of compulsory food rationing in Rome. Bulgaria declares readiness to negotiate war settlement.	3
Minor actions N. of Jaffa and on Jerusalem road. British seaplanes active.	Operations at Aden described in House of Lords ⁽¹⁴⁵⁾ .	Pres. Wilson's message to Congress ⁽¹⁴⁶⁾ .	4

1917. Dec	WESTERN FRONT.	EASTERN FRONT.	SOUTHERN FRONT.
5	British airmen raid Zweibrücken and Saarbrücken.	Negotiations at Brest Litovsk <i>re</i> Russian Armistice; preliminary suspension of hostilities signed (147).	Enemy progress at Asiago, storm M. Zomo and Castelgomberto and attack Melette, claiming 11,000 prisoners.
6	London and S.E. counties raided by 25 aeroplanes, 2 brought down; 8 killed, 28 injured.	Rumania obliged to suspend hostilities in consequence of Russian action.	Austrians capture Mount Sisemol; attacks in Val Frenzela frustrated.
7	British line improved N. of La Vacquerie. End of Battle of Cambrai.	.. .. .	Asiago: Italians continue withdrawal to Melette lines. Austrians claim 15,000 prisoners since 4.12.
8	Small actions W. of Graincourt (S.W. Cambrai). Great artillery activity N.E. of Verdun.	.. .. .	French and British join Italian line, latter in Montello district (Piave). Combined airwork (150 planes) in Frenzela valley.
9	.. .. .	Definite truce on Rumanian front begins.	Stiff fighting for bridgehead on Lower Piave (15 m. from Venice); Italians hold on.
10	Enemy post carried E. of Boursies (Cambrai). Verdun: German attacks on Chaume Wood, etc., checked.	Bolsheviks defeat Gen. Kornilov at Tamarovka (N. of Kharkov).	.. .. .
11	.. .. .	Forces from Russian front sent against Don Cossacks.	.. .. .
12	Enemy capture small salient between Bullecourt and Quéant (W. of Cambrai).	Fighting between Cossacks and Bolsheviks at Rostov (River Don). Rumanians sign armistice.	Battle begins on Monte Grappa front between Brenta and Piave; heavy Austrian attacks.
13	Moderate fighting on Ypres, Cambrai and Verdun fronts.	Gen. Kornilov's troops worsted by Bolsheviks near Bielgorod (S. Russia).	.. .. .

ASIATIC AND EGYPTIAN THEATRES.	NAVAL AND OVERSEAS OPERATIONS.	POLITICAL, &c.	1917. Dec.
British take Sakaltutan Pass (on Deli Abbas-Kifri road) and 230 prisoners.	Successful British air-raids on Belgian coast. S.S. "Apapa" (Elder-Dempster) torpedoed; 79 lost.	.. .. .	5
.. .. .	U.S. destroyer "Jacob Jones" torpedoed; 37 survivors.	Nationalisation of railways in U.S.A. announced. Rising in Lisbon ⁽¹⁴⁸⁾ . Halifax (N.S.) wrecked ⁽¹⁴⁹⁾ .	6
Hebron (17 m. S. of Jerusalem) captured.	.. .. .	Pres. Wilson signs declaration of war v. Austro-Hungary. Ecuador breaks off relations with Germany.	7
British, by cutting Jerusalem-Jericho and Shechem roads, isolate city. Local authorities arrange to surrender.	Germans capture Portuguese force at Ngoma (River Rovuma).	.. .. .	8
Surrender of Jerusalem. Holy City surrounded by our troops.	Italian light boats enter Trieste Harbour and sink the "Wien" (old).	.. .. .	9
.. .. .	British seaplanes bomb aerodromes near Ghent, and Bruges Docks.	Panama declares war against Austro-Hungary.	10
Gen. Allenby enters Jerusalem and reads proclamation.	British airship lost (with crew of 5) over the North Sea.	Mr. Balfour announces receipt in September of German peace proposals ⁽¹⁵¹⁾ . Non-Ferrous Metals Bill passed. Constituent Assembly meets at Petrograd.	11
British have taken 562 officers and 11,474 men prisoners in Palestine to date.	Convoy to Norway sunk ⁽¹⁵²⁾ ; 3 vessels also sunk off the Tyne. Funchal (Madeira) shelled by submarine; much damage.	Enquiry into the reverse at Cambrai ordered by Government. French Government decides to bring M. Caillaux before Court Martial. Cuba declares war on Austro-Hungary.	12
British line extended N.E. of Jerusalem and advanced between latter and Jaffa.	.. .. .	Constituent Assembly at Taurida Palace dispersed by Bolshevik troops.	13

CHRONOLOGY OF THE WAR.

1917 Dec.	WESTERN FRONT.	EASTERN FRONT.	SOUTHERN FRONT.
14	.. .. .	Rostov occupied by Bolshevik troops.	Italians surrender Col Caprile (Valstagna, Brenta river); otherwise enemy repulsed.
15	Snow interferes with operations. Germans repulsed at Chaume Wood (Verdun).	Russian Armistice (28 days) agreement signed (15 th). After 6 days' fighting, Gen. Kalédin (Cosacks) enters Rostov; local Bolshevik chiefs flee to Black Sea fleet.	Gen. Guillaumet succeeds Gen. Sarraill at Salonika as C.-in-C.
16	E. of Avion (S. of Lens) British position improved.	.. .. .	Italians regain some positions in Brenta valley. Allied aeroplanes bomb depots at Cestovo (Macedonia).
17	Fighting near the Ypres-Comines Canal.	.. .. .	Austrians repulsed on Upper Brenta.
18	Aeroplane raid on London, Essex and Kent; 14 killed, 85 injured. Heavy air fighting in Allies' favour on N. front.	Area of civil war extends to the Ukraine. Rada rejects Bolshevik demands for passage.	Italian 4th Army heavily attacked near Mt. Asolone (Mt. Grappa), Austrians claim 2,000 prisoners.
19	.. .. .	The Ukraine defies the Bolsheviks; Odessa supports it.	Brisk fighting in Piave delta; enemy stopped. British guns heavily engaged at Montello.
20	W. of Messines, Germans capture British advanced post in fog.	.. .. .	Italians recapture part of M. Asolone.
21	Stiff fighting at Hartmannsweilerkopf (Als.).	.. .. .	Italians recapture whole of M. Asolone.
22	Germans drive in British advanced posts on Ypres-Staden railway.	Peace negotiations proceeding at Brest-Litovsk (15 th).	Austrian massed attack carries hills near Valstagna.
23	Fighting at Poelcapelle, near Epéhy (S.W. Cambrai) and Caurières Wood (Verdun).	.. .. .	.. .. .

ASIATIC AND EGYPTIAN THEATRES.	NAVAL AND OVERSEAS OPERATIONS.	POLITICAL, &c.	1917. Dec.
.. .. .	Naval Allied Council to be created (Ministers of Marine and Chiefs of Staffs).	Mr. Ll. George at Gray's Inn on "No halfway house between victory and defeat."	14
British left centre in Palestine advanced 1½ m. on 5 m. front.	.. .. .	Bolshevist ultimatum to the Ukraine demands free passage for troops.	15
Gen. Allenby made G.C.M.G.	Ionian Sea: French destroyer sinks 2 submarines.	New Portuguese Government declare they will honour all Portuguese engagements.	16
.. .. .	.. .. .	Count Hertling replies to Mr. Ll. George's speech of 14.12 (1917).	17
British clear ground S.E. of Jerusalem, beyond Abu Dir.	.. .. .	.. .. .	18
.. .. .	Two U.S.A. submarines collide in fog; F.1 sunk, 19 lost.	Unionist success in Canadian elections. Conscription Law becomes effective.	19
.. .. .	.. .. .	Tentative German peace terms in Washington (1917). M. J. Cambon, adviser for U.S.A. affairs in Paris.	20
.. .. .	.. .. .	Italian war industry establishments number 3,500 as against 125 in 1915. Mr. Ll. George appeals for increase of agricultural cultivation.	21
Arabs under Sheikh Feisul capture Turkish troop train on Hejaz railway. British advance N. and E. of Jaffa.	Three British destroyers sunk off Dutch coast; 13 officers, 180 men lost.	Lord Rhondda's scheme for rationing by localities comes into force; main cause of queues removed.	22
.. .. .	H.M.S. "Stephen Furness" sunk by submarine in Irish Channel; 6 officers and 95 men lost.	The Kaiser on the Almighty as a German ally (1917). Moldavian Republic, including Bessarabia, proclaimed at Kishinev.	23

1917. Dec.	WESTERN FRONT.	EASTERN FRONT.	SOUTHERN FRONT.
24	Mannheim (Rhine) heavily bombed by British air-men.	German forces not sent W. or to Italy being massed on S. and Rumanian fronts. Telegraph between Petrograd and S.W. interrupted by Ukraine authorities.	Italians regain much of lost ground near the Brenta. Enemy claims 9,000 prisoners in last 2 days. Snow severe on Italian front. French raids in Albania.
25	.. .. .	.. .. .	Heavy fighting continues on Asiago plateau for passage of Brenta river.
26	Hostile artillery activity near Vimy and E. of Ypres. Germans repulsed in Caurières Wood (Verdun).	.. .. .	Big aerial fight 18 m. N. of Venice.
27	.. .. .	Bolsheviks try to get Ukraine to fight Cossacks.	.. .. .
28	Much activity on both sides N. of St. Quentin.	.. .. .	Enemy bridges at Zenson bend (L. Piave) destroyed. Padua bombed, 13 killed, 60 injured.
29	Local German attacks S. of St. Quentin and near Ypres-Staden railway.	.. .. .	Padua again bombed, 3 killed, 3 injured.
30	S. of Marcoing (Cambrai) British regain portions of Welsh Ridge.	.. .. .	French storm Austrian trenches E. of M. Grappa. Padua again bombed.
31	Renewed German attacks on Welsh Ridge repulsed.	Civil war raging in Russia; large numbers of officers have joined Gen. Kalédin.	Austrians forced to abandon bridgehead in Zenson bend. Austrians bomb Treviso, Vicenza, Castelfranco and Bassano.

ASIATIC AND EGYPTIAN THEATRES.	NAVAL AND OVERSEAS OPERATIONS.	POLITICAL, &c.	1917. Dec.
.. .. .	British seaplanes bomb Bruges Docks and other aerodromes.	.. .. .	24
.. .. .	E. Africa: British pursue Germans 40 m. S. of River Rovuma; latter broken up.	Count Czernin replies to Russian peace proposals of 22.12 (159).	25
Palestine: Sharp fighting during night; British picquets attacked.	Adm. Sir R. Wemyss appointed First Sea Lord <i>vice</i> Sir J. Jellicoe (peer- age conferred on latter).	U.S.A. Shipping Board promises five million tons in 1918. Mr. McAdoo ap- pointed Director of Rail- ways.	26
Turko-Germans attempt to recapture Jerusalem (159).	.. .. .	Sir F. E. Smith emphasises British solidarity in New York.	27
Enemy driven back N. of Jerusalem; Ramah and Bertunia captured.	.. .. .	Labour memo. on War Aims accepted in special Conference. French war aims outlined by Foreign Minister.	28
Further British advance N. of Jerusalem.	German Naval Mission un- der Adm. Kaiserling ar- rives at Petrograd.	First batch of British pris- oners arrives in Holland for internment. Efforts of U.S.A. Shipping Board bent on steel ships (160). Finnish Republic asks for recognition (161). Bol- sheviks seize all banks.	29
British continue advance N.; take Bethel, etc.	H.M.S. "Aragon" tor- pedoed in Mediterranean.	.. .. .	30
.. .. .	Progress reported in E. Africa (162). H.M.S. "Osmanieh" sunk by mine in Mediterranean.	Anglo-Turkish agreement for exchange of prisoners signed at Berne. Lord Rhondda issues model rationing scheme.	31

RÉSUMÉ OF MAIN EVENTS IN 1917.

- Jan. 1 to Feb. 20 .. Fighting on the Ancre.
- „ 1 to Mar. 31 .. Scattered fighting on Eastern front (Russians and Rumanians cleared out of Dobruja, 5.1; Focsani lost, 8.1), in Riga, N. Galicia, Bukovina and Moldavia theatres.
- „ 31 *et sqq.* .. “Unrestricted submarine warfare” announced for following day by Germany; and carried out.
- Feb. 3 U.S.A. sever diplomatic relations with Germany; tension through February and March.
- „ 21 to Mar. 31 .. Great German withdrawal (extending from Soissons to Arras), to Siegfried line, followed up, fighting, by French and British.
- „ 24 British capture Kut el Amara.
- „ 26 British War Loan reaches £1,000,312,950.
- Mar. 9 Food riots in Petrograd develop into Revolution; Provisional Government formed 12.3; Tsar abdicates, 15.3; and is interned, 21.3.
- „ 11 *et sqq.* .. Capture of Baghdad; British push on.
- „ 11 to May 11 .. Spring campaign in Macedonia; fighting round Monastir, etc.
- „ 18 *et sqq.* .. British occupy Péronne and French Noyon; both close on St. Quentin, 23.3; heavy fighting continues.
- April 6 U.S.A. declares War on Germany, and Austro-Hungary on U.S.A., 8.4; French and British (Mr. Balfour, 22.4) Missions in U.S.A.
- „ 9 *et sqq.* .. Battle of Arras; Canadians capture Vimy Ridge, etc.
- „ 16 *et sqq.* .. Second Battle of the Aisne.
- „ 23 U.S.A. severs relations with Turkey.
- „ 28 U.S.A. introduces Conscription.
- May 3 *et sqq.* .. British break Quéant switch and progress E. of Arras and towards Cambrai.
- „ 4 „ French take Craonne and Chemin des Dames; fighting on Moronvillers *massif*, 21 to 31.5.
- „ Russians fall back in Mesopotamia, Persia and Armenia.
- „ 12 „ Italians attack on Isonzo front, and on Carso, 23.5, etc.
- „ 13 Socialist Conference in Stockholm opens.
- June 7 *et sqq.* .. British capture Messines-Wytschaete ridge and progress.
- „ 11 Abdication of King Constantine in favour of his son Alexander.
- „ 14 to July 27 .. Heavy fighting on Aisne, in Champagne, on Arras-Cambrai front, and in Trentino, etc.
- „ 25 First U.S.A. fighting contingent arrives in France.
- „ 30 Greece breaks off relations with Germany and Austro-Hungary.
- July 1 Russian offensive under Brusilov in Galicia (German counter-offensive, 19.7; Russian retreat, 20-22.7; rout, 23.7, etc.).
- „ 14 Herr v. Bethmann-Hollweg succeeded as German Chancellor by Dr. Michaelis.
- „ 31 to end of year .. British and French attack in Flanders—largely spoilt by foul weather.

- Aug. 3 *et sqq.* .. Allied push in German E. Africa, eventually driving Germans over Portuguese border by 1.12.
- „ 5 to 29 .. Enemy offensive v. Russo-Rumanian junction in Moldavia, etc.; stubborn resistance.
- „ 10 to Sept. 30 .. Stockholm Conference causes awkward situations in Great Britain, France and U.S.A.
- „ 14 China declares war on Germany and Austro-Hungary; Papal Peace Note issued.
- „ 19 to Sept. 20 .. Great Italian attack on Isonzo-Carso front; heavy fighting; Italian successes on Bainsizza Plateau and Carso.
- „ 21 to Sept. 21 .. Germans attack Riga front (Riga evacuated, 2.9; Russians fall back 30 miles).
- Sept. 1 to 28 .. French Government takes action against treasonable intrigues.
- „ 2 to 30 .. Numerous air-raids on London, S.E. counties, etc.
- „ 8 to 13 .. Kornilov "revolt."
- „ 9 to 17 .. Luxburg disclosures in Argentina.
- „ 15 Russian Republic under M. Kerenski declared.
- Oct. 12 to 21 .. Naval fighting in Gulf of Riga.
- „ 24 *et sqq.* .. Austro-German attack breaks through Second Italian Army (Boselli Ministry falls, 25.10; Italian retreat to River Tagliamento, 30.10; Italians fall back to River Piave and hold it, 9.11; heavy fighting on Asiago Plateau and between the Upper Brenta and Piave Rivers, 15.11-25.12).
- „ 31 to Nov. 1 .. Dr. Michaelis succeeded as German Chancellor by Count Hertling.
- Nov. 1 *et sqq.* .. Bolsheviks cause trouble (*coup d'état* and flight of M. Kerenski, 8.11; latter defeated at Tsarskoe Selo, 14.11; Bolshevik Government formed, 16.11; Ukraine defies Bolsheviks, 18.12).
- „ 6 Capture of Passchendaele and ridge.
- „ 7 Capture of Gaza.
- „ 9 Supreme Allied War Council decided on at Rapallo; Inaugurated, 1.12.
- „ 15 M. Clémenceau forms Ministry.
- „ 20 Surprise British advance at Cambrai; driven back, 25.11 to 4.12.
- Dec. 2 *et sqq.* .. Brest Litovsk meeting (preliminary suspension—seven days—of hostilities, 5.12; armistice for 28 days, 15.12; peace negotiations entered on).
- „ 6 Rumanians obliged to suspend hostilities.
- „ 7 U.S.A. declares war on Austria Hungary.
- „ 9 Capture of Jerusalem; entry of Gen. Allenby, 11.12.
- „ 26 Sir J. Jellicoe succeeded as First Sea Lord by Sir R. Wemyss.

APPENDICES, 1917.

(1) *Jan. 10.*—The Allies "associate themselves whole-heartedly with the plan of creating a League of the Nations," but judge it impossible at the moment to conclude a peace that will assure to them "the reparation, the restitution, and the guarantees to which they are entitled." While deploring the sufferings of neutrals, they disclaim responsibility for them, as they did not desire or provoke the war; and they "hold themselves bound to make a stand . . . against the establishment in the American Note of a likeness between the two belligerent groups," this protest being enforced by a recital of some of Germany's crimes and atrocities. The Allies consider that their reply to the German Peace Note sufficiently indicates their views as to the terms of peace; their war-aims "are well-known" and "will only be set forth in detail . . . at the moment of negotiation." These aims are then stated to imply "necessarily and first of all, the restoration of Belgium, Serbia, and Montenegro, with the compensations due to them; the evacuation of the invaded territories in France, in Russia, in Rumania, with just reparation; the reorganisation of Europe, guaranteed by a stable régime and based at once on respect for nationalities and on the right to full security and liberty of economic development possessed by all peoples, small and great, and at the same time on territorial conventions and international settlements such as to guarantee land and sea frontiers against unjustified attack; the restitution of provinces formerly torn from the Allies by force or against the wishes of their inhabitants; the liberation of the Italians, as also of the Slavs, Rumanes, and Czecho-Slovaks from foreign domination; the setting free of the populations subject to the bloody tyranny of the Turk; and the turning-out of Europe of the Ottoman Empire as decidedly foreign to Western civilisation." The intentions of the Tsar regarding Poland are said to have been "clearly indicated by the manifesto he has just addressed to his armies." Lastly, it is declared that "the extermination and political disappearance of the German peoples" have never formed part of the Allies' designs.

(2) *Jan. 11.*—Interest 5 per cent.; issue price 95; principal repayable in 1947; or, as an alternative, interest 4 per cent., free of income-tax; issue price 100; principal repayable in 1942.

(3) *Jan. 11.*—The most important of these orders, which were to come into force on various dates, required millers to add to the percentage of flour hitherto extracted from wheat a further 5 per cent., either by additional milling, or by means of flour from certain other cereals. This other flour, if the miller chose, might amount to as much as 10 per cent. The use of wheat, except as seed or for making flour, was forbidden. Among the other orders was one fixing a maximum price for chocolates and other sweetmeats.

(4) *Jan. 11.*—The German Note states that Germany and her allies were compelled to take up arms "to defend their freedom and their existence, mentioning among the causes of the war "provocation by Serbia" and the "complete Russian mobilisation." A protest is raised against the Allies' description of the Central Powers' "Peace Note" as a war manœuvre. The sincerity of the Allies' concern for the rights of small States is impugned on the ground of "the fate of the Irish people, the destruction of the freedom and independence of the Boer Republics, the subjection of North Africa by England, France, and Italy, the suppression of foreign nationalities in Russia, and finally the oppression of Greece, which is unexampled in history." As to the violation of international rights, the Note adduces as instances the renunciation by the United Kingdom of the Declaration of London, her violation of the Declaration of Paris, her "starvation campaign" against Germany, her pressure on neutrals, the use of coloured troops in Europe, the extension of the war to Africa, and the deportation of the civil population from East Prussia, Alsace-Lorraine, Galicia, and the Bukovina. In regard to Belgium, Germany cannot admit "that the Belgian Government has always observed its obligations." Before the war Belgium was "under the influence of England, and leaned

towards England and France, thereby herself violating the spirit of the treaties which guaranteed her independence and neutrality." The Note recalls Germany's offers to the Belgian Government at the outbreak of war, and states that in 1887 the British Government were known to be determined not to oppose the right of way through Belgium on these conditions. The "calumnies" about German methods and measures in Belgium are then denied. The Austrian Note is of the same general tenor, but has a special reference to the ultimatum to Serbia, asserting that Austria had for years shown the greatest forbearance towards Serbia, till the Serajevo murder made this impossible.

(⁵) Jan. 16.—Mr. Balfour's despatch is a vindication, in general terms, of the Allies' aims as stated in their Note to President Wilson and of their refusal to enter into negotiations. The following passage summarises his main argument: "The people of this country . . . do not believe that peace can be durable if it be not based on the success of the Allied cause. For a durable peace can hardly be expected unless three conditions are fulfilled. The first is that the existing causes of international unrest should be, as far as possible, removed or weakened. The second is that the aggressive aims and the unscrupulous methods of the Central Powers should fall into disrepute among their own peoples. The third is that behind international law and behind all treaty arrangements for preventing or limiting hostilities some form of international sanction should be devised which would give pause to the hardiest aggressor."

(⁶) Jan. 20.—The Tsar states that the first objects of the Government's attention should be (a) the strenuous and unrelenting prosecution of the war; (b) the provisioning of the armies and the civil population; (c) the improvement of transport. The hope is expressed that the Duma and the Council of the Empire will support the efforts of the Ministry. "It is furthermore the duty of all persons called upon to serve the State to act with goodwill, uprightness, and dignity towards the Legislative Institutions." It is added that in organising the economic life of the country the Government will find "invaluable support in the Zemstva."

(⁷) Jan. 22.—President Wilson said that while the United States would not have a voice in determining what the terms of peace should be, they would have a voice in determining whether they should be made lasting or not by the guarantees of a universal covenant. He laid down certain essential elements of any peace that the peoples of America would join in guaranteeing: (a) It must be a peace without victory, i.e., a peace based on negotiations conducted as between equals. (b) There must be equality of rights of nations whether small or great. (c) Government must be based on the consent of the governed—e.g., there must be a united, independent, and autonomous Poland. (d) The paths of the sea must be free, a question closely connected with that of the limitation of military and naval armaments, which will also have to be faced, and which is "the most immediately and intensely practical question connected with the future fortunes of nations and of mankind."

(⁸) Jan. 31.—*German Submarine Campaign*.—On this date the German Manifesto to all Neutrals was published, declaring "that she must now abandon the limitations hitherto self-imposed in the employment of her fighting weapons at sea, by imposing 'unrestricted Naval Warfare' on all ships entering the War zones—whether Neutral or Belligerent—on and from February 1." These "War Zones" as mapped by Germany to consist of wide areas round Great Britain, France and Italy, and in the Eastern Mediterranean. The United States of America to be allowed access to Falmouth with one vessel per week, and one Dutch paddle-steamer to be allowed to sail weekly between Flushing and Southwold, both of these exceptions to be subject to certain stringent conditions. This German declaration, which constituted the greatest crime against International Law ever committed, was immediately put into practice with resultant heavy loss to both Belligerent and Neutral shipping, and numerous instances of cold-blooded murder on the high seas. As a consequence, Neutral shipping was temporarily confined to its own harbours, and the direct affront to Neutrals, and especially to the United States of America, was at once challenged by the latter. Counter-measures were at once put in practice by the British Admiralty, and after the Nation had been warned of the seriousness of the menace by Mr. Lloyd George; Lord Lytton, speaking for the Admiralty on February 13, said that the British counter-measures had already met with considerable success.

(⁹) Jan. 31.—*War on Hospital Ships*.—On this date the British Foreign Office published a further announcement by Germany to the effect that "the passage of Hospital Ships would no longer be tolerated between Great Britain, France, and Belgium. The threat implied that in future all Hospital Ships would be sunk at sight, and that no

difference would be made between them and merchant shipping. The excuse given for this additional crime was that Hospital Ships had often been misused for the transport of troops and munitions. The falsity of this excuse is apparent from the fact that although the enemy have the right to search hospital ships, they have never once availed themselves of this privilege.

(10) *Feb. 3.*—As a result of the German declaration against neutral shipping, and their refusal to modify the terms of same, President Wilson on this date broke off diplomatic relations between the U.S.A. and Germany. In his speech to Congress the President recalled the solemn undertaking by Germany on the occasion of the sinking of the "Sussex" when American lives were lost, and stated that the German Note of January 31 was a clear breach of their undertaking, to which Americans could not with honour submit. In spite of the rupture the President still hoped that Germany would not persevere in her policy of unrestricted Naval Warfare, but if she did, and American ships and lives were sacrificed, he would summon Congress to demand the means to protect them. He considered that all neutrals would take the same view, and invited them to follow the example of the U.S.A. by breaking off diplomatic relations. On the conclusion of his speech to Congress the President was accorded a great and enthusiastic ovation. On February 4 Count Bernstorff, the German Ambassador to the U.S.A., was handed his passports, and Mr. Gerard, the U.S.A. Ambassador to Germany, was instructed to leave Berlin.

(11) *Feb. 4.*—On February 4 the Sultan accepted the resignation of the Grand Vizier, Said Halim, for health reasons. Talaat Bey formed a New Ministry, becoming Pasha and Grand Vizier, and having as his chief associates Mussa Effendi, Messimi Bey, Halil Bey, and Jemal Pasha, with Enver Pasha as Minister of War.

(12) *Feb. 7.*—During the week following the rupture of diplomatic relations between the U.S.A. and Germany, replies were received from other Neutrals to the American invitation to sever diplomatic relations. Switzerland, Holland, Denmark, Norway, and Sweden all declined the suggestion, chiefly on the score of geographical situation. Spain and other countries decided to maintain neutrality, and satisfied their national honour by sending Notes of Protest to Germany. On the other hand, Brazil, China, Chile, and the Argentine sent spirited protests to Germany threatening rupture if the threats to their shipping were carried out.

(13) *Feb. 9.*—On February 4 a British Expedition, which had set out from Egypt for the purpose of breaking the power of Said Ahmed, the Senussi leader and his followers, located the enemy at the Oasis of Siwa and other neighbouring camps in the Western desert. An all-day engagement ensued, and towards evening the Senussi were defeated and retired on to their camps. They evacuated these camps during the night, and by morning were in full flight towards Shiyata. The pursuing cavalry cut off the enemy retreat by gaining possession of the Munasib Pass, where they captured a convoy, and forced the tribesmen to disperse southwards into the waterless desert. The enemy losses were estimated at 200 killed, and the Senussi power in the Western Desert was utterly broken.

(14) *Feb. 17.*—On February 17 the Entente Powers in a joint Note called the attention of the Greek Government to the continued hostile attitude of a certain section of the Greek Press, which was causing much dissatisfaction and unrest. As a result strict action was taken against all such pro-German activities, and many suspected buildings and private houses were searched for hidden arms and ammunition, of which a considerable store was found and confiscated.

(15) *Feb. 24.*—*German Retreat on the Ancre.*—Great British activity on both banks of the River Ancre was the chief feature on the Western Front during this month. On February 3 our lines were successfully advanced on a 1,200 yard front East of Beaucourt, while on the 5th and 6th strong German positions were carried near Gueudecourt and Grandcourt. On the 7th, owing to the continued pressure the enemy evacuated Grandcourt, and on the 8th the Saily-Saillisel ridge was stormed and taken. The enemy made strong efforts to recapture the latter position, but totally failed, and South of Serre Hill our gains were extended on February 10 on a front of 1,250 yards. German counter-attacks were again cut to pieces, and British troops continued to make ground in various sectors until February 24, when the enemy found he could no longer hold the salient and retreated, leaving in our hands the villages of Serre, Miraumont, Petit Miraumont, Pys, and Warlencourt. On the 26th and 27th the villages of Le Barque and Ligny were also captured; the ground gained extended over a front of 11 miles from South of Gommecourt to East of Gueudecourt, and to an extreme depth of 3 miles.

(14) *Feb. 24.—Résumé of Operations in Mesopotamia by Anglo-Indian Troops under General Maude.*—On January 31 and February 1 the British offensive against the Turkish forces in and around Kut-el-Amara was continued, and practically the whole of the enemy positions were captured East of the Tigris-Hai junction. Continued pressure compelled the Turks to evacuate their forward positions on the South bank of the Tigris, and also to the West of the Hai on February 6. Fighting in the immediate vicinity of Kut then became desperate, particularly round the Liquorice Factory and in the Dahra bend of the Tigris. On February 16 General Maude's troops finally cleared the Dahra bend, taking about 2,000 prisoners. The strong Turkish lines at Sanna-i-Yat were then attacked, at first unsuccessfully, but after continuous fighting from the 17th to 23rd February the greater part of the defences were in British hands. On February 23 General Maude executed a clever turning movement by successfully crossing the Tigris at the Shumran bend, thus compelling the Turks to evacuate Kut, and at the same time forcing the Sanna-i-Yat positions. Nearly 2,000 prisoners were again taken and the enemy beat a hasty retreat towards Baghdad, with Indian Mounted troops and other columns in close pursuit.

(17) *Feb. 28.*—The Memorandum expressed sympathy with the attitude taken up by China towards Germany, and promised favourable consideration of suspension during the war of the Boxer indemnity payment and revision of the tariff in the event of China severing relations with Germany and Austria.

(18) *March 1.*—Week ending February 25, 1917, arrivals and sailings of merchant vessels of all nationalities (over 100 tons net) at and from United Kingdom ports (exclusive of fishing and local craft): arrivals, 2,280; sailings, 2,261. British merchant vessels sunk by mine and submarine: 1,600 tons (gross) or over, 15; under 600 tons (gross), 6. British merchant vessels unsuccessfully attacked by submarine, 12; British fishing vessels sunk, 4. (Complete list for the year given at the end of Appendices.)

(19) *March 1.*—This contains instructions to negotiate an offensive alliance with Gen. Carranza, and the suggestion is made that Gen. Carranza should approach Japan, apparently with the object of getting her to join in an attack on the United States.

(20) *March 1.*—German Foreign Secretary expressed regret of his Government at torpedoing of Dutch ships. The Government, he explained, was only able to give relative security to Dutch ships because orders to let them pass might not reach all submarines. He expressed his desire that neutral vessels should remain in port, so that the freedom of the seas might be quickly attained.

(21) *March 3.*—German War Minister announces that until German prisoners are removed at least 50 kilometres from firing line, British and French prisoners will be employed within range of our own guns.

(22) *March 3.*—Germany admits having intended to negotiate alliance with Mexico in event of United States declaring war, but does not mention Japan.

(23) *March 5.*—Austria declares herself at one with Germany and places responsibility of submarine warfare on Great Britain. She argues that violation of right of freedom of the seas by Allies for two years has forced her to return "like for like" in order to obtain restoration of the right.

(24) *March 5.*—Speaking of the war he said: "We stand fast on an armed neutrality, since it seems that in no other way can we demonstrate what it is that we insist upon and cannot forego. We may even be drawn on by circumstances . . . to an active assertion of our rights as we see them."

(25) *March 5.*—Speaking to a representative of the Press Lord Milner said result had exceeded his expectations. "About the continuance of the war and the part Russia was playing, I could find no difference of opinion. On all hands there is only one aim—to bring it to a rapid and successful conclusion. . . . It is quite wrong to suppose that in Russia there is any controversy about the waging of the war; it is as I say, merely a question of administration; in fact, much the same kind of controversy as we have in England."

(26) *March 5.*—Scarcity of potatoes foreshadowed. London consumption of meat falls from 31,600 tons in January to 23,450 tons in February.

(27) *March 7.*—The Proclamation sets forth the grounds of the rebellion of the Holy Places of Islam against the Young Turks and of the assumption of the title of King of the Hejaz by the Grand Sherif of Mecca. It condemns the fact that Moslem women are employed by Government unveiled, under the new régime, and deplores the usurpation of Osman's Empire by puppets in the hands of the Janissaries.

(28) *March 8.*—The First Lord of the Admiralty warned the Nation of the danger ahead. The situation threatened the food of the people to an extent that no one could

have thought possible, and he hinted at further drastic restrictions. Great Britain has 3,000 patrol boats, in spite of which German mines have been sown as far as the Cape of Good Hope, Aden, and Colombo. In February 500,000 tons of food had been sunk.

(²⁹) *March 8.*—The Commission is of opinion that a combined Naval and Military attack on the Peninsula would have been possible had it not been for unnecessary delay in despatching troops: the combination being the only way of achieving success. They consider that the decision to abandon the Naval attack after the bombardment of March 18 was inevitable. Lord Kitchener is blamed for not sufficiently availing himself of the services of the General Staff, and Lord Fisher's policy of concurrence or resignation is condemned. Certain political advantages were gained by the Expedition.

(³⁰) *March 12.*—The Executive Committee includes M. Rodzianko, M. Kerenski, M. Miliukov, M. Vladimir Lvov, M. Karajulov, Col. Engelhart. First Proclamation as follows: "The Provisional Committee of Members of the Imperial Duma finds itself compelled, by the onerous circumstances of internal chaos resulting from the measures taken by the old Government, to take in hand the re-establishment of State and public order. Fully appreciating the responsibility it has assumed, the Committee feels confident that the people and Army will help it in the difficult task of creating a new Government capable of meeting the wishes of the Nation and deserving its confidence." M. Rodzianko informed Tsar of unanimous demand for a new Government. Insurgents take possession of Law Courts and sack Ministry of Interior. Fortress of Peter and Paul Headquarters of revolutionary armies.

(³¹) *March 12.*—He said East African campaign was practically over, but heavy rains had caused delay, and he emphasised the fact that no German colony could possibly be returned to Germany.

(³²) *March 13.*—Mr. Macpherson said mastery on British front was undecided; the best type of machine was being used. With the advent of fine weather severe contests were to be expected before achieving definite superiority.

(³³) *March 13.*—Russian Admiralty surrenders. Prefect prisoner in Duma with M. Shcheglovitov, M. Stürmer, Archbishop Pitirin, etc. M. Protopopov gives himself up. Petrograd garrison goes over to Provisional Government. British and French ambassadors cheered by crowd. Second proclamation of Duma appealed to people of Petrograd to spare all public institutions and services, also not to endanger lives and property of private people. The shedding of blood and plundering of property might cause privations to the inhabitants besides being a blur on the conscience.

(³⁴) *March 15.*—The Tsar gives as his reasons for decision the need for close union and organisation of all forces for rapid victory. He names his brother, the Grand Duke Michael, Regent, and relies on him to rule in conjunction with the National Government.

(³⁵) *March 15.*—The Grand Duke Nicholas and Gen. Alexeiev adhere to new cause. The Ministry includes:—

Prince George Lvov	..	..	Prime Minister and Interior.
M. Miliukov	..	..	Foreign Affairs.
M. Guchkov	..	..	War and Marine.
M. Kerenski	..	..	Justice.
M. Vladimir Lvov	..	..	Holy Synod.

Proclamation by Provisional Government, following principles adopted: Political and religious amnesty, freedom of Press, association, speech and labour organisation, and freedom to strike, with extension of these liberties to officials and troops so far as conditions permit. Abolition of all social, religious, and national restrictions. Immediate preparations for a Constituent Assembly. Substitution for police of a National Militia, etc., etc.

(³⁶) *March 16.*—The Minister announced that the Provisional Government had taken office in virtue of an agreement with the workmen and soldiers' delegates. He proceeded to proclaim the freedom of Russia and asked for co-operation of the soldiers.

(³⁷) *March 19.*—Total financial expenditure for financial year, April 1, 1916 to March 31, 1917, would average £6,000,000 a day, with an additional million per day during last six weeks. Nominal total of National Debt, £3,900,000,000. Total due from Allies and Dominions to this country in respect of advances made during war, £964,000,000.

(³⁸) *March 20.*—The Proclamation appeals for support from citizens and soldiers, discipline, and unity. The Provisional Government will be supreme pending election of a Constituent Assembly.

(³⁹) *March 20.*—It declines his proposal for neutral action with a view to forcing peace on Europe by cutting off supplies. The refusal is based on the hopelessness of peace at the present time, on Germany's attempt to embroil Mexico and Japan in war with the United States and the belief that any restrictions of commerce with belligerents would be un-neutral discrimination.

(⁴⁰) *March 20.*—

M. Ribot ..	..	..	..	Prime Minister.
M. Painlevé ..	..	..	..	War.
M. J. Thierry ..	..	..	..	Finance.
M. Viviani ..	..	..	..	Justice.
M. Malvy..	..	..	..	Interior.

(⁴¹) *March 20.*—Chief points: Government intends to establish a British Trade Corporation, whose principal object would be to form a Trade Credit Bank for developing British trade abroad. Shortage of petrol and coal. Steps for dealing with evasion by foreigners of Business Names Act.

(⁴²) *March 22.*—After recording the usefulness of the Auxiliary Service Law and the measures for reconstructing a number of minor industries after the war, he announces that the effects of the restrictions in food have not been injurious, the general state of health being surprisingly good and the infant mortality lower than in peace time. In spite of the Paris Conference Germany would renew her economic relations with foreign countries after the war.

(⁴³) *March 23.*—He congratulates Russia on her freedom and says he believes that the revolution is the greatest service which has yet been made to the cause for which Allies are fighting, and is a sure promise that Prussian military autocracy, which is still the only barrier to peace, will before long be overthrown.

(⁴⁴) *March 26.*—Throughout the Empire there were on that date: 55,397 German prisoners, 16 Austrians, 763 Bulgarians, 15,512 Turks. Germans held about 32,500 British prisoners.

(⁴⁵) *March 29.*—Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg declared that Germany had no intention of taking any part in Russian internal problems, and that the Russian aristocracy was mainly responsible for the war. He also disclaimed for Germany any responsibility with regard to the hostile attitude of America or the rupture of relations with China, which were entirely due to pressure from the Entente.

(⁴⁶) *April 2.*—Speech of President Wilson to Congress asking for War on Germany. Warfare against commerce is warfare against mankind. Object of U.S.A. in declaring war is vindication of principles of peace and justice against selfish autocratic power. No quarrel between U.S.A. and German people, but with German Government autocracy as a foe to peace. Fall of Russian autocracy heartening for future peace of the world. "World must be made safe for democracy." U.S.A. desire no conquest, no dominion, no indemnities, no material compensation, will fight for democracy, rights of small nations, universal domination of right by consent of free peoples.

(⁴⁷) *April 2.*—Speeches to Empire Parliamentary Association *re* Empire and War. Sir R. Borden described war work of Dominions, difference between German and British ideals, dawn of new era marked by rise of Imperial War Cabinet. Gen. Smuts stated Co-operation of South Africa due to "one of wisest political settlements ever made." Empire not founded on force, but on freedom, equality, and equity. In future constitution-making of British Empire precedents not to be followed but to be made. No final solution to be reached. "We are built on freedom."

(⁴⁸) *April 4.*—*Trade Union Conference.*—Sir Wm. Robertson: We cannot win war unless and until every man and woman does full day's work of essential nature. Germans not beaten; her man-power increased. Army requires half-million men between now and July; self-denial and self-sacrifice needed. Sir J. Jellicoe: Serious time before country, need of economy in food consumption.

(⁴⁹) *April 4.*—British food order *re* hotels, boarding-houses, clubs, restaurants. A weekly meatless day; 5 potato-less days; 5½ lbs. of meat, 3½ lbs. of bread, 14 oz. flour, ½ lb. sugar for each person.

(⁵⁰) *April 4.*—Flour Order directs an increasing percentage of non-wheaten flour to be mixed with wheaten flour.

(⁵¹) *April 5.*—Food Hoarding Order forbidding (1) anyone to acquire food in excess of household needs for use; (2) dealers to sell food where reason to suppose amount of food allowed will be exceeded; and authorising entry of premises for examination.

(⁵²) *April 5.*—Holland refused to admit armed merchantmen in her ports, referred to insistence by British representatives at Hague Conference that Neutrals were not to alter neutral regulations in course of war except to make them stricter.

(⁵³) *April 8.*—Electoral reform promised Prussia by Kaiser. The promises were those of abolition of class franchise, direct and secret election of deputies; proposals of reform ordered to be made by Ministry to Kaiser.

(⁵⁴) *April 10.*—Proclamation of Russian Provisional Government states that Defence of Country is seriously disorganized; Germany threatening Russian liberty; deliverance from invader is vital problem; Russia not aiming at domination nor annexations, but at durable peace on basis of rights of nations to decide own destinies. Every effort must be made to save the State.

(⁵⁵) *April 12.*—Mr. Page (U. S. Ambassador) on aim of war: "To save the earth as a place worth living in." Mr. Lloyd George: "Entrance of U.S.A. and Russian revolution prove war to be one for freedom. For fifty years Europe under menace of Prussia. Germany relying on submarine war and unreadiness of U.S.A. Ships needed for victory. We are marching with the dawn."

(⁵⁶) *April 13.*—British representatives: Messrs. Will Thorne, J. O'Grady, C. W. Bowerman, S. W. Sanders. Speech of M. Kerenski—Dream of brotherhood of nations approaching realization. Russian democracy opposed to Imperialism. Speech of M. Miliukov—Russia fighting for annihilation of German Militarism and to prevent future wars.

(⁵⁷) *April 14.*—Appeals of Mr. Lloyd George and of Board of Trade *re* food production to farmers. Mr. Lloyd George: "We may have to depend on home-grown food; the line which British Empire holds against the Germans is held at home as well as abroad." Board of Trade: "Farmers asked to limit use of human food-stuffs in fattening cattle and feeding horses not doing productive work."

(⁵⁸) *April 14.*—Allies are in accord with Russia in her desire to restore Poland to integrity and independence.

(⁵⁹) *April 15.*—Aid is needed from America by Allies in food, clothing, ships, steel, coal, etc. Appeal to various classes to do utmost. "The supreme test of the Nation has come, and we must all speak and act together."

(⁶⁰) *April 16.*—British Food Orders: Prices of wheat, barley, and oats fixed. Wheat, 78s. per quarter of 480 lbs.; Barley, 65s. per quarter of 400 lbs.; Oats, 55s. per quarter of 312 lb. Requisition of barley (other than home-grown not kiln-dried) by Food Controller.

(⁶¹) *April 17.*—President to be empowered to restrict or prohibit export; imprisonment for five years for any naturalized or non-naturalized resident attempting to violate order; imprisonment for three years and confiscation of cargo and ship for any in command of vessels seeking to export prohibited articles.

(⁶²) *April 18.*—German concessions to strikers. Permission granted to form Committee of Workers to watch over interests *re* food.

(⁶³) *April 19.*—Speech of Mr. Herbert Fisher (Minister of Education) *re* educational reform. Estimated expenditure, £40,000,000 (almost quarter expenditure on alcohol). Experience of war proves good value given for educational expenditure. Average pay of teachers too low. Additional grants to be given to elementary and secondary education. Social fusion needed in schools. Desire of Government—people to be good citizens, reverent, dutiful, sound in mind and body, skilled in avocations, capable of using leisure rationally.

(⁶⁴) *April 21.*—Decree of Russian War Minister *re* Army. Election of Officers by soldiers forbidden. Russian deserters to present themselves to military authorities by May 14.

(⁶⁵) *April 25.*—Corn Production Bill. Object: To increase arable land and guarantee minimum prices to farmer and minimum wages to labourer.

(⁶⁶) *April 27.*—Submarine peril to be met by increased land cultivation, lessened imports, ship-building, self-rationing. Ideas of Empire to be revised. Dominions and India must have partnership in Imperial Government; system of Imperial preference to be introduced; settlement of Ireland essential.

(⁶⁷) *April 28.*—U.S.A. Army Bill. President empowered to raise Regular Army to 287,000 men and National guard to 625,000 men, and to obtain additional drafts.

(⁶⁸) *May 1.*—Since April 9 British have captured 19,736 prisoners (including 393 officers), 227 guns (including 98 heavy), 227 trench mortars and 470 machine guns. French have taken, since April 18, 20,780 prisoners and 157 guns; 717 aeroplanes altogether brought down during April.

(⁶⁹) *May 1.*—A new list of scheduled occupations to which protection is afforded by the War Office, Admiralty, and Ministry of Munitions was issued to-day. Agriculture occupies a special position. Under the new scheme very few men—and those only in very special circumstances—who are classified A and B1 escape Military Service.

(⁷⁰) *May 2.*—Germany agreed to pay an indemnity for the sinking of the Argentine ship "Monte Protegido." The German Minister at Buenos Aires sent a note to the Argentine Minister for Foreign Affairs, stating that at the first opportunity an Imperial Squadron would salute the Argentine flag; and meanwhile, in Berlin, that flag would be saluted with 101 guns.

(⁷¹) *May 2.*—No new taxes. Total estimated expenditure, £2,290,000,000; revenue, £639,000,000.

(⁷²) *May 4.*—Admiralty Staff reform on considerable scale determined on; the formation of a War Staff, each of whose members will be free from Departmental duties of any kind, to be the main principle of the change. The Inventions Board to be reorganized. Hoped that these changes will lead to greater success in dealing with the submarine menace. Admiral Jellicoe to be Chief of the enlarged Staff, his position to correspond with that of C. I. G. S. at the War Office.

(⁷³) *May 5.*—Mr. Lloyd George, Lord Robert Cecil, Gen. Sir W. Robertson, and Sir John Jellicoe have been three days attending meetings in Paris with the French Government: M. Ribot, Gen. Nivelle, Gen. Pétain, and Vice-Adm. Le Bon, to discuss and determine operations in France and the East; complete agreement was reached.

(⁷⁴) *May 5.*—At Washington, U.S.A., Mr. Balfour addressed Congress in connection with the French and British Mission; he was splendidly received by the House and made a characteristic speech felicitously expressed. This is the first time that anyone not American has addressed the House.

(⁷⁵) *May 5.*—The Racing Calendar published full report of the Jockey Club Meeting of April 30, at which it was decided to discontinue racing and cancel fixtures after May 4. It was agreed that public opinion was strongly opposed to racing, and that severe restrictions on the provision of oats made further sport impossible. The War Cabinet had agreed to the suggestions made by the Club concerning thoroughbred horses.

(⁷⁶) *May 13.*—*Mesopotamia.*—The retirement of the Russians to the left bank of the Diala was of consequence; had they maintained their position the Turkish line of retreat was threatened, the troops of General Maude facing them from the South.

(⁷⁷) *May 14.*—*Isonzo Offensive.*—A big bombardment for fifty-six hours opened the offensive on a front of twenty-five miles. The chief Italian attack was on the Plava sector. The Isonzo was bridged below Plava, and the infantry crossed on the 14th: the enemy shelled the river; Italian trench mortars supporting, the attack was successfully launched.

(⁷⁸) *May 16.*—The replies to Mr. Lloyd George's Home Rule proposals favoured a convention—the Ulster members alone being willing to agree to the Prime Minister's offer, subject to reconsideration at the end of five years. The financial proposals of the Home Rule Act to be reconsidered. A conference to meet on the lines of the Speaker's Conference on Electoral Reform. Nationalist Ireland considered the "clean cut" impossible; no partition could be endured.

(⁷⁹) *May 20.*—General John J. Pershing, who took command of the 1st U.S.A. Division of regular troops sent to France, is a West Point cavalryman. He fought with distinction in Cuba and in the Philippines, and gained the reputation of a hard fighter and good administrator. In 1906 Mr. Roosevelt promoted him Brigadier. He was born in 1861. A total of from 35,000 to 40,000 men might be sent as the first instalment of an army for which it was estimated ten million would be available between the ages of 21 and 30 years.

(⁸⁰) *May 24.*—Lord Robert Cecil announced that the Japanese Navy had sent considerable forces to the Mediterranean, including several light cruisers, to assist and co-operate with the Allies. In the Indian and Pacific Oceans fast and powerful Japanese cruisers were assisting us.

(⁸¹) *May 24.*—Mr. Bonar Law stated in the House of Commons that the German National Debt equalled our own, but that whilst the Germans had only raised by taxes 85 millions above pre-war taxes, we had been able to raise 400 millions by additional taxation.

(⁸²) *June 11.*—President Wilson, after declaring that the United States seek no material profit or aggrandisement in the war, urges that the *status quo ante* must be altered with a view to preventing the recurrence of such a calamity. No people, consequently, must be "forced under a sovereignty under which it does not wish to live."

No territory must change hands except for the purpose of securing to its inhabitants a fair chance of life and liberty." There must be no indemnities apart from compensation for "manifest wrongs." Finally, "the free peoples of the world must draw together in a common covenant, some genuine and practical co-operation that will combine their force to secure peace and justice in the dealings of nations with one another." The message concludes with an appeal for the unity of the forces of liberty.

(⁸³) *June 12.*—The British Note quotes the Russian declaration that "free Russia does not propose to dominate other peoples or to take from them their national patrimony or forcibly to occupy foreign territory," and states that the British Government agrees with the principles here implied. The purpose of the United Kingdom "at the outset" was to defend its existence "and to enforce respect for international arrangements. To these objects has now been added that of liberating populations oppressed by alien tyranny." The British Government, it is asserted, heartily accept and approve the "principles laid down by President Wilson in his message to Congress. They "believe that, broadly speaking, the agreements which they have from time to time made with their allies are conformable to these standards. But if the Russian Government so desire, they are quite ready with their allies to examine, and, if need be, to revise, these agreements." The French Note is couched in general terms, but becomes more specific regarding Alsace and Lorraine, the restoration of which is declared to be essential.

(⁸⁴) *June 16.*—The principal points were: (a) no annexations "detrimental to the cause of nationality," (b) no indemnities, (c) Belgium to be restored to independence, (d) the Balkans to be dealt with as proposed by the Austrian Socialists, (e) Russian-Poland to be independent, (f) cultural autonomy should be granted to portions of States with a different language from the rest—e.g., Schleswig, Posen, Alsace-Lorraine, (g) an international tribunal to be set up, (h) armaments to be limited, (i) new rules for blockade in war to be framed, (j) no commercial war after the war; free trade to be everywhere adopted, (k) no secret diplomacy; all diplomatic agreements to be submitted to representatives of the people.

(^{84a}) *June 18.*—Herr Hoffmann, Swiss Foreign Minister, sent a message in cypher, containing an outline of conciliatory German peace-terms to be conveyed to the Russian Government, to Herr Odier, Swiss Minister in Petrograd, instructing him to inform Herr Grimm, a Swiss Socialist Member of Parliament then in Petrograd. It was expected that Herr Grimm would bring these terms to the knowledge of the Russian Government. Herr Grimm did so, and was promptly expelled; and Herr Hoffmann, after publishing (16.6) an explanatory apology, resigned, 18.6. He was succeeded by Herr G. Ador, of anti-German tendencies.

(⁸⁵) *June 26.*—The Mesopotamia Commission Report, after full investigation, finds that though the Expedition was a justifiable military enterprise, it was entered into too light-heartedly and without sufficient care and preparation. The division of responsibility between the India Office (policy) and the Indian Government (management) was unworkable; whilst the scope of the objective was not sufficiently thought out. The Report goes deeply into the manner in which affairs were conducted in higher quarters, and makes pointed recommendations. As to the advance on Baghdad, it was "under the conditions existing in October, 1915, an offensive movement based upon political and military miscalculations and attempted with tired and insufficient forces and inadequate preparation." The chief responsibility, in sequence, lay respectively on Gen. Sir J. Nixon, Lord Hardinge, Gen. Sir B. Duff (C.-i.-C.), Gen. Sir E. Barrow (Mil. Sec., India Office), Mr. Austen Chamberlain (S.S.I.), and the War Committee of the Cabinet; and blame is apportioned in detail, more especially in the matter of River Transport, Supplies and Medical Provision, in which the Expedition had broken down badly. For the latter the responsibilities of the C.-i.-C., the D.M.S. in India (Surgeons-General Sir W. Babbie and J. G. MacNeece) and the S.M.O. of the Force (Surgeon-General G.H. Hathaway) are seriously dealt with, and the general inefficiency of the Medical Service in India (largely owing to financial cheeseparing) is exposed. At the same time full credit is given to the "magnificent courage and pertinacity" of the fighting ranks, and it is pointed out that "with the exception of a few months during which there was a serious setback, the war has been an unbroken success." Allowance is also made for the fact that the internal situation in India was giving considerable cause for anxiety at the time. A Minority Report, by Commander J. Wedgwood, D.S.O., M.P., emphasised considerably the actions of certain high authorities who were in his opinion most severely to blame.

(⁶⁶) *June 29.*—Mr. Lloyd George reviewed the Military and Naval situation, speaking optimistically regarding the ultimate effect of the Russian Revolution and regarding the submarine menace. He said that the Government had come to the conclusion that the submarines could neither starve us out nor cripple our Military effort, and added "we are beginning to get them." He afterwards discussed the prospects and terms of peace, arguing that no honourable peace was at the moment attainable. No detailed exposition of war aims was given, but he declared that Mesopotamia would never be restored to Turkey and that the question of the German Colonies must be settled by the Peace Conference. The conditions of peace, he stated, must be "guaranteed by the destruction of the Prussian Military Power," or, better, by the "democratisation of the German Government." While disclaiming any desire to dictate to the Germans their form of Government, he said that the Allies would enter into negotiations with a free Government in Germany with a different temper and with more confidence than they could with a Government dominated by the spirit of Prussian Militarism.

(⁶⁷) *July 4.*—The chief fighting is reported from the Coast district South of Kilwa and in the region between Lake Nyassa and the Central Railway. The main German force is retreating South. In the South German forces marching across Portuguese territory reached the British border east of Lake Nyassa, but were driven back by British and Portuguese columns from the south.

(⁶⁸) *July 7.*—The despatches cover the operations in Egypt from October 1, 1916, to February 28, 1917, during which period Sinai was cleared of the Turks and the Egyptian force won the victories of Maghdaba and Rafa'a, and on the western front the Senussi were defeated near Siwa.

(⁶⁹) *July 11.*—The operations leading up to the capture of Baghdad are described by Lt.-General Sir Stanley Maude. The record begins on August 28, 1916, and closes on March 31, 1917. The first half of the period was occupied in preparation, the second in heavy fighting round Kut and Sanna-i-Yat, the passage of the Tigris and the advance on Baghdad.

(⁷⁰) *July 11.*—A converging movement of British columns compelled the German forces on the coast hills S. and W. of Kilwa to fall back. German detachments further inland between Lake Nyassa and the sea were being pressed from the N.W. and south to Mahenge.

(⁷¹) *July 13.*—Since July 1, 834 officers and 35,809 men have surrendered to the Russians.

(⁷²) *July 17.*—Due to the disbandment of recalcitrant regiments on July 16, the Maximalists under M. Lenin organised a mutiny of the garrison; the following day mutineers and workmen from Kronstadt arrived in the capital. There was random machine-gun and rifle fire in the streets. The outbreak was denounced by the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates.

(⁷³) *July 17.*—Sir Edward Carson joins the War Cabinet and is succeeded as First Lord of the Admiralty by Sir Eric Geddes; Dr. Addison becomes Minister in charge of Reconstruction and is succeeded as Minister of Munitions by Mr. Churchill; Mr. Montagu becomes Secretary of State for India in succession to Mr. Chamberlain.

(⁷⁴) *July 18.*—No enquiry to be set up as a preliminary to further action against persons impugned. As regards the soldiers, they will be dealt with by the Army Council in the ordinary way.

(⁷⁵) *July 19.*—Near the Coast at Kilwa, British columns are closing in on one of the larger bodies of enemy troops. In the South, the enemy are being driven towards Mahenge.

(⁷⁶) *July 19.*—The Centre, Radicals, and Majority Socialists passed a so-called "Majority Resolution," declaring that no desire for conquest actuated Germany; that "declining all thoughts of the forcible acquisition of territory, the Reichstag strives for a peace by agreement and a permanent reconciliation of the nations"; it also "rejects all plans which aim at economic exclusion and enmity between peoples after the war"—and aims only at an economic peace and freedom of the seas as preparatory for permanent friendly relations and the strengthening of international law. "So long as hostile Governments reject such a peace and threaten Germany and her Allies with schemes of conquest and oppression, the German people are determined unshakably to stand together," etc. Passed by 212 to 126. On this resolution Dr. Michaelis made a long speech, which appears to have pleased nobody—especially as, whilst nominally accepting the Resolution, he qualified his acceptance by talking of "your resolution, as I interpret it." He declared, in fact, for a victor's peace and the inviolability of German territory, and stated that Germany would not again offer peace.

(⁹⁷) *July 21.*—The new Chancellor's speech, he said, meant that the military party had won. As for the U-boat menace, our losses were decreasing and our shipbuilding increasing. Our food supply for 1917-18 was secured.

(⁹⁸) *July 23.*—It proposed to raise the minimum wage to agricultural workmen from the 25s. per week proposed by the Bill to 30s. per week.

(⁹⁹) *July 26.*—A resolution was passed that the Allies are determined only to lay down arms when they have rendered impossible any return in the future of acts of criminal aggression, such as those for which the autocracy of the Central Empires has been responsible.

(¹⁰⁰) *July 28.*—

Imperial :	Dr. G. Michaelis	..	Chancellor.
	Herr Helfferich ..	..	Interior and Vice-Chancellor.
	Baron v. Kühlmann	..	Foreign Affairs.
	Count Röderm ..	..	Finance.
	Adm. v. Capelle	..	Marine.
	Herr Solf ..	..	Colonies.
	Herr v. Waldow	..	Food Controller.
	Etc.		Etc.
Prussian :	Dr. G. Michaelis	..	Prime Minister.
	Herr Helfferich ..	..	Vice-Chairman of Cabinet.
	General v. Stein	..	War.
	Herr Drews ..	..	Interior.
	Etc.		Etc.

(¹⁰¹) *July 30.*—He said that the French spirit was better than he had almost ever known it. If France and Britain held together they would be able to get through their Russian troubles. It was his conviction, based on information, that the Russians would recover and become as formidable as ever.

(¹⁰²) *July 31.*—The Allies attacked from La Basse Ville (River Lys) to Steenstraete (River Yser), taking both those villages and, besides, Hollebeke, Sanctuary Wood, Hooge, Westhoek, Verlorenhoek, Frezenberg, St. Julien, Pilkem, Bixschoote, and Kortekeer Cabaret. The object of this attack was eventually to drive the enemy off the high ground, or, rather, low ridge, commanding Ypres from the South to the North-east.

(¹⁰³) *August 14.*—The Papal Note invited heads of belligerent States to consider the following proposals: Diminution of Armaments, Institution of Arbitration, "Freedom of the Seas," general condonation as to damage with certain exceptions, reciprocal restitution of occupied territory and an examination in a conciliatory spirit of other territorial questions.

(¹⁰⁴) *August 24.*—Prisoners taken by Allies between April 9 and August 22 :—

British	46,155
French	43,723
Italians	40,681
Russians	37,221

Total German prisoners in British hands to date, 102,218. Total British and Indian prisoners in German hands, about 43,000.

(¹⁰⁵) *August 29.*—The American Note, in answer to the Papal Note, stated that the mere cessation of hostilities ought not to be sought unless such cessation could be obtained on conditions which would ensure a stable and enduring peace. The object of this war is to deliver the free peoples of this world from the evil power of a vast military establishment controlled by an irresponsible Government which, regardless of Treaty obligations or humanity, aimed at the domination of the world and "now stands baulked, but not defeated, the enemy of four-fifths of the world." "We cannot take the word of the present rulers of Germany as a guarantee of anything that is to endure, unless explicitly supported by such conclusive evidence of the will and purpose of the German peoples themselves as the other peoples of the world would be justified in accepting." The remaining Allied Powers concurred in this Note and did not issue separate replies to the Pope.

(¹⁰⁶) *Sept. 4.*—In the autumn of 1904 and summer of 1905, after the Dogger Bank incident, the Kaiser sought to exploit the Tsar's resentment of the British attitude. The *New York Herald* reports a series of telegrams exchanged between the Kaiser and Tsar Nicholas, the intention being the formation of a Triple Alliance between Germany,

France and Russia against Great Britain. The Tsar at one moment seemed disposed to agree.

(107) *Sept. 9.*—The United States publish disclosures of German official cypher messages passing between Count Luxburg (German Chargé d'Affaires at Buenos Aires) and Berlin, transmitted through the Swedish Legation at Buenos Aires and the Swedish Foreign Office. Luxburg recommends that neutral ships should either be spared altogether or sunk without leaving a trace ("spürlos versenkt"). Diplomatic relations between Argentina and Germany severely strained in consequence.

(108) *Sept. 13.*—

Prime Minister and War	..	M. Painlevé.
Foreign Affairs	..	.. M. Ribot.
Marine	..	.. M. Chaumet.
Munitions	..	.. M. Loncheur.
Interior	..	.. M. Steeg.

Etc.

Etc.

War Committee formed of the four first-mentioned Ministers and four "Secretaries of State." (MM. Barthou, L. Bourgeois, Doumer and Dupuy.)

(109) *Sept. 14.*—Col. Sir J. Allen, Minister of Defence, states that New Zealand has sent 86,000 men oversea, and that of the men returned over 1,200 had gone out to fight again. 61 per cent. of the wounded had recovered and rejoined the ranks.

(110) *Sept. 21.*—The German reply repeats the Kaiser's assertion that he had tried to maintain peace. No reference is made to Belgian or any other territorial questions.

(111) *Sept. 25.*—Brig.-General E. Northey, C.B., reporting on his operations on March 10 last, states that the New Langenburg and Bismarckburg districts (between Lakes Nyassa and Tanganyika), covering an area of 20,000 square miles, have been cleared of the enemy.

(112) *Sept. 25.*—Gross Admiral v. Tirpitz, at the first propaganda meeting of the "Vaterlandspartei" in Berlin, declares that Great Britain is the enemy that counts; that not wrong but right had been done to Belgium, and that peace without indemnification of a tangible kind signified Germany's defeat and the triumph of Anglo-American capitalism. He saw no difficulties in the East; the enemy that mattered was England.

(113) *Sept. 25.*—President Wilson states that it is not the desire of the United States Government to give the impression to the world that it is allied with the other Governments at war with Germany, other than that the U.S.A. and the Entente Allies have a common object in defeating any world-conquering aspirations of Prussian Militarism and in "making the world safe for Democracy."

(114) *Sept. 26.*—Herr Kaempf in the Reichstag denounced Mr. Wilson for attempting to sow distrust between the Kaiser and his people—"doing so is like biting on granite, on account of the common sense of the German people." "In the air the Germans have gained supremacy; and the U-boat crews have done more than they promised."

(115) *Sept. 28.*—The Red Cross motor-launches, employed on the Tigris in February and March last, followed the Army close in its advances, acting as feeders to river-going and ocean-going Hospital Ships, and dealing promptly with sick or wounded. Thirty-five launches were sent out from home and twenty-one from Bombay. The motor-driven hospital ship, "Nabha," also working on the Tigris as far as Baghdad, did wonderfully good work.

(116) *Sept. 28.*—Bolo Pasha, a Marseilles adventurer who had been in close touch with ex-Khédive Abbas, was arrested in France on suspicion of being an enemy agent—trying to purchase control of the "Journal" in order to influence public opinion, acting in various treasonable financial intrigues, and having received £320,000 from the Deutsche Bank in 1916.

(117) *Sept. 28.*—In the Reichstag v. Kühlmann delivered himself, on the subject of the Papal Note, of a cloud of generalities concerning the general state of Europe. He did not descend to discussion of facts nor to answers to definite questions.

(118) *Oct. 3.*—Democratic Conference meets. M. Kerenski objects to an entirely Socialist Ministry and threatens to resign if a Coalition Government is not approved. Meeting declares for active policy towards general peace. Bolsheviks leave assembly in a body.

(119) *Oct. 4.*—Owing to an agitation *re* the over-employment of overseas troops in the fighting line, official figures are published showing overseas forces engaged and casualties to the same. The total shows overseas forces engaged: Casualties thereto represent .08 of whole force. In the fighting since July 31, the proportions engaged

were: 84 per cent. Home Troops, 16 per cent. Overseas; in casualties 92 per cent. Home Troops, 8 per cent. Overseas.

(120) Oct. 5.—Count Luxburg was reported as having sailed for Spain, but he had not done so; Argentina was suffering from shortage of flour and worried by strikes; the country wanted war—the President opposed it. Cabinet crisis imminent.

(121) Oct. 9.—Four Battleships, 1 cruiser involved. Mutineers wanted to paralyse Fleet and force peace on country. Cause imputed to bad food and absorption of Russian Revolutionary ideas. Independent Socialist Party involved.

(122) Oct. 9.—Attention is drawn to German intrigue in Spanish Morocco; working up disaffection among Moslems against British and French; rebel detachments attacking French and withdrawing into Spanish territory; continual assistance given to German submarines from Moorish Coast.

(123) Oct. 11.—Commercial cable communication with Holland was interrupted by British Government until Holland consented to stop transit of sand and gravel and scrap metals through their country from Germany to Belgium; supplies so transmitted being out of all proportion to Belgium's civil needs.

(124) Oct. 16.—The Germans maintain that the "Wilhelmshaven Mutiny" was exploited deliberately by the Government to meet unanswerable exposures concerning Pan-German propaganda in the Army, about which there is considerable disaffection. Dr. Michaelis held responsible. Independent Socialist Party say they are given no chance, Pan-Germanism being officially encouraged.

(125) Oct. 17.—The Germans held Irbe Strait, preventing the Russian exit, and drove the Russian Fleet into Moon Sound. Russians fought at the entrance, but had to retire into Moon Sound, where an enemy torpedo boat destroyer in rear from the North was repulsed. The Russians lost a battleship—"Slava", and had some coast batteries knocked out. The Germans had several Dreadnoughts and many destroyers engaged.

(126a) Oct. 17.—Holland maintains the legality of transport of material required for upkeep of roads and maintenance of State on peace conditions; says Germany wanted supplies ahead of her needs, as transit by canal in the winter months is impossible; requests Great Britain to prove that the material transported is for war works.

(126) Oct. 18.—A report was received of the capture of a German and an Austrian with Arab and Somali followers, who tried to capture a small fort near Jibuti and destroy the railway and create trouble and disorder.

(127) Oct. 18.—Dutch shipping in American ports to be used by America outside war zone in exchange for food and raw material, which Holland guarantees not to re-export to Germany. Neutral stocks of raw material for war-stores may be seized by America.

(128) Oct. 19.—The U.S.A. refuse to send further supplies to Holland and Scandinavian countries until the latter prove that supplies are not demanded in excess of normal requirements and are not being re-exported to Germany.

(129) Oct. 21.—Fifteen clauses. General principles are: No annexations and no indemnities; Nationality of disputed territories to be settled by a plebiscite after all troops removed; Neutrality of Suez and Panama Canals and all straits leading to inland seas; no economic blockades; general disarmament and creation of militia system.

(130) Oct. 25.—French in England and British in France not serving are now liable to be conscripted under the convention just signed.

(131) Oct. 28.—The Brazilian Foreign Minister has discovered a plot to send a squadron of submarines to Buenos-Aires to assist the German invasion of S. Brazil.

(132) Oct. 30.—Signor Orlando, Prime Minister; Baron Sonnino, Foreign Affairs; Gen. Alfieri, War; Admiral del Buono, Marine; etc.

(133) Nov. 7.—In the Notes exchanged between Mr. Lansing and Viscount Ishii, dated November 2, 1917, the U. S. Government recognises that Japan has special interests in China, and both Governments declare their adhesion to the principle of "the open door" in that country.

(134) Nov. 8.—The social and political unrest which had been stirring in Russia all through the summer of 1917 came to an head when the Bolsheviks under Lenin, assisted by German intrigue, overthrew the Provisional Government. Already in July the Bolsheviks had organised an armed rising in Petrograd, and though at that time they did not wield a majority in the Soviet, false reports telegraphed by their agents to the front made the troops believe that they had obtained control and that the war was practically over. Some divisions opened the front to the enemy and the rest would have followed but for the strong intervention of General Kornilov, who assumed the

High Command and took stern measures to re-introduce discipline in the Army. Meanwhile the Bolsheviks fast increased their hold upon the Soviet, and were insistent with their cry for an immediate "democratic peace" with no annexation and no indemnity. Kerenski temporised with these opposing elements and lost the confidence of all. Kornilov having already been overthrown, the Extremists in the Soviet seized the supreme power, and ordered the arrest of Kerenski, who, after a brief struggle, only saved himself by flight.

(136) Nov. 9.—The object of the Allied War Council was to set up a central body charged with the duty of continuously surveying the field of operations as a whole and, from the information derived from all fronts, co-ordinating the plans prepared by the different General Staffs. The War Council was to have no executive power, and the final distribution and movements of the various armies in the field were to rest with the several Allied Governments.

(136) Nov. 10.—The "Air Force Act" established an Air Council as a first-class Government Department, with a Secretary of State at its head; this Air Council to have a status similar to the Admiralty and Army Council.

(137) Nov. 12.—Sir A. Yapp announced a new scale of voluntary rations, in which meat was limited to 2lb., butter and fats to 10oz., sugar to 8oz., and bread 3½lb. to 8lb. per head per week, according to sex and occupation.

(138) Nov. 14.—The "Reprisal" Bill passed by the Brazilian Parliament authorised the Government to proclaim a state of siege in such parts of the country as was necessary; to cancel contracts for public works with enemy subjects or other contracts prejudicial to the national defence; to prohibit trade with Germans abroad; to intern enemy suspects, and to revise eventually the concession of land to colonists.

(139) Nov. 18.—*General Sir Stanley Maude*.—Born in 1864; joined the Coldstream Guards in 1884; served in the Sudan in 1885. In the South African War he took part in the advance on Kimberley and the actions at Poplar Grove, Driefontein, Diamond Hill and Belfast. From 1901 to 1904 he served as Military Secretary to the Governor-General of Canada, and on returning home did valuable work in connection with the Territorial Force. At the outbreak of war in 1914, Sir S. Maude was on the Staff and rejoined the 5th Division in November in Flanders. He was given command of the 14th Infantry Brigade and was severely wounded. On his recovery he received command of the 13th Infantry Division, which was transferred from France to the Dardanelles, thence to Egypt, and subsequently to Mesopotamia. In August 1916 he succeeded Sir Percy Lake in the Mesopotamian Command and made it his first duty to reorganise his Army and improve his lines of communication. This difficult task accomplished, he marched with all his forces against the Turks in the middle of December, 1916, and carried through a brilliant winter campaign culminating in the fall of Baghdad in March, 1917. There followed another long period of preparation, devoted to improving the means of communication by river and rail, and developing local resources to supply the requirements of the Army. In September, 1917, by a succession of swift blows he again routed the Turks and was preparing to meet an enemy force concentrated at Mosul, when he died of cholera, from drinking coffee and milk at a native reception, on Sunday evening, November 18, 1917.

(140) Nov. 20.—The outstanding feature of Gen. Byng's advance on Cambrai in the third week of November, 1917, was that it was not preceded by any preliminary bombardment, the British command relying entirely on the use of tanks to break down the dense masses of the enemy's wire. Though the extreme limits of the attack were Epehy and Fontaine, places some thirty miles apart, the main assault was concentrated on the front between the Bapaume-Cambrai and Péronne-Cambrai roads. Having quietly accumulated a large number of tanks in this section, at the pre-arranged moment early in the morning these moved forward, the infantry following in their wake. The novelty and daring of this manœuvre took the Germans by surprise, and the "Hindenburg line," considered by them impregnable, was swiftly penetrated to a depth of several miles by the British.

(141) Nov. 22.—In November the German Government, through its wireless stations, announced that on and from November 22, 1917, there would be an extension of the field of operations of its submarines:—(1) The "barred zone" round England and France was extended. (2) A new "zone" round the Azores defined. (3) The channel to Greece in the Mediterranean was closed. This fresh restriction of the safe zone along the Dutch Coast was much resented in Holland.

(142) Dec. 1.—General Van Deventer, commanding British Forces in East Africa, reported that since the 1st of August his troops have captured 1,400 German and 4,149

native prisoners and 11 field guns. The War Cabinet sent him a message of thanks, describing the behaviour of his troops as beyond all praise.

(143) *Dec. 1.*—At the first meeting of the Versailles Allied Council were present M. Clémenceau, Mr. Lloyd George, Col. House (U.S.A.), Signor Orlando, and Generals Foch, Robertson, Wilson, Cadorna and Bliss.

(144) *Dec. 4.*—The withdrawal of British Troops from Bourlon Wood was rendered necessary on account of the poisonous gas, pools of stagnant water and numbers of dead bodies. Our men had almost to live in their gas-masks, and the wood was a loathsome place. It did not command our positions, though when in our possession it was inconvenient to the enemy, and he therefore made every effort to gain it.

(145) *Dec. 4.*—Lord Curzon stated that our line at Aden was the same as in July, 1915, and described an arc at about 11 miles outside Aden. In the interval there had been constant patrol skirmishes and small actions. Our most important success had been the capture of Jabir on November 22. A modified transfer to the War Office had been carried out, and political charge handed to Sir F. R. Wingate (Egypt). It would doubtless tend to strengthen our position if we could drive out the enemy altogether, but at present troops could not be spared for the process.

(146) *Dec. 4.*—President Wilson stated that when the German people say that they are ready to agree to a settlement based on justice and reparation for the wrongs their rulers have done, peace will come.

(147) *Dec. 5.*—M. Trotski at Petrograd maintained that the Russian Government sought a general peace negotiated in concert with the Allies; they were against Imperialism in all countries, Great Britain included, and against all secret diplomacy.

(148) *Dec. 6.*—Senhor d'Almeida's Government resigned, and after three days street fighting Major Sidorio Paes formed a Provisional Government. President Machado was driven from Office, Major Paes subsequently becoming Provisional President, and taking over the Ministries of War and Foreign Affairs. Solidarity with the Allies was reaffirmed.

(149) *Dec. 7.*—Halifax (Nova Scotia) was wrecked by the explosion of a munition-ship coming into collision with another vessel. The damage to property was reckoned at four millions sterling; 25,000 people were rendered homeless, and the loss of life was subsequently estimated at over 10,000. Five British steamers were damaged, two-thirds of their crews being lost. The British Government subscribed a million pounds.

(150) *Dec. 11.*—The Commander-in-Chief and a small staff, with a guard of less than 150 all told of Allied troops, passed through the Mount Zion part of the city some 200 yards from the walls and out again, on foot. Outside the Jaffa Gate, Sir Edmund Allenby was received by the Military Governor and a guard of honour composed of men who had done their full share in the campaign. At the base of the Tower of David the Proclamation was read to the people assuring them of good treatment and of the sanctity of all Holy Places being respected. Dr. Hertz, Chief Rabbi in London, also addressed a letter of thanks on behalf of all Jews to the King on the British victories in the Holy Land, and British Jewry congratulated General Allenby on the entry into Jerusalem of the British forces.

(151) *Dec. 11.*—The British Government replied, concerning German peace proposals in September last, that they would be prepared to receive the communications suggested and to discuss them with their Allies. The Allies had been informed. No answer had been returned by the German Government.

(152) *Dec. 12.*—A convoy from Scotland to Norway of five neutral and one British vessels was sunk in the North Sea by four German destroyers. One British destroyer (H.M.S. "Partridge") and four armed trawlers forming part of the escort were also lost. The covering force did not arrive on the scene of action in time to prevent the disaster.

(153) *Dec. 15.*—The main provisions of the ten articles of the "definite" armistice-treaty were:—Armistice from December 12, 1917, to January 14, 1918—seven days' notice of termination. (This article was broken by the Germans, who resumed operations at only two days' notice). No German troops during the armistice to reinforce on the Russian front, nor to reinforce the Western from the Russian front. (This article was also broken by the Germans, at least seven divisions being so transferred during the Armistice). Centres of fraternization fixed. Turkish and Russian troops to withdraw from Persia. Peace negotiations to begin at once. The Powers then at once entered into peace negotiations, Count Hertling, Herr v. Kühlmann, Count Czernin (Austrian Foreign Minister), MM. Joffe, Kamenev, etc., coming to Brest Litovsk; but up to the end of the year the negotiations had not got much forwarder (v. App. 156-158).

(154) *Dec. 17.*—Count Hertling said: "It is not Mr. Lloyd George who is the world judge, but history; as on August 2, 1914, so also to-day, we can look forward to its verdict with equanimity. It was not we who brought about the murders at Serajevo; The Sukhomlinov trial in Petrograd made absolutely clear what we knew from the end of July, 1914, that the Order of Nicholas II. for a general mobilisation forced on us a war on two fronts."

(155) *Dec. 20.*—Washington: The latest proposals included various feelers circulated among the Diplomatic Corps here. A plebiscite for Alsace-Lorraine; England to pay for German African Colonies, the proceeds to restore Belgium, Northern France, Serbia and Rumania. Russian territory under German protectorate; Turkey to remain intact, and some few other impossible propositions purporting to be the Kaiser's Christmas Peace Terms. This represented Germany's expected peace "drive" in the U.S.A., through a neutral Legation.

(156) *Dec. 22.*—The Russian suggestions for peace terms were: (1) No forcible annexations of territory taken during the war. (2) Complete restoration of independence to the nationalities who had lost it during the war. (3) Nationalities not hitherto enjoying independence to have the right to decide by plebiscite whether they would be united to other States or acquire independence. (4) Safeguarding of the rights of minorities in territories inhabited by several nationalities. (5) No war indemnities, but war requisitions to be returned. (6) Colonial acquisitions to be decided on the same principles. Economic war was condemned by the Russians.

(157) *Dec. 23.*—The Kaiser, visiting the Second Army (West Front) addressed the troops and announced: "The year 1917 has proved that the German people has in the Lord of Creation above an unconditional and avowed Ally on whom it can absolutely rely."

(158) *Dec. 25.*—Count Czernin dealt with Russian terms (see App. 156) as follows: He accepted 1, 2, and 4, and refused 3. *Re* 5, he suggested a modification, and *re* 6, he said that Germany demanded the return of her Colonies, plebiscites there being impracticable.

(159) *Dec. 27-28.*—The Turks with German assistance made a determined attempt to retake Jerusalem. The attack began on the 27th and lasted for 26 hours. Gen. Allenby counter-attacked the Turkish right flank and made a general advance on the 28th. By the morning of the 29th, the British had reached the line Burkah-Ram Allah-Wadi el Kelb and inflicted heavy losses.

(160) *Dec. 29.*—Admiral Dowles at the Senate Investigation of Shipping Board Construction stated that it was considered possible to produce fabricated steel ships in much less time than wooden ships, and that enough lumber to build the number of ships required by Mr. Denman's plan was not available—hence the unsatisfactory tonnage situation.

(161) *Dec. 29.*—A deputation from Finland, received by the King of Sweden, was assured of that country's sympathy. A second Finnish delegation went to Berlin and a third to London, Havre and Paris. The Republic was recognised in Paris, but not in London.

(162) *Dec. 31.*—East Africa: Progress during the month. German forces escaped over Portuguese border closely pursued by British. The Germans have since spread over the country between coast and Lake Nyassa and captured Portuguese posts. Three columns of British troops are working inwards from N., W. and E., and have obtained contact with enemy E. of Nyassa.

BRITISH CAPTURES AND LOSSES IN PRISONERS IN 1917.

			Captures.		Losses.	
			Men.	Guns.	Men.	Guns.
Western Theatre	..	..	73,131	531	27,200	166
Salonica	..	..	1,095	—	202	—
Palestine	..	..	17,646	108	610	—
Mesopotamia	..	..	15,944	124	267	—
East Africa	..	..	6,728	18	100	—
Total	..	..	114,544	817	28,379	166

BRITISH MERCHANT VESSELS LOST BY ENEMY ACTION.

	By Cruisers. T.B.D's., etc.		By Submarines.		By Mines.		Total.		
	No.	Lives.	No.	Lives.	No.	Lives.	No.	Lives.	Gross Tonnage.
1917.									
January ..	6	—	35	245	8	31	49	276	153,666
February ..	7	—	86	355	12	47	105	402	313,486
March ..	11	18	103	630	13	51	127	699	353,478
April ..	—	—	155	997	14	128	169	1,125	545,282
May ..	1	11	106	507	15*	73	122	591	352,289
June ..	1	—	116	384	5*	32*	122	416	417,925
July ..	—	—	88	401	11	67	99	468	364,858
August ..	1	—	84	415	6	47	91	462	329,810
September ..	—	—	68	293	10*	63*	78	356	196,212
October ..	1	—	79	578	6	30	86	608	276,132
November ..	—	—	56	376	8	44	64	420	173,560
December ..	1	—	76	520	8	65	85	585	253,087
Total ..	29	29	1,052	5,701	116	678	1,197	6,408	3,729,785

* Including 3 ships and 6 lives altogether lost by aircraft action.

AIR RAIDS ON GREAT BRITAIN, 1917.

AIR RAIDS ON

(Zeppelin [*italic*]):

Date.	Locality.	Civilian			
		Killed.			
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
March 1	Kent	—	—	—	—
March 16	Kent and Margate	—	—	—	—
March 16/17	Kent and Sussex	—	—	—	—
" 17	Kent	—	—	—	—
April 5	Kent and Ramsgate	—	—	—	—
May 6/7	London	1	—	—	1
" 23/24	Essex, Norfolk and Suffolk	2	1	—	3
" 25	Kent and Folkestone	17	34	26	77
June 5	Essex and Kent	3	—	—	3
" 13	Margate, Essex and London	90	25	43	158
" 16/17	Kent and Suffolk	2	1	—	3
July 4	Essex and Suffolk	3	—	—	3
" 7	Margate and London	38	9	8	55
" 22	Essex and Suffolk	1	—	—	1
Aug. 12	Essex and Margate	10	13	9	32
" 21/22	East Riding	—	—	—	—
" 22	Kent	6	1	1	8
Sept. 2/3	Dover	—	—	—	—
" 3/4	Kent (Sheerness)	—	1	—	1
" 4/5	Home Counties and London	7	8	1	16
" 24/25	Kent, Essex and London	5	4	2	11
" 24/25	Lincolnshire and Yorkshire	—	—	—	—
" 25/26	Kent and London	6	2	—	8
" 28/29	Home Counties	—	—	—	—
" 29/30	Kent and London	4	5	4	13
" 30/Oct. 1	Kent, Essex and London	5	4	—	9
Oct. 1/2	Kent, Essex and London	7	4	—	11
" 19/20	Midlands, Eastern Counties and London	3	12	16	31
" 29/30	Essex	—	—	—	—
" 31	Kent and Dover	—	—	—	—
" 31/Nov. 1	Kent, Essex and London	4	3	1	8
Dec. 6	Kent, Essex and London	1	5	1	7
" 18	Kent, Essex and London	5	5	4	14
TOTALS		220	137	116	473

GREAT BRITAIN, 1917.

Aeroplane.)

Casualties.				Sailors and Soldiers.		Grand Total.		Remarks.
Injured.				Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	
Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.					
—	1	5	6	—	—	—	6	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1	1	—	2	—	—	1	2	
5	7	2	14	—	2	3	16	Four Zeppelins came over.
28	51	15	94	18	98	95	192	Three aeroplanes downed.
3	4	1	8	10	26	13	34	Four aeroplanes downed.
213	110	102	425	4	7	162	432	
5	7	2	14	—	2	3	16	One Zeppelin downed out of two.
1	—	—	1	14	29	17	30	
95	45	50	190	2	3	57	193	
1	2	—	3	12	23	13	26	
13	19	12	44	—	2	32	46	Two aeroplanes downed.
1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	One Zeppelin downed off Jutland.
4	2	7	13	4	12	12	25	Three aeroplanes downed.
—	4	2	6	1	—	1	6	
1	3	2	6	131	90	132	96	Casualties mostly Naval.
20	29	10	59	3	12	19	71	
24	24	2	50	10	20	21	70	Only two out of twenty-four penetrated London defences.
—	3	—	3	—	—	—	3	
9	9	3	21	1	2	9	23	S.E. outskirts of London.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Headed off from London.
41	34	7	82	1	5	14	87	Only three penetrated defences.
17	13	3	33	5	5	14	38	Four aeroplanes reach London.
18	19	4	41	—	—	11	41	
24	17	11	52	5	3	36	55	Thirteen Zeppelins reported (2)
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
8	9	4	21	2	1	10	22	
13	8	6	27	1	1	8	28	
42	23	14	79	—	6	14	85	
587	444	264	1,295	224	349	697	1,644	

INDEX.

Figures in black type represent the month: *e.g.*, 4.1=4th Jan.; 23.11=23rd Nov.; etc.

N.B.—In the following index a number of items are included which, by reason of their uncertainty or for some other cause, it has not been found easy or convenient to place in the Chronological Tables. Dates which can at present be only approximately given are indicated thus:—"c. 25.8."

AA, RIVER (Riga ft.)

Between, and Tirul Marsh, heavy fighting; Russians driven back, 23.1; Lose 900 prisoners, 30.1; German abortive attacks, 4.2; Russians evacuate positions, 21.8.

ABYSSINIA.

Lij Yassu defeated by Government forces, c. 10.1; Empress Zauditu crowned at Addis Abbaba, 11.2; Lij Yassu again defeated, at Dessie, 26.8; Lij Yassu flees to Danakil country, 30.8.

ACHET-LE-PETIT.

German attack near, 15.3.

ADEN.

British capture Jabir post, near, 22.11; Statement in House of Lords on campaign in, Hinterland, 4.12.

ADHAH RIVER (Mesop.).

Turks retreat N.E., into the hills from, 2.5.

ADMIRALTY.

Staff reform proposed, 4.5; Sir J. Jellicoe, First Sea Lord, to be Chief of Staff as well; Sir E. Geddes to be Controller, 14.5; Vice-Admiral Sir R. Wemyss succeeds Sir C. Burney as Second Sea Lord, 7.8; Appointed Deputy First Sea Lord, 1.11; Staff reform explained by First Lord, 1.11; Sir R. Wemyss succeeds Sir J. Jellicoe as First Lord 26.12.

ADRIATIC.

Austrian cruisers attack British drifters in the, 15, 19.5.

AGNELLO, PASS OF (Trent.).

Carried by Italians, 10.6; Austrian attack repulsed, 27.6.

AILETTE RIVER (Oise).

French cross, 23.3; Progress on E. bank, 24.3.

AIN KARIM (Palestine).

British capture, 25.11.

AIR BOARD.

Formation of, Lord Cowdray Chairman, 6.2.

AIR COUNCIL.

Lord Rothermere, President of, 26.11.

AIR FORCE BILL.

Text of, 10.11.

AIR MASTERY.

Statement in House of Commons regarding, 13.3.

AIR RAIDS, ON CONTINENT.

Chief ones: British on Maritz Br., Kuleli Burgas, 4.1; British (naval), on Bruges, 14.2; German, Zeppelin, on Boulogne, 16.2; British (naval) on Bruges and Ghisteltes, 16.2; British (naval) on Brebach (Metz), 25.2; German, on Salonika camps, 27.2; British (naval), on Brebach, 4.3; British on Frankfurt, 17.3; German, Zeppelin, on Compiègne (downed), 18.3; British and French, on Freiburg (Baden), 14.4; Unknown, on Zierikzee (Holland), 30.4; French, 8½ tons on Metz, 4.5; Italian, on Prosecco (N. of Trieste), 12.5; British (naval) on Zeebrugge, 12.5; British on Zeebrugge, Ostend and Bruges, 1.6; British, on Zeebrugge and Bruges, 3.6; French, on Trèves, 4.6; British, on various aerodromes, etc., in Belgium, 3, 12, 15.7; French, on various German towns, 6.7, 1.10, etc. British air raid on Belgian towns, 28.7; Italian, on Pola, 3.9; German, on British lines, kills 37 and wounds 43 German prisoners, 5.9; German, bombs British Hospitals in France, 5.9; German, bombs French hospitals, 19 killed, 26 wounded, 5.9; British (naval), on Bruges, 2.3, 4.9; Austrian, on Venice, 7.9; British, on Lille, 11.9; French, on Stuttgart, 16.9; British, on St. Denis Westrem Aerodrome, hit 15 Gothas, 27.9; British and French bomb German towns and aerodromes, 2.10; British, on Kaiserslautern, 1.11; German, on Calais, 13.11; British, on Zweibrücken and Saarbrücken, 5.12; British, on Mannheim, 24.12; British, on Bruges docks, 24.12.

AIR RAIDS ON ENGLAND (v. Table on 296-297 for details).

Secret session on, 9.7; Deputation received by Prime Minister, 13.7.

AIR SERVICE.

Reorganisation of control of British, 13.10.

AIRSHIP.

British, lost over N. Sea, 11.12 (v. also under Zeppelins).

AISNE, RIVER.

Second battle of the Aisne begins with French advance, taking positions between Craonne and Soissons, 16, 17.4; Capture of Vailly, Condé Bridge and Fort, 18, 19.4; Furious fighting for the Chemin des Dames ridge, 20 to 26.4; French take the Craonne Ridge and Chemin des Dames, 5.5; German counter attacks fail, 5 to 10.5; Violent German attacks repulsed during June and July; fighting dies down in August and September (except a few days), revives in October; French advance and consolidate their positions by c. 30.10.

ALBANIA.

French and Italians form junction on S.E. border of, 18.2; Italians proclaim autonomy under Italy, 3.6; Austrians attack Italian positions without success, 18, 22, 25, 28.11; French capture 150 Austrian prisoners, 24.12.

ALEXANDER, KING OF GREECE.

Succeeds his father, 11.6.

ALEXEEV, GENERAL.

Superseded in command of Russian Army, 4.6; Treats with General Kornilov re submission, 13.9.

"ALGONQUIN" ss.

Torpedoed, 12.3.

ALLIABAD (Persia).

Russians occupy, 16.3.

ALLENBY, GENERAL, (Sir E.).

Assumes command in Egypt, 29.6; Takes Beersheba, 31.10; Takes Gaza, 7.11; Enters Jerusalem, 11.12; Made G.C.M.G., 16.12.

ALLIED CONFERENCES (v. Conferences. Committee, etc.).

ALL PARTIES CONFERENCE (Russia).

Kerenski withdraws resignation at request of; New Cabinet constituted 4.8.

ALL-RUSSIA CONFERENCE.

Of Workmen' and Soldiers' delegates at Petrograd passes warlike resolution, 13.4.

ALMEIDA, D. (Portuguese Statesman).

Resignation of Premiership, 20.4.

ALMEREYDA, M.

Editor of "Bonnet Rouge," arrested for treasonable intrigues, 6.8; Dies mysteriously in prison, 12.8.

ALSACE-LORRAINE.

Von Kuhlmann in Reichstag says Germany will never give back, 10.10.

ALKIRCH (Alsace).

French raid, 17.2.

AMERICA (v. United States, U.S.A.).

AMIENS.

Bombed by German airmen, 10.2.

AMSTERDAM.

Riots in, 3.7.

ANATOLIA.

Off coast of, Russian warships sink 18 Turkish small craft, 2.2.

ANCRE RIVER (v. also local names).

Germans retreat from, to Bapaume Ridge, 24, 25.2; British progress on, front, 5.3; British advance in, Valley 8.3.

ANGRES (near Lens).

British capture, 13.4.

ANHOVO.

Italians capture bridgehead near, on right bank River Isonzo, 19.8.

"ANTILLES" (U.S. transport).

Torpedoed, 17.10.

"APAPA" (British ss.).

Sunk, 5.12.

"APPAM" (liner).

Favourable decision in case of, 6.3.

APREMONT FOREST (St. Mihiel).

Successful French raid, 11.2; Strong German attacks fail, 16.9.

ARABIA, N.

Turks routed by King of Hejaz in, 700 killed, 600 prisoners, announced, 12.7.

"ARCADIA," H.M.S.

Transport torpedoed in Mediterranean, 15.4.

ARCHANGEL ROUTE.

Now comes into danger zone, 22.3.

ARENSBURG (Oesel Is., Riga).

Occupied by Germans, 13.10.

ARGENTINA.

Note to U.S.A. approving of U.S.A.'s action re war, 10.4; Decides on "benevolent neutrality" towards U.S.A., 11.4; Claims reparation from Germany re sinking of "Monteprotégido," 2.5; U.S.A. publishes offensive cipher messages from German Chargé d'Affaires in (Count Luxemburg), 9.9; Government gives passports to Count Luxemburg, 12.9; Relations with Germany strained, 22.9; Critical situation 5.10; German apology, c. 10.10; Government interns Count Luxemburg, 12.10.

"ARIADNE," H.M.S.

Torpedoed and sunk, announced 30.7.

ARLEUX (3 miles E. of Vimy Ridge).

British capture, 28.4; Repeated German attacks repulsed, 11.5.

"ARMADALE," ss.

British transport torpedoed and sunk in Atlantic, 27.6.

ARMENIA.

Russians fall back in Oghnut and Mush region, 5.5; suspend hostilities in Nov.

ARMENTIERES.

Successful British raids near, 19-27.2; Heavy hostile bombardment, 22.12.

ARMISTICE (Russo-German).

Russian guarantees for the Baltic, agreement signed for 28 days, 15.12.

ARRAS.

British raids near, 6.1; 13-25.2; 12.3; "Battle of Arras": preparatory, 1-8.4; Attack (Henin-sur-Cojeul to Souchez line), 9-11.4; Second phase, 12-15.4; Third phase, 24-29.4.

ARMY ESTIMATES.

Introduced, 1.3.

ASCALON (Palestine).

British occupy, 10.11.

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.

Explosion at, 13.6.

ASIAGO PLATEAU (Trent.).

Enemy attacks on, repulsed, 28.2; Renewed activity on, 19.3; Fighting on, 10, 13, 15, 19, 25-27.6; Italians evacuate advanced positions, 29.6; Taken by Austrians, 9.11; Town of Asiago falls, 10.11; Heavy fighting on, during December; Italians withdraw; Battle for passage of the Brenta, 25.12.

ASSADABAD PASS (W. Pers.).

Turks thrown from, by Russians, 7.3.

"ASTURIAS," H.M.S.

Hospital ship, torpedoed, 20.3.

ATHENS (v. Greece).

Allied Ministers return to, 24.3.

ATHIES (N.E. of Arras).

British capture, 9.4.

AUBERIVE (E. of Reims).

French bombardment begins, 10.4; French capture, 19.4.

AUJA RIVER (Palestine).

British driven back from, 25.11; Australians take 148 Turkish prisoners, 30.11; British cross, 22.12.

AUSTRALIA.

New Coalition Government announced under Mr. Hughes, 17.2; Loan of 20 million pounds, April; Federal Elections, Nationalist victory, 5.5; Repatriation scheme, 18.7; Commonwealth War Loan Bill, 4½ per cent., 6.9; Trans-Australian railway completed, October; Referendum results against conscription; Australian army slightly in favour, 20.12.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Count Tisza (Hungarian Premier) speaks on situation, 24.1; Reply to U.S.A.'s query of 20.2 re sinking of merchantmen, 5.3; 1920 class called up, 7.3; Emperor meets Kaiser, 3.4; Severs dip-

lomatic relations with U.S.A., 8.4; Feelers for peace with Russia, 15.4; Polish scheme for Galicia published, 30.4; Count Tisza retires, 24.5; succeeded by Count M. Esterhazy, 29.5; Reichsrat meets for first time since war; Emperor's speech 30.5; Count Clam-Martinic (Austrian Premier) resigns, 18.6; Succeeded by Dr. v. Seidler, 24.6; General amnesty for political prisoners, 3.7; Dr. Wekerle Hungarian Premier vice Esterhazy, 15.8. Reply to Papal Note, 21.9; Emperor's speech to Delegations, 4.12.

"AVENGER," H.M.S.

Sunk, 13.6.

AVION (S. of Lens).

Entered by British, 29.6; British position improved, 16.12.

AVLONA (Albania) (v. Valona).**AVOCOURT-MORT HOMME** (Verdun).

Front attacked by Germans, 18.3.

AVOCOURT WOOD.

German attacks near, repulsed, 19.3.

French take, 20.8.**AVRE RIVER.**

French progress between River Oise and, 15.3.

AZIZIA. (Mesop.).

Retreating Turks reach, 27.2.

AZORES ISLANDS.

Funchal shelled by German submarine, 4.7.

"AZTEC" (Armed liner, U.S.A.).

Sunk by German submarine off France, 2.4.

BABIT, LAKE (Riga).

Russian offensive near, 5.1; 7-13.1; German counter-offensive, 23-25.1; Russians lose 900 prisoners near, 30.1.

BAGHDAD.

British 14 miles from, 6.3; British advance, 7.3; continued, 9.3; Turks within 3 miles of, 10.3; British enter, 11.3; British move N.E. of, 14.3; Railway Co., Agreement of Turkish Senate with, 16.3; Proclamation to people of, 19.3; Record heat 123 deg. F., 20.7. **BAILLESCOURT FARM** (River Ancre).

British take, 8.2; British line advanced and German counter attack repulsed, 17-18.2.

BAILLEUL (Village N. of River Scarpe).

British capture, 13.4.

BAINISIZZA PLATEAU.

Italians launch big attack, 19.8; Occupy Monte Santo and continue advance, 24-25.8; Practically the whole in Italian hands, 26.8; Violent Austrian counter attacks repulsed, 28.8; 1, 11, 15.9, 1.10; Evacuated; Germans advance and occupy, claiming 60,000 prisoners, 25, 26.10.

BALFOUR, THE RIGHT HON. A. J.

His despatch to U.S.A. on Allies' war aims, 16.1, publ. 18.1; Proceeds to the United States, c. 20.4; Addresses Congress, 5.5; To Canada, 26.5; Addresses Canadian Parliament, 29.5; Returns to England. On German peace tentatives, 11.12.

BALKAN CONFERENCE.

In Paris, 25, 26.7.

"BALLARAT" (Transport).

Australian trooper sunk 35 miles from land, no casualties, 25.4.

BALTIC.

German Naval attack on Gulf of Riga, 12.9 to 26.10; Russian torpedo-boat mined, 28.11.

BAPAUME.

Civilians evacuating, 2.3; British advance on, 5.3; Fighting, British threaten, 13.3; British take, 17.3; Repulse German attacks on, 15.4.

BARANOVICHI (75 m. N. of Pinsk).

Russians attacked near, 26.3.

BARIS-SERVAIS LINE (5 m. E. of Chauny).

Germans thrown back beyond, 26.3.

BARNES, THE RIGHT HON. G. H.

To War Cabinet, vice Mr. Henderson, 13.8.

"BARRED ZONE."

Germans extend, at sea, 22.11.

BARROW-IN-FURNESS.

Strike at, interfered with, 1.4, and ended, by Government, 3.4.

BATTENBERG, ADMIRAL PRINCE LOUIS OF.

British Peerage (Milford Haven, M.) conferred on, 19.6.

BEAUCOURT (River Ancre).

British advance near, 17.1; Unsuccessful German attacks near, 31.1, 3-4.2; British line advanced near, 11.2.

BEAUMONT.

French progress on Meuse, reaching outskirts of, 26.8.

BEAUMONT HAMEL (River Ancre).

British successes near, 5, 9, 11.1.

BEER.

Output of, limited in U.K., 31.3.

BEERSHEBA (Bir es Saba, Palestine).

Turkish cavalry driven back W. of, 4, 19.7; Captured by British, 31.10; British success near, 2.11.

BELAD STATION (50 miles N.N.W. of Baghdad).

British occupation, 8.4.

BELFORT.

Bombed by Germans, 24.10.

BELGIAN COAST AND TOWNS.

Air raids and bombardments numerous throughout year, especially in July and December.

BELGIANS, KING OF THE.

Visits battlefields of the Somme, the Ancre, and Arras, 17.5.

BELGIAN SOCIALISTS.

Announce at Stockholm no peace with German imperialism, 5.7

BELLICOURT (N.N.W. of St. Quentin).

Germans repulse British, 11.4.

BENCKENDORFF, COUNT.

Death of, Russian Ambassador in London, 11.1.

"BEN-MY-CHREE," H.M.S. (Seaplane-carrier).

Sunk at Kastelorizo by gunfire, 11.1.

BERGEN (Norway).

Nine merchantmen out of convoy and 2 destroyers, escort, sunk off, 17.10.

BERNSTORFF, COUNT.

Passports handed to, by U.S.A., 4.2; Sails from U.S.A. for Copenhagen, 14.2.

BERRY-AU-BAC (on Aisne, N.W. of Reims).

Severe fighting round, 7.4; French make progress near, 8-16.5.

BESSARABIA.

Enemy occupy positions near B. frontier, 1.8.

BETH HORUN UPPER (10 m. W. of Jerusalem).

British raid Turks' position, taking 300 prisoners, 30.11.

BETHMANN-HOLLWEG, HERR v.

Speech to Reichstag on American relations, etc., 27.2; Indicates possibilities of separate peace with Russia, 16.5; Resigns (Chancellor since July, 1909), succeeded by Dr. Michaelis, 14.7.

BEZONVAUX (Verdun).

Strong attack by Germans from, 21.10.

BIELIAEV, GEN.

Becomes Russian Minister of War, 17.1.

BIJAR (Persia).

Offered to Persian Government, 9.3.

BISITUN (Baghdad).

Rout of Turks near, 8.3.

BISSING, GENERAL V.

Death of, Governor General of Belgium, 18.4.

BIXSCHOOTE.

French take, 31.7; French make progress N.W. of, 8.8; French make progress E. and N. of, 10.8; French hold all gains and secure ground E. of, 17.8; Violent artillery duel, 12.9.

BLOCKADE.

British Government issues orders for, neutral vessels dealing with enemy ports to put into British ports, 21.2; Debate in House of Commons, 27.3.

BOIS CAMARD (Verdun).

French take, 24.8.

BOIS HUGO (Loos).

British capture, 15.8.

BOLIVIA.

Severs diplomatic relations with Germany, 13.4.

BOLO PASHA.

Arrested, 28.9.

BOLS, MAJ.-GEN. L. J.

Succeeds Sir A. Lynden Bell as C.-of-S. in Palestine, 30.10.

BOLSHEVIKS (Maximalists), see also Russia.

Rise to power of, Nov., 1917; Demonstrations, 1.6; Lord R. Cecil on, 26.11; Obtain surrender of Russian General Staff, 1.12; After fight with Cossacks, occupy Rostov (Don), 14.12; Ultimatum to the Ukraine, 15.12; Try to make terms with Ukraine, 27.12.

BOMBARDMENTS OF ENGLISH PORTS.

Southwold (no cas.), 25.1; Margate and Broadstairs (3 k. 1 in.), 25.2; Ramsgate and Broadstairs (no cas.), 17.3; Dover and neighbourhood (no cas.), 20.4; Ramsgate, Broadstairs, etc. (2 k. 3 in.), 26.4; Scarborough (3 k. 6 in.), 4.9.

BONAR LAW, Mr.

Makes financial statement, 19.3; Appeals to strikers, 26.3; Introduces Budget for £2,290,000,000, 2.5; Asks for Vote of Credit, 500 millions, 9.5; Announces no issue of passports for Stockholm Conference, 13.8.

"BONNET ROUGE."

French Government action *re*, 5.9.

BORDEN (SIR ROBERT).

Speech to Empire Parliamentary Association (war work of Dominions, etc.), 2.4; Speech at Edinburgh, 11.4.

BOUCHAVESNES (Péronne).

Lines captured at, 4.3.

BOULOGNE.

Bombed by German airship, 16.2.

BOURLON (Cambrai).

Fighting at, 23-29.11; Enemy attacks in strength, 30.11, 1.12; British evacuate, 4.12.

BOURSIES (W.S.W. of Cambrai).

British capture, 9.4.

BRAILA (Rum.)

Captured by enemy, 4.1.

BRATIANU, M.

(Premier of Rumania) reconstructs Cabinet, 2.1.

BRAYE-EN-LAONNAIS (N.E. of Soissons)

French capture, 18.4; Heavy German attacks repulsed, 15-24.5; French regain ground, 9.7.

BRAZIL.

Severs diplomatic relations with Germany, 9.4; Neutrality Decree issued, 28.4; Neutrality decree annulled, 29.5; Seizure

of 240,000 tons of German shipping, *c.* 4.6; State of war with Germany, 26.10; Count Luxburg's plot to invade, revealed, 28.10; Legislation v. Germans in, 14.11; Cedes ships to France, 27.11; French Government to use 30 German vessels, 5.12.

BREAD.

1s. per 4-lb. loaf, 26.3.

BREBACH (Saarbrücken).

Air raids on, 25.2; 4.3.

BRENTA RIVER (Trent.).

Italian retreat on, 15.11; Italians recover positions, 16, 24.12; Fail to hold heights above, 25.12.

"BRESLAU."

Makes raid in Black Sea, 25.6.

BREST-LITOVSK.

German and Russian delegations meet at, 2.12; Preliminary suspension of hostilities signed, 5.12; Russian armistice signed, 15.12; Peace negotiations entered on, 17.12; Peace negotiations proceeding (*v.* App. 156), 22.12.

BRESTOVICA VALLEY (Carso).

To the sea, fighting with varying fortune, 4.9.

BRIAND, M. (French Premier).

Resigns, 17.3.

BRITISH LINE.

Extension of, on French front, 6.3.

BRITISH LOSSES AT SEA.

Some Naval; Destroyers, 8.2, 28.3, 2.5, 6.7, 23.9, 23.12; Transports, "Arcadian," 4.5; "Transylvania," 15.5, "Cameronia," 15.5; Mine-sweepers, 4.7; Convoys, 9 ships and 2 destroyers, 12.12. (For merchant vessels *v.* p. 294).

BRITISH TRADE CORPORATION.

Founded, with capital of 10 millions, 3.5.

BROADSTAIRS.

Air raid on, 1.3.

"BROKE," H.M.S. (Destroyer).

And "Swift" engage 6 German destroyers off Dover, 20, 21.4.

BRUGES.

Attacked by British naval airmen, 2, 14, 16.2; 2.7, 2, 3, 4.9, 15.10, 10, 24.12.

BRUSILOV, GENERAL.

Commander-in-Chief of Russian army, 4.6; Great offensive under, 1-19.7; Resigns, succeeded by Gen. Kornilov, 2.8.

BRUSSELS.

Mr., Whitlock, U.S. Minister, ordered by Germans to lower Legation flag, 15.2; He reports on German deportations as one of the foulest deeds in history, 17.5.

BRZEZANY (E. Gal.).

Night attack near, 6.3; Further German attacks, 8, 12.3; Russian offensive opens either side of, 1.7; Successful to

N.E. (10,000 prisoners), Russians fail on S., 3.7; Further heavy fighting, 5.6.7.

BUKOVINA.

Russian successes in, 3.1, 27.1; Rumanian attack in, 27.2 to 2.3; Russian retreat in face of Austro-German attack, 29.7; Austrian attack stopped near Rumanian frontier, 3.10.

BULGARIA.

Declares readiness to negotiate for a settlement, 3.12; Army on Macedonian front all the year, Serbians treated with barbarity,

BULGARIANS.

French capture 1,200, 18.3.

BULLECOURT (S.E. of Arras).

Severe fighting near, 3.15.5; British capture, and improve position, 16-20.5; Fighting near, 15.6; British gain ground at, 24.11; Enemy capture small salient, 12.12.

BURNEY, ADMIRAL SIR C.

Succeeded by Vice-Admiral Sir R. Wemyss as Second Sea Lord, 7.8.

BUTTE DE MESNIL (Champ.).

French success near, 8.3.

BUZEU RIVER (Rumania).

Bulgars attack Rumanian trenches N. of mouth, 3.10.

BYNG, LT.-GEN., SIR JULIAN.

Successful attack towards Cambrai 20-29.11; Promoted General 23.11.

CADIZ.

German submarine U 293 interned, 9.9.

CADORE FRONT.

Italians repulse strong Austrian attack on, 22.10.

CADORNA, GENERAL.

Appeal to patriots of Milan for support, 15.9.

CAILLAUX, M. (ex-Minister).

French Government decides on Court Martial in case of, 12.12.

CALAIS.

Numerous German air-raids on, throughout year, especially 20, 21, and 24.10.

CALCUTTA.

Bombs and seditious leaflets seized, 12.5.

CALIFORNIA PLATEAU (near Craonne).

Heavy fighting on, French successful, 18-22.5.

CAMBRAI.

Gen. Byng's thrust at, 20-23, 11; Penetrates 4 to 6 miles, taking Marcoing and Masnières to Bourslon Wood, within 1½ miles of Cambrai, by 22.11; Overwhelming German counter-attack, salient nearly flattened, 30.11 to 6.12; Germans reach Gouzeaucourt, La Vacquerie and

Mœuvres 30.11; British evacuate Masnières, 2.12, and Bourslon Wood, 4.12; British hold the line and repulse attacks, 7-30.12; Government enquiry ordered, 12.12.

"CAMERONIAN," s.s.

Sunk, 2.6.

CANADA.

Parliament opens, 19.1; War Loan 5 per cent. March; Enlistment figures published (407,000, including 300,000 overseas), 9.4; Statement on financial position, 24.4; Parliament addressed by M. Viviani, 12.5; Conscription Bill announced, 20.5; Montreal and Quebec demonstrate v. conscription, 28.5; Mr. Balfour addresses Parliament, 29.5; Conscription Bill introduced, 11.6; Extension resolution passed, 17.7, but not accepted, 18.7; Conscription (Military Service) Bill passed, 24.7 and 9.8; War Franchise Bill passed, September; Sir R. Borden forms Coalition Government, 12.10; War Loan 5½ per cent, bonds issued, £82,000,000 subscribed, November; General Election, Unionist victory, December; Disaster at Halifax, 6.12; Schism between English and French-speaking populations, end of December.

CAPORETTO. (Julian Front).

Germans and Austrians burst through Italian lines, 24.10.

"CARMEN" (Spanish s.s.).

Sunk by German submarine in Mediterranean, within "protected" zone, 13.5.

CARNIC FRONT.

Renewed local fighting on, 18.10; Italians retreating from, 28.10; renewed Austrian advance, 29.10.

CARPATHIANS.

Russian positions abandoned in the, 25.7.

CARSO.

Austrian attacks repulsed, 26-29.3, 5.5. Italians attack North Sector, East of Faits Hrib, 14.5; Austrians claim success and 2,000 prisoners, 16.5; Successful Italian advance between Kostanjevica and sea, 9,000 prisoners, British monitors assist, 23-27.5; Further gains near Medeazza, 29.5; Further Italian attacks 1, 3 to 6, 17.6; big raid, 15.7; Great Italian attack, Plava to the sea, take 23,000 prisoners, 19-24.8; Austrians repel Italians, taking 9,000 prisoners, 9.9; Italians evacuate, end of October.

CARSON, SIR, E.

Resigns Office of First Lord of Admiralty; succeeded by Sir E. Geddes, 18.7.

CASIN, RIVER (Rumania).

Fighting on, 8, 11, 14 to 16, 18, 19.1.

"CASSINI."

French destroyer, torpedoed, 28.2.

CASTAGNEVIZZA, v. Kostanjevica.

CASUALTIES, GERMAN.

To end of February, 1917, pub. 20.3.

CATTARO.

Italian airmen bomb, 3.10, etc.

CAURIÈRES, BOIS DES (Verdun).

Repulse of German attacks near, 21.1;

German attacks, slight gains, 4.3, 13.9.

CERIZY (St. Quentin).

French capture, 3.4.

CERNY (Aisne River).

Violent German attacks repulsed, 11.5.;

German attacks gain ground, 20.5, 1.7.;

French gain ground, 7.7.

CHAMBERLAIN, Mr. N.

Succeeded by Brig. Gen. E. Geddes as

D. G. National Service, 17.8.

CHAMPAGNE FRONT.

Fighting with varying results, mostly

German attacks and repulses, 12.28, 30.3;

5.27.7; 7.12, 28.10; 22.12.

CHARLES, EMPEROR.

Meets the Kaiser at Homburg, 3.4.

CHAULNES (S. of Péronne).

British occupy, 18.3.

CHAUME WOOD (Meuse, Fr.).

Germans attack, 4.7.11.

CHAUNY (E. of Noyon).

French capture, and move on, 19 to 24.3.

CHAVONNE (E. of Soissons).

French capture, 18.4.

CHEMIN DES DAMES (N. of R. Aisne).

French advance on, 16.4, et seqq.:

French take Craonne, 4.5; German

attacks on this front, 15, 18, 19, 25.5; 1.3,

5-6, 17, 20-24, 29-30.6; French attack,

26.6; Germans retreat from, 2.11.

CHERISY (Arras-Cambrai Rd.).

British progress, later retire, 3.5.

CHEVREUX (N.E. of Craonne).

Successful French attacks, 8, 10, 22.5;

French lose position, 24.5.

CHILE.

Refuses to recognise German blockade,

10.2; New Cabinet, c. 6.7.

CHINA.

Threatens rupture with Germany on

Submarine question, 10.2; Allies memo-

randum to, 28.2; Cabinet crisis, 4.3;

Breaks off relations with Germany, 13.3;

Tuan Chi Jui, Prime Minister, dismissed,

22.5; Provisional Government formed,

dangerous situation, 3.6; Parliament

dissolved by President Li Yuan Hung,

12.6; Gen. Chang Hsun restores the

Empire, Hsuan Tung young Emperor, 1.7;

Pekin threatened, fighting, Emperor abdi-

cates, 7.7; Republicans enter Pekin, 12.7;

Tuan Chi Jui Premier again; Fen Kwo

Chang President; Declares war on

Austro-Hungary and Germany, 14.8;

Americo-Japanese agreement re, 7.11.

CHIVATA (E. Africa).

German defeat at, 15, 18.11.

CHIVRES (E. of Soissons).

French capture, 18.4.

CISMON (Italy).

Germans capture, 15.11.

CITÉ STE ÉLIZABETH (Lens).

Taken by British, 15.8.

CITÉ STE ÉMILE (Lens).

British take, 15.8.

CITÉ ST. LAURENT (Lens).

British take, 15.8.

CITÉ ST. PIERRE (N.W. of Lens).

British capture, 14.4.

CIVIDALE (Friuli).

In flames and captured by Germans

under von Below, 7.10.

CIVIL MOBILISATION REPORT.

Tabled, 8.3.

CLÉMENTEAU, M.

Accepts Premiership, 15.11; State-

ment of policy, 20.11.

COAL MINES.

British Government assumes control

of, 15.2.

COCHIN, M. DENYS

(Under Sec, Foreign Affairs) and Adm.

Lacaze resign from French Cabinet, 2.8.

COMMITTEE. (Inter-Ally Parliamentary).

Meets, 8.10.

COMPIÈGNE.

Successful large-scale French raid,

12 miles N. of, 14.2.

COMPULSORY MIL. SERV. BILL.

For Canada, third reading passed, 9.8.

CONDÉ (River Aisne).

French capture bridgehead, 18.4; and

fort, 19.4.

CONFERENCE, ALLIED BALKAN.

In Paris, 25. 26.7.

CONFERENCE, ALLIED WAR.

Meets in Rome, 5 to 7.1; at Calais,

26.2; In Petrograd, 5.3; In Savoy (French

and Italian), 19-20.4; In Paris, 5.5; In

London, 28.5; At Rapallo, 6 to 9.11; In

Paris, 29.11; At Versailles, 1.12; and on

other occasions, in varying proportions,

personalities and places, chiefly in Paris

and London.

CONFERENCE, ECONOMIC.

Concludes agreements in Paris, 17.6.

CONFERENCE, IMPERIAL (British)

WAR.

Inaugurated by Premier, 21.3.

CONFERENCE, SOCIALIST.

Opens at Stockholm, 13.5; German

Socialists refused passports for, 13.5;

French Socialists decide to attend, 28.5; Soviet announces an International, at Stockholm, 30.5; French Socialists refused passports for Stockholm, 1.6; Socialist, at Leeds, 3.6; U.S. Govt. refuses passports for Stockholm, 11.8, Gt. Britain ditto, 13.8; Labour decides to send delegates, 21.8; Trades Union declares against, 4.9; Mr. Henderson, 6.9.

CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS.

Disfranchisement of, 21.11.

CONSCRIPTION.

U.S.A. decides for, 29.4; In Canada—v. Canada.

CONSTANTINE, KING OF GREECE.

Abdicates in favour of second son, Alexander, 11.6.

CONSTANTINOPLE.

British aeroplanes bomb town and Turkish-German Fleet, 9.7.

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY (Russia).

Preparations for, 15.3.

CONVOY.

Nine merchantmen and two destroyers sunk off Bergen, 17.10; Five merchantmen, etc., sunk in North Sea, 12.12.

CORINTH.

French troops land, 11.6.

CORMONS. (8 miles W. of Gorizia).

Captured by Germans, 28.10.

CORNELLA, MONTE.

Italians lose, 17.11.

CORN PRODUCTION BILL.

To increase arable land, second reading, 25.4; Amendment to defeated, 23.7.

"CORNWALLIS," H.M.S.

Sunk by torpedo in Mediterranean, 9.1.

COSSACKS (Russia).

Revolt against Government, 13.9; Gen. Kaléidin declares loyalty to Government, 16.9; Bolshevik forces fight Don, 11-12.12.

COSTA (Dr. Affonso).

Becomes Portuguese Premier (Democrat), 24.4.

COSTABELLA, MT. (Trent.).

Italian success, 4.3; Austrian attack repulsed, 12.10.

COSTA RICA.

Places territorial waters and ports at disposal of U.S.A., 12.4; breaks off relations with Germany, 23.9.

CÔTE' DE L'OIE (Verdun).

French take, 21.8.

COTTON DUTIES.

New Indian, 13.3; Increase In, 15.3.

COUCY-LE-CHÂTEAU (10 miles N. of Soissons).

Historical old castle blown up by Germans, 20.3; French reach and take town, 25-26.3.

COUNCIL OF EMPIRE.

Suspended, 12.3.

COURCY (N. of Reims).

Russians repulse Germans, 17.4.

COVENTRY.

Aircraft works strike, 30.11.

COWDRAY, LORD.

Resigns Presidency of Air Board, 16.11.

CRAONNE (N. of River Aisne).

Taken by French; also, in co-operation with British, crest of ridge, 26,000 prisoners, 4.5; Violent fighting in neighbourhood and along Chemin des Dames, 9, 13, 16, 24.5; French attack repulsed, 16.10; French success near, 21.11.

CROISILLES (S.E. of Arras).

British gain ground near, 28.3; British capture, 2.4; Severe fighting from Croisilles to N. of Gavrelle, 24.4.

CUBA.

Declares War on Germany, 7.4; and on Austria-Hungary, 12.12.

CZERNIN, COUNT C. (Austro-Hung. For. Minister).

Peace programme issued, 3.10; At Brest Litovsk, and dealing with Russian Peace proposals, December.

CZERNOWITZ (Bukovina).

Enemy approach and Russians retire, 29.7 to 1.8; Fall of, 3.8; Russians rally E. of, 6.8; Renewed German attacks, taking 1,000 prisoners, 26.8; Heavy fighting indecisive, 25 m. S. of, 6.10.

DAGÖ ISLAND (Riga).

Germans land on, 12.10; German landing parties ejected, 13.10; Germans land again, 17, 19.10; Islands captured, 20.10.

DALLON (S.W. of St. Quentin).

French capture, 3.4.

"DANTON."

French battleship torpedoed in Mediterranean, 19.3.

DANUBE, RIVER (Rumania).

Fighting on, 1-4.1; crossed by retreating Russians, 5.1; enemy advance on left bank, 11, 14.1; enemy checked on left bank, 16.1; Southern arm crossed by Bulgars, 22.1; Bulgars driven back, 23.1.

DARDANELLES COMMISSION.

Interim report of, issued, 8.3; debate, 20.3.

"DARTMOUTH," H.M.S.

Chases Austrian light cruisers to Cattaro, etc., 15.5.

DAULETABAD (Persia).

Turks fall back on, 2.3; Offered to Persian Government, 9.3.

DEATH PENALTY.

Abolished in Russia, 22.3.

DECORATIONS.

Russian, abolished, 25.3; "1914 Star" announced, 9.9.

DELI ABBAS (between Tigris and Dialah rivers).

Turks retreat towards, 12.4.

DEMICOURT (S. of Bapaume-Cambrai Road).

British capture, 9.4.

DENMARK.

Declines invitation of President Wilson to break with Germany, 7.2; Danish West Indies transferred to U.S.A. for £5,000,000, latter recognise Danish sovereignty over Greenland, 1.4; British Government express regret for violation off Jutland on 1.9, 24.9; Iceland demands autonomous powers, at intervals.

DESTROYERS, BRITISH.

Following sunk during year: 1 in action, 23.1; by mine action, torpedoed, etc., 1 on 8.2; 1.3; 15.3; 2 on 27.3; 1 on 10.4, 2.5, 2.5, 2.7, 6.7, 2.8, 23.9, 2.10, 2 on 17.10; 1 on 12.12; 3 off Dutch Coast, 23.12; Destroyer action Schouwen Bank, 23.1; Destroyer action ("Broke" and "Swift") off Dover, 20-21.4.

DESTROYERS (German).

Fire on Kent coast towns, 18.3.

DEVENTER, GENERAL T. L. van.

Succeeds Gen. Hoskins in E. Africa, 16.5.

DEVONPORT, LORD.

Issues Food Orders, 11.1; Appeals for economy, 2.2; Warning by, 22.3; On food consumption, 23.3; Fixes meat prices, 31.5; Resigns, 1.6.

DIALA, RIVER (trib. of Tigris).

British force passage of, 8-9.3; British and Russian forces in touch on left bank, 2.4; Turks driven across the, 20.10.

DNIESTER, RIVER.

Germans progress south of, 21.7; Russians evacuate Zaleszczycki bridge-head, 29.7; Russians retire rapidly to Rumanian frontier, 1.8.

DÓBRUJA (Roumania).

German advance in, 1-4.1; evacuated by Allies, 5.1.

DOIRAN (Maced.).

British line at, advanced, 13.3; British night attack, 24.4; British success 25.4; Enemy's attack in force fails, 28.4; British attack and advance on 2-mile front, 9.5; French and British artillery destroy dumps, etc., 30.11.

DOLINA (Gal.).

Russian progress towards, 12.7.

DOLOMITES.

Severe fighting in, 5.3; Austrian attack repulsed, 29.6.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

Declares War on Germany, 7.4.

"DONEGAL" (British hospital ship).

Torpedoed in Channel, 17.4.

DOVER.

German raid in night, 20-21.4.

DOVER CASTLE (hospital ship).

Torpedoed and sunk in Mediterranean, 26.5.

"DRAKE," H.M.S.

Torpedoed off Irish Coast, 2.10.

DUKHONIN, GENERAL (Russian C.-in-C.)

Dismissed by Bolsheviks, 21.11; Lenin demands surrender of, 1.12; Murdered by mob of soldiers and sailors, 3.12.

DUMA, THE.

Re-opening postponed, 18.1; Tsar signs Ukase suspending, 12.3; Elects Committee of twelve, 12.3.

DUNKIRK.

Bombed by German airmen, 10.2; Bombarded, 25.3; German destroyers bombard, driven off by Allied patrols, 25.4; Bombed, 1, 21, 24.10.

DUR (Tigris).

Turkish defeat near, 2.11.

DUTCH NOTE.

Reply to British Note *re* Armed Merchantmen, 5.4.

DUTCH SHIPPING.

In American Ports to be utilised, 18.10.

DVINA, RIVER.

Fighting on, 3-4, 8.1; Country west of, evacuated by Russians, 1.9; Russians retire to Bilderlingshof (Gulf), 2.9; Germans cross the, 18 miles above Riga, 2.9; Germans claim 1,000 prisoners near Jakobstadt, 21.9; Intense artillery action near Jakobstadt, 3.10.

DVINSK.

German attack near, 25.3; Russian diversion near, followed by withdrawal, 23.7; Russian peace delegates assemble at, 2.12.

EAST AFRICA. (British).

Raid in N. Turkana country driven off, May; Compulsory Service Act of 1916 put in force, June-July.

EAST AFRICA (German).

General Smuts succeeded by Gen. van Deventer, 20.1; Base formed at Lindi, British move S. to Rufiji, trying to combine with Gen. Hoskins from Kilwa to cut off enemy, 1, 5, 20, 24.1; Enemy slips through, rainy season till June; Van Deventer resumes operations, 10.6; drives Germans to Rovuma border, 30.6; Issue of Reports on Operations, 4, 11, 19.7; Enemy driven from R. Lugungu, 30.7; Heavy fighting in Masasi District, 3-20.8; (reported, 27.8); Belgians from Kilossa

drive enemy S. of R. Ruaha, 27.8; Operations between L. Nyassa and sea, report published, 27.8; Heavy fighting in Mahenge district, Belgians drive back enemy, 30.8—24.9; German forces broken and flee to R. Mbemkuru, 25.9. Br. Gen. Northey's report published, 25.9; Enemy driven back to Nangano (Mbemkuru), 5.10; Belgians occupy Mahenge, 9.10; Fighting at R. Lukuledi, L. Eyasi (Vict. Nyanza), Manta (Portuguese, N. of Rovuma R.), Ruponda, etc., 6 to 11.10; Enemy gradually driven over R. Rovuma, October-November; Col. Shorthose engages Col. Tafel near Liwale, 15.11; v. Lettow-Vorbeck driven into Kitangari Valley, but escapes South, 20.11, etc.; Tafel surrenders near Newala, 23.11; British forces capture 1,410 Germans and 4,419 natives, etc., since 1.8, 30.11; Reported clear of enemy, 1.12; British forces pursue enemy over Portuguese boundary, 25.12.

EAST AFRICA (Portuguese).

Native rising, quelled, 17.7; Germans driven over Rovuma R. into, Oct.-Dec.; Germans capture Mt. Mkula, 8.12.

ECUADOR.

Severs relations with Germany, 7.12.

EGYPT (v. also Palästine).

Sir R. Wingate takes over post of High Commissioner, 1.1; Rafa'a captured by British, 9.1; Decennial Census (12,566,000) taken, 6.3; Gen. Sir E. Allenby succeeds Sir A. Murray, 29.6; Despatches on winter operations published, 7.7; Death of Sultan Hussein Kamel, succeeded by Prince Ahmed Fuad, 9.10.

ELECTORAL REFORM (Prussian).

Promised by the Kaiser, 8.4.

EPARGES, LES (Meuse).

French repel German attacks, 6.2.

EPEHY (N.E. Péronne).

Enemy raided British outposts, 23.12.

EPINE DE DALLON (S.W. of St. Quentin).

French capture, 3.4.

EPIRUS.

Italian operations in, 8.6.

ERZINGAN.

Turks repulsed 16 miles S.W. of, 11.10.

ESDUD (Palestine).

Fighting near, 10.11.

ESSARTS, LES (Bapaume).

British progress towards, 14.3.

ESTERHAZY, COUNT M.

Becomes Prime Minister of Hungary, c. 2.6; Resigns, 9.8.

ESTHONIA.

Declares itself independent, 28.11.

EXEMPTION CERTIFICATES.

For men under 31 revised, 19.2; Bill passed, 29.3.

FAMPOUX (4 miles E. of Arras).

British capture, 10.4; British gain ground to E., 21.4.

FARBUS (N.E. of Arras).

British capture, 10.4.

"FATHERLAND PARTY."

Meeting of, and Von Tirpitz's declaration of policy, 25.9.

FEISUL, EMIR.

Son of King of Hejaz, captures trains, etc., 22.12.

FELTRE (Trent).

Austrians reach, 11.11.

FELUJA (Euphrates).

British take, 19.3; British column from, defeats Turkish force up river, 11.7.

FEUCHY (E. of Arras).

British capture, 9.4.

FILAIN (Laon Front).

Fighting near, 22-23.6.

FINLAND.

Russian Government decrees dissolution of Diet, August; Elections held, Social Democrat majority, October; Bill declaring Republic passed, December; Asks for recognition as Republic, 29.12; France and Sweden recognise, 31.12.

"FIREFLY," H.M.S.

Re-captured on Tigris, 26.2.

FISHER, Mr. H. (Minister of Education).

Speech on educational reform, 19.4.

FISH SUPPLY.

Increase of in Gt. Britain considered, 26.3.

FLANDERS.

Heavy artillery battle in, 21, 22, 25, 29.7.

"FLEMISH" DEPUTATION.

Unrepresentative, received by German Chancellor, 4.3.

FOCH, GENERAL.

Appointed Chief of General Staff, with wide powers, 15.5.

FOCSANI (Rumania).

Fighting near, 1 to 14.1; Captured by enemy, 8.1; Von Mackensen storms positions N. of, 7.8; Renews offensive, 15.8; Rumanians retire to Maraseshti, 20 miles N., 18.8; Indecisive fighting, 19-20.8; Russian defection, enemy penetrates near Varnitza, 28-29.8.

FONTAINE WOOD.

Taken by British, part of Fresnoy attack, 3.5.

FONTAINE-LES-CROISILLES (S.E. of Arras).

Towards and to N. side of R. Sensée, British troops force enemy line, 20.5;

British troops gain ground near, 25-26.5; Hostile raiders repulsed in night near, 30.5.

FONTAINE-NOTRE-DAME. (Cambrai).

Heavy fighting for, 21, 22, 27.11.

FONTANA SECCA, MT. (Friuli).

Germans reach, 21.11.

FONZASO (Trent.).

Italians evacuate, 12.11.

FOOD HOARDING.

Made criminal offence, 22.3.

FOOD ORDERS.

Re hotels, restaurants, etc., 4.4; Forbidding hoarding, etc., 5.4; Appeal by Government to agriculturists, 14.4; Price of cereals fixed, 16.4; Pastry forbidden, 18.4; Food Controller's powers extended, 20.4.

FOOD POLICY.

Outlined by Lord Rhondda, 26.7.

FOOD PRICES.

Fixed, 9.3; 16.4.

FOREIGN SECURITIES.

Compulsory loan or sale to Treasury of, 26.1.

FOREIGN (Political).

General Lyautey crisis in Chamber, 14.3; M. Briand resigns Premiership (held since October, 1915), 17.3; M. Ribot Prime Minister, 19.3; Military Mission to U.S.A., 21.3; 1918 Class called up, 2, 27.3; Protest by French Government against German acts of barbarity, 24.3; Socialists and Stockholm Conference, May and June; Renaudel's proposal to accept invitation passed, 29.5; Passports to Stockholm refused, 1.6; Government affirms right of control over Army Services, 7.7; Admiral de Lacaze and M. D. Cochin resign, 2.8; Almercyda dies in prison, early August; M. Malvy (Interior) resigns, 31.8; M. Ribot resigns Premiership, 7.9; becomes Foreign Minister, 13.9; M. Painlevé becomes P.M. and War Minister, 8.9. War Committee of 8 formed, 13.9; M. Ribot resigns Foreign Secretaryship, 14.10; M. Barthou succeeds him, 17.10; M. Painlevé resigns, 13.11; M. Clémenceau Prime Minister, 14.11; M. Caillaux arrested, November; Vote of confidence in Government, 20.11; War credits voted during year, £1,660,000,000; no real War Loans.

FRANCILLY-SÉLENCY (W. of St. Quentin).

British capture, 2.4.

FRANCO-AMERICAN RELATIONS.

Clearing-office established, 20.12.

FRANCO-BRITISH CONVENTION.

For Military Service, 25.10.

FRANKFORT.

Bombed by Allies, 17.3, &c.

FREIBURG (Baden).

British and French air-raid on, 14.4.

FRENCH HARVEST.

Chamber announces scantiest harvest for 50 years, 7.10.

FRENZELA RAVINE (Trent.).

Enemy attempts to break through, stopped; terrain N. of, in enemy's hands, 6.12; 150 aeroplanes operate, 7.12; Enemy gain ground, pushing eastwards, 25.12.

FRESNES (Arras).

Occupied by British, 17.3.

FRESNOY (E. of Vimy).

British attack on 12-mile front and take, 3.5; Enemy attack on, our troops withdraw, 8.5.

FRESNOY-LE-PETIT (N.W. of St. Quentin).

British advance to outskirts, 7.4; and capture, 9.4.

FREZENBERG (Ypres).

British take, 31.7; British detachments withdraw from N. of, 6.9.

FUNCHAL (Madeira).

Shelled by German submarine, 12.12.

FUNDENI (Rumania).

Fighting near, 1, 6, 15.1; bridgehead carried by enemy, 19.1.

GALATZ (Rumania).

Threatened by enemy, 11 to 16.1; bombarded, 13.3.

GALICIA, EAST.

German activity in, 21.3; Enemy opposition stiffens, success S. of Kalusz, 15.7; Russians begin to withdraw, evacuate Kalusz, 16.7; Russians withstand counter-thrust, 17.7; Russian troops insubordinate, Zloczow positions pierced, 19.7; Russians begin to retreat, except at Brzezany and Halicz, 20.7; German breach of Russian line extends, Russian retreat degenerates into rout, 22 to 28.7; Enemy over Russian frontier, 30.7.

GAVRELLE (on Arras-Donai Road).

British capture, 23.4; British progress N. E., 28.4; Strong German attack repulsed, 16.5.

GAZA (Palestine).

Indecisive action at, Turks claim victory, 27-28.3; Successful British raids, 14, 22.7; British advance towards, 30.8; Artillery activity near, 7.10; Cavalry, etc engagements near, 27.10; 5.11; British capture the town, 7.11.

GEDDES, BRIG. GEN. AUCKLAND.

Director of Recruiting, succeeds Mr. N. Chamberlain as Director of National Service, 10.8.

GEDDES, SIR ERIC.

To be Controller, Admiralty, 14.5; Succeeded, as I. G. Transportation, by

Br. Gen. Nash, 22.5; Becomes First Lord of the Admiralty, 18.7; Speech on Navy and Admiralty organisation, 1.11.

GEORGE V, KING.

Telegraphs congratulations to President Poincaré, 1.1; Opens Parliament, 7.2; Tour through munition factories, 14 to 18.5; Confers peerages on Teck and Battenberg families, 19.6; Pays visit to Grand Fleet, 24 to 27.6; King and Queen visit Western Front, 5 to 15.7; Abandons German titles, Royal Family to be known as Windsor, 17.7; Attends special anniversary service at Westminster, 4.8; Tours Clyde factories, 17 to 20.9.

GEORGE, Rt. Hon. D. LLOYD.

Wires congratulations on Revolution to Russia, 23.3; Speech celebrating entry of U.S.A. into War, 12.4; Appeals to agriculturists, 14.4; Speech at Guildhall *re* present position and Imperial Policy, 27.4; Proposes Home Rule and Irish Convention, 16.5; Announces annual meeting of Imperial Cabinet, 17.5; Statement *re* submarine menace and food supplies, 29.5; Speech at Glasgow on Peace aims, 25.6; Replies to German Chancellor, 21.7; At Birkenhead, speech *re* Russia, 7.9; In Italy, beginning November; Seeth on return, 19.11; At Gray's Inn on "half-way house," 14.12; Appeal to agriculture, 21.12.

GEORGIA (Caucasus).

Central Council formed, 26.9; Separate Georgian Army started, 6.10; Consecration of Patriarch, 6.10; Georgian Mohammedans proclaim unity with Christian compatriots, 2.11; The Nobility declares its property national, 15.11; National Assembly meets, 19.11.

GERARD, Mr. (U.S. Ambassador).

Recalled from Berlin, 4.2; Not allowed to communicate with U.S.A. Government, 8, 9, 11.2; Receives passports, 9.2; With personnel of Embassy arrives in Switzerland, 12.2; and suite arrive in Madrid, 24.2.

GERMAN RETREAT.

Great withdrawal from first line, commences, 24.2.

GERMANY. (Military).

Towns bombed by Allied aeroplanes throughout year, especially, 6.7; On defensive at third battle of Ypres (June to November), and on the Aisne and at Verdun, July to November; Attack (with Austria) on Italy, October to December; Forces in Russia massing on S.W. and Rumanian fronts, 24.12.

GERMANY (Naval).

Destroyer sunk off Dutch coast, 22.1; Unlimited submarine warfare begins,

1.2; Raids by the "See-Adler" in S. Atlantic, January to March; Danger zone (sea) extended, 22.3; Raids by the "Möwe," 22.3; 2 destroyers (G 42 and G 85) sunk off Dover, 20-21.4; 2 Steamers driven ashore and 4 captured off Dutch coast, 16.7; Admiral von Capelle announces mutiny in Fleet, 9.10.

GERMANY (Political). (v. also Germany Naval and Military).

Note to Neutral countries, 11.1; Sea Danger Zone announced, 31.1; Unlimited submarine campaign opens, 1.2; Declares period of grace for neutrals at an end, 10.2; The Chancellor on the situation, 27.2; Budget introduced, 17.2; War Credit, £750,000,000, February; Foreign Secretary on torpedoing of neutrals, 1.3; Sixth War Loan, 15.3; (v. War Loans) closed, 16.4; Debate on Electoral Reform in Prussia, 28.3; Speech by Chancellor on 29.3; Electoral reform scheme promised, 8.4; Chancellor influences Soviets through Social Democrats, 7.5; Chancellor declines to disclose Peace terms, 15.5. Threatens to sink hospital-ships at sight, 27.5; Serious fall of the mark in Holland (36.45 fl.), 30.5; Socialist Conferences approved and discussed, May to August; Crisis in Reichstag, demands for reforms and Peace conditions, 6.7; Erzberger demands Peace without annexations or indemnities, 6.7; Bethmann-Hollweg resigns, Dr. G. Michaelis succeeds, 14.7; "Majority resolution" tabled (212 to 126), 19.7; Michaelis speaks hesitatingly *re*, 19.7; War Credit £750,000,000, July; Imperial and Prussian Cabinets reconstituted, 28.7; Papal Note, etc., 1.8; Published, 15.8; Reply to, etc., published, 21.9; Relations with Argentina strained, 22.9; Seventh War Loan, c. 24.9 (v. War Loans); Majority Socialists on Propaganda, 6.10; Angry debate *re* Naval Mutiny, 9.10; Dr. Michaelis resigns, Count Hertling succeeds, 30.10; Prussian reform scheme explained, Bills promised, Nov.; War Credit £750 millions, Dec.

GESHKOV (Russian Minister of War).

Manifesto appealing to officers and soldiers to do their duty, 5.4.

GHALIYA (N.N.E. of Baghdad).

British defeat Turks, 11.4.

GHELVELT (Ypres).

British enter, but obliged to withdraw, 26.10.

GHISELLES (Belgium).

Bombed by British airmen, 16.2, &c.

GIFFECOURT (S. of St. Quentin). French capture, 3.4.

GIVENCHY.

British raids, 10.2.

GIVENCHY-EN-GOHELLE (N. of R. Scarpe).

British capture, 13.4.

GLENCORSE WOOD (Ypres).

British occupy, 10.8; British line pressed back in, 11.8.

GOLITZIN, PRINCE.

Becomes Russian Prime Minister, 9.1; receives instructions from Tsar, 20.1.

GOMMECOURT (S. of Arras).

Occupied 27.2; British progress E. of, 3.4, 13.3.

GONNELIEU (S.W. of Cambrai).

British capture, 20.4; Withdraw from 30.11; Recover from enemy, 1.12.

GORIZIA.

Austrians take some Italian trenches, 10.2; And are expelled, 11.2; Austrians attack E. of, 4.3; Hard fighting N. of, and on M. Vodice, M. Kuk and M. Santo, Italian success, 18, 20.5; Renewed fighting, Italians repulse attacks E. of, 5 to 12.9; Captured by Germans, 28.10.

GOUZEAUCOURT (S. of Bapaume-Cambrai Road).

British capture village and wood, 12-13.4; Enemy attacks in strength and carries, 30.11.

GRANDCOURT (River Ancre).

Futile German attempt near, 1.2; British occupy, 7.2; Successful British actions, 10, 13.2.

GRAND SERAUCOURT (St. Quentin).

Enemy thrown back to, 24.3.

GRANVILLE, EARL.

Appointed Minister at Athens, 22.8.

GRAPPA, MONTE (Trent).

Italians fall back on, 16.11; Austrians attack heavily between Rivers Brenta and Piave, 12.12; Italian artillery smashes enemy efforts, 17.12.

GREAT BRITAIN (Naval).

"Cornwallis" sunk in Mediterranean, 9.1; Destroyer action Schouwen Bank, 23.1; New Minefield Proclamation, 31.1; Government denies German accusation of mis-using Hospital Ships, etc., 10.2; German flotilla chased back to Zeebrugge; "Swift" and "Broke" action off Dover, 20-21.4; Ramsgate bombarded, 26-27.4; Belgian coast often bombarded by heavies during year; Sir E. Geddes Controller of Admiralty, 14.5; "Vanguard" blown up, 9.7; Four German merchantmen captured off Dutch coast, 16.7; Sir E. Geddes succeeds Sir E. Carson as First Lord, 18.7; Scarborough bombarded, 4.9; "Drake" torpedoed, 2.10; Norway-Shetlands convoy attacked by German raiders, 17.10; Losses 1.11.16 to 31.10.17: 2 battleships, 2 cruisers, 1 auxiliary, 5 armed liners, 19 destroyers; Re-organisation of Higher

administration in Admiralty, 1.11; German raider sunk in Kattegat, 2.11; convoy and torpedo boat destroyer sunk in North Sea, 12.12; Sir J. Jellicoe relieved by Sir R. Wemyss, 26.12.

GREAT BRITAIN (Political).

War Loan announced, 5 per Cent. at 95, 4 per Cent. at par, 11.1; India and U.S.A. War Loans announced, 18.1; Food Control Orders issued in January, February, April, June, September, October, November; Labour Party Conference resolutions, 25.1; Speaker's Electoral Reform Conference Report issued, 29.1; United Kingdom Food Supply Report issued, 2.2; National Service Scheme launched, 6.2, etc.; King opens Parliament, 7.2; Vote of Credit for £550,000,000, 12.2; Submarine Debates, 13.2, 21.2, 3.5; Scheme of State Food assistance, 23.2; War Loan yields over £1,000,000,000, 25.2; Dutch ships requisitioned, 26.2; Government on Home Rule, 7.3, 16.5, etc.; Dardanelles Commission Report issued, 8.3; Imperial War Cabinet meets, March; Vote of Credit for £60,000,000, March; Strike at Barrow, 21.3; Official welcome to Russian Revolution, 23.3; Entry of U.S.A. into War celebrated, 12.4; Education Estimates (Mr. H. Fisher), April; Statement of Economic Policy, 27.4; Budget, estimated expenditure, £2,290 millions, no new taxation, 3.5; Engineers' Strike, 4 to 23.5; Vote of Credit £500 millions, 9.5; Franchise Bill introduced, 15.5; Irish Convention announced, 21.5; Racing restrictions, 24.5; Embargo on disposal of Securities, 21.6; Air-raids, June and July; Mesopotamia Commission Report issued, 26.6 (Mr. A. Chamberlain resigns, 11.7); Anglo-German Prisoners of War Conference, 25.6, etc. (agreement signed, 2.7); Stockholm Conference proposals, June, July, August; Secret Session, 10, 11.7; Reconstruction of Cabinet (Sir E. Geddes to Admiralty, Mr. Churchill to Munitions, etc.), 17.7; Vote of Credit £650 millions, 24.7; Stockholm Conference Labour meetings, 14 to 21.8, etc.; Railway Strike forbidden, 18.8; Air-raids numerous, September; National War Bonds 5 per Cent. and 4 per Cent. issued, 2.10; Voluntary Rations Scale, 12.11; Allied War Council at Versailles announced, November; Lord Lansdowne's first letter appears, 29.11; Vote of Credit £550 millions, 12.12; Speeches on War Aims, c. 20.12; Sir R. Wemyss First Lord vice Sir J. Jellicoe, 26.12.

GREECE.

Presented with Ultimatum by Allies

9.1; Returns evasive reply, 10.1; Ultimatum accepted, 16.1; Government apologises to Allies, 24.1; Allies' flags saluted at Athens, 29.1; Hostile attitude of Greek Press, 17.2; French Minister interviews Premier, 2.3; Entente Ministers return to Athens, 19.3; Premier demands withdrawal of Allied troops from Epirus, 24.3; M. Lambros resigns; M. Zaimis again Premier, 3.5; Mass meeting at Salonika demands deposition of King Constantine, 6.5; King counts on Thessaly harvest to prolong his independence of Allied Blockade, 27.5; M. Jonnart arrives as High Commissioner, 6.6; King Constantine abdicates in favour of his second son, Alexander, 11.6; Resignation of M. Zaimis, 23.6; M. Venizelos Premier, 27.6; Breaks off relations with Germany and Austro-Hungary, 30.6; Earl Granville appointed Minister, 27.3; Archbishop of Athens degraded, 20.10.

GREENLAND HILL (R Scarpe).

Fighting on, 6.6.

GRÉVILLERS (Bapaume).

British occupy, 13.3.

GRISOLERA (lower Piave R.).

Austrians at, 13.11.

GRUGIES (St. Quentin).

French capture, 4.4.

GUATEMALA.

Severs relations with Germany, 27.4.

GUEMAPPE (S. of Arras-Cambrai Road).

British capture, 23.4.

GUEUDECOURT (Somme R.).

Raids and fighting near, 1, 4, 15, 20.2;

British capture important section, 22.2.

GUISCARD (Noyon).

French occupy, 18.3.

HADJIABAD (Persia).

Turks withdraw to, 8.3.

HAI (Mesopotamia).

Occupied by British, 11.1.

HAITI.

Breaks off relations with Germany, 15.6.

HAIG, F.-M. SIR D.

Created Field-Marshal, 1.1; Interview with, published, 15.2; Questions in House of Commons, 20.2.

HALICZ (Galicia).

S. of, German attack repulsed, 1, 11.2; Russians capture 3,000 prisoners, 9, 10.7; Captured by enemy, 23.7.

HALIFAX (Nova Scotia).

Wrecked by ammunition-ship explosion, loss of life very heavy, 7.12.

HAM (Noyon).

French enter, 19.3.

HAMADAN (Persia).

Captured by Russians, 2.3; Offered to Persian Government, 9.3.

HARBE (N. of Baghdad).

British occupation, 9.4.

HARGICOURT (St. Quentin).

British capture positions E. of, 26.8.

HARTMANN-SWEILERKOPF (Alsace).

Stiff fighting, Germans ejected, 21.12.

HARWICH.

Air raid on, 4.7.

HAVRINCOURT WOOD (S. of Bapaume-Cambrai Road).

British capture greater part of, 23.4.

"HEALDTON," U.S. ss.

Sunk, 22.3.

HEBRON (Palestine).

Turkish retreat on, 8.11; captured by British, 7.12.

HELFFERICH, DR.

Important speech by, 22.3.

HEJAZ.

Turkish defeat in, 22.8; Arabs capture

Turkish troop-train on railway, 22.12.

HELIGOLAND, BIGHT OF.

Naval engagement in, 17.11.

HENDERSON, Rt. Hon. A. (Labour M.P.).

Goes to Russia on special mission, 29.5; Resigns membership of War Cabinet, 11.8.

HÉNINEL (S.E. of Arras).

British capture, 12.4.

HÉNIN-SUR-COJEUL (S.E. of Arras).

British capture, 3.4.

HERMIES (S. of Bapaume-Cambrai Rd.).

British capture, 9.4.

HERTLING, COUNT.

Becomes Chancellor, 1.11; Views on Mr. Lloyd George's speech, 17.12.

"HILARY," H.M.S.

Sunk, 29.5.

HILL 70 ((Hulluch).

Taken by assault by British, 15.8.

HILL 240 (Verdun).

French take, 20.8.

HILL 304 (Verdun).

French trenches lost, 25.1; ground regained, 26.1; French progress N. of, 25.8.

HILL 344 (Verdun).

French take fortified trenches connecting Samogneux with, 21.8; Germans gain footing on, 2.10; Enter French trenches, 17.10; Gain footing N.E. of, 23.10; French success at, 27.11.

HILL 380 (Doiran-Vardar front).

British repulse Bulgarian night attack, 26, 27.4.

HOFFMANN, M.

Swiss Minister, troubles, 16, 18.6.

HOLLAND.

Declines invitation of President Wilson to break with Germany, 7.2; Assumes charge of British interests in Germany, 12.2; Requests explanation of sinking

of 4 out of 7 Dutch ships sailing under German safe conduct, 22.2; Ships requisitioned by Gt. Britain, 26.2; German notification to Dutch shipping, 9.3; Lord Derby's assurance that Great Britain will not strike at Germany through, published, 1.7; Food riots in Amsterdam, July; British protests *re* armed merchantmen forbidden in Dutch ports, August; British Government stops cables to Dutch East Indies, 11.10; Replies to British Note *re* gravel transit, 17.10; First train of British prisoners from Germany, 29.12.

HOLLEBEKE (Ypres).

British take, 31.7; German regain footing in, but are driven out later in day, 5.8.

HOLNON (W. of St. Quentin).

British capture, 2.4.

HOLY WAR.

Again proclaimed by Sheikh-ul-Islam, 16.3.

HONDURAS.

Severs relations with Germany, 17.5.

HOOGE.

British take, 31.7.

HOSKINS, MAJ.-GEN. A. R.

Succeeds to command in E. Africa, 20.1

HOSPITAL SHIPS.

German Government announces intention of sinking between Great Britain, France and Belgium, 31.1; "Donegal" torpedoed in Channel, 17.4; "Dover Castle" torpedoed in Mediterranean, six lives lost, 26.5; King of Spain's measures *re* safeguarding of, summer; Alleged misuse of, 5.11.

HOUSE, COLONEL (of U.S.A.).

In London, 8-22.11.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Secret Session, 11.5.

HUNGARY.

Count Tisza resigns Premiership, 22.5; Count Esterhazy becomes Premier, 14.6; Resigns, 9.8; Dr. Wekerle appointed Premier, 20.8.

HURTEBISE FARM (between Troyon and Craonne).

French repulse two German attacks, 17.4; German attack repulsed, 25.4; More German attacks repulsed, 20, 28.5; Further fighting near, 5, 17, 25.6.

HYDERABAD, NIZAM OF.

Generous offer by, 8.3.

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

Report issued, 20.2.

IMPERIAL WAR CABINET.

First meeting of, 20.3.

INDIA.

War Loan issued, 18.1 (v. War Loans); Compulsory Military Service for white

men Ordinance, Indian Defence Bill, 21.2 Offers £100,000,000 towards cost of war, 1.3; Mahsudi's attack British convoy, heavy British losses, 1.5; Mahsudi sue for peace, c. 5.7; Joint meeting of Committee of Indian National Congress and Moslem League demands India as self-governing unit in Empire, July; late Mr. Gokhale's memo published, 14.8; Enlistment statement (276,000 Indians enlisted, of whom 155,000 Punjabis), 13.9; Secretary of State for India (Mr. Montagu) arrives, 9.11.

INFANTRY HILL (Monchy-le-Preux).

Fighting on, 14, 18, 20.6.

INVERNESS COPSE (E. of Ypres).

Taken by British, many prisoners, 20.9.

IRELAND.

House of Commons Debate on proposed Convention, 21.5; Release of rebels announced, 15.6.

IRISH CHANNEL.

"Stephen Furness" torpedoed, 23.12.

IRISH CONVENTION.

Debate on proposed, 21.5; Opening meeting, 25.7.

IRLES (River Ancre).

Captured by British, 10.3.

ISONZO, R. (v. also Julian Front).

Great artillery activity from Tolmino to the sea, 12 to 14.5; Severe fighting. Italians reach slopes of M. Santo, 14 to 17.5; Enemy attacks on M. Vodice repulsed, 19.5; After heavy fighting with varying fortunes, Italians make progress, taking heights E. of Plava (Italians claim 23,000, Austrians 13,000, prisoners, in two weeks), 20 to 30.5; Attacking on 30-mile front, Italians carry most of Austrian first line from Plava to the sea, 19.8; Enemy lines broken on wide front, 26.8; Italians gain ground and take 2,000 prisoners, 1 to 4.9; Austrians fail to drive Italians from M. Gabriele, second phase closed, 21.9; Great artillery activity on Upper, 7 to 13.10; Strong hostile concentration on Bainsizza Plateau, Austro-German offensive and defeat of Second Italian Army (Caporetto), 23 to 25.10.

ISTABULAT (on Baghdad-Samarra Railway).

British advance towards, 16.4; British capture front line of Turkish positions, 21.4; Turks evacuate, 21-22.4.

ITALY (Military).

Austrian attacks on various sectors repulsed, 5.2; Italian thrust on Carso-Julian front, 19 to 25.8; Overwhelming hostile attack on N.E. front (Caporetto); Enemy overruns Friuli Plain, 23 to 30.10; Italians fall back and occupy the Tagliamento line, 29.10 to 3.11; Withdrawal to

the line of the Piave, *c.* 5.11.; Austrians reach Grisolera (Lower Piave), 13.11; British and French troops join the fighting line, 8.12; Considerable activity to end of year.

ITALY (Political).

Third War Loan 5 per Cent. at 90, £144 millions subscribed, February; Total war expenditure £730 millions, monthly rate £50 millions by, 31.3; Baron Sonnino on Italian aims, 20.6; Government refuses passports for Stockholm, June; Vote of confidence (361 to 63) passed, 30.6; King visits French front and King Albert, 26 to 29.9; Fall of Boselli Cabinet, 25.10; Signor Orlando forms Cabinet with Baron Sonnino Foreign Minister, 30.10; Speeches by Signor Orlando on policy, 14.11, 22.12.

"IVERNIA," SS.

Sunk, 1.1.

JABIR (Aden).

British capture Turkish post at, 22.11.

JAFFA (Joppa, Palestine).

Gen. Allenby near, 15.11; Captures, 17.11; British seaplanes attack enemy lines N. of, 4.12; British troops and warships co-operate in seizing high ground, 22.12.

JAKOBENY (S. Bukovina).

Heavy fighting E. of, Russian success, 30, 31.1; German success, 12, 13.2; Russians repulse strong German attack, 21.2; Germans drive Russians in near, 27.2.

JANINA (Epirus).

Occupied by Italians, 8.6.

JAPAN.

Loyal speech by Foreign Minister, 23.1; Secret German offer to, *via* Mexico, published in U.S.A., 1.3; Denies having received this offer, 3.3; Buys Macao from Portugal, March; Elections provide Government majority under Marshal Terauchi, 20.4; Acknowledgment in House of Commons of naval assistance, 24.5; Mission to U.S.A. (Viscount Ishii), 24.9; Great typhoon does much damage in, 1.10; Note to U.S.A. (on Chinese problems, etc.), 2.11.

JAPANESE FLOTILLA.

Arrival in Mediterranean announced, 24.5.

JEBEL HAMRIN (Table-land between Tigris and Persian Hills).

Turks driven back to, 15.4; Turks retreat up Shatt-el-Adhaim towards, 25.4.

JELlicoe, Sir John (Admiral).

Sir R. Wemyss appointed First Sea Lord vice, who is raised to the Peerage, 26.12.

JERICHO (Palestine).

British air-raid on, 22.12.

JERUSALEM.

Turks retreat on, 8 to 20.11; Gen. Allenby cuts Jerusalem-Jericho Road and isolates the City of, 8.12; Capture of Jerusalem, 9.12; Gen. Allenby enters, 11.12; British line extended N.E. and S.E., of, 13 to 18.12; Hostile attempt to recapture, 27.12; British advance N. on 9-mile frontage, 26 to 29.12.

JEWS.

Oppressive Russian legislation against Jews repealed, 3.4; Enthusiastic welcome to Gen. Allenby by, in Palestine, December

JIBUTI (French Somaliland).

Report *re* German activity near, 18.10

JIJILA (Dobruja).

Captured by enemy, 3.1.

JOFFRE, MARSHAL.

And M. Viviani received with enthusiasm by American Senate, 1.5; Reviews Montreal Garrison, greeted enthusiastically, 13.5; Returns with M. Viviani to France, 23.5.

JONNART, M.

Arrives in Greece as High Commissioner of Allies, 6.6.

JOUY (N.E. of Soissons).

French capture, 19.4.

JULIAN FRONT (*v.* Isonzo River).

JUSSY (Ham.).

Railway junction carried by French, 20.3.

JUTLAND.

Zeppelin raid on Yorkshire coast, one Zeppelin destroyed by naval forces off, 21.8; British surprise 4 German mine-sweepers off, 1.9.

JUVINCOURT (Craonne).

French take German positions S. of, 16.4; French repulse Germans between Aisne and, 18.4; French success near, 21, 22.11.

"KADAVERVERWERTUNGSAN-STALTEN"

Herr Zimmermann on the reported utilisation of corpses, 17.5.

KAISER, THE.

Meets Emperor Charles at Homburg, 3.4; Visited by Talaat Pasha, 2.5; Correspondence with ex-Tsar in 1904/5 published, 4.9; Blasphemous speech on W. front, 23.12; New York Press on do., 26.12.

KAISERSLAUTERN (Pfalz).

Bombed by British, 1.11.

KALÉDIN, GENERAL (Hetman of Don Cossacks).

Declares his loyalty to Government, 17.9; Collects force against Bolsheviks, *c.* 5.12; Large numbers of officers join against Bolsheviks, 31.12

KALIMOTO (E. Africa).

German positions at, captured, Belgian troops pursue, 16.9.

KALUSZ (Galicia).

Russians capture, 11.7; Russians take 1,600 prisoners, 13.7; Russians evacuate, 16.7.

KALUTSEM (Riga).

Germans repulsed, 11 to 13.1; 2, 4.2.

KANGAVER (Persia).

Occupied by Russians, 5.3; Offered to Persian Government, 9.3.

KARA TEPE (Mesopotamia).

Turks driven out of, 3.12.

KASR-I-SHIRIN (Persia).

Turks retreat towards, 1.4; Occupation by Russian cavalry, 3.4; Cossacks repulse attack of Kurds to N.W., 21.4.

KATTEGAT.

Naval action in, 2.11.

KAZIMAIN (Baghdad).

British cavalry at, 11.3.

KENTISH COAST TOWNS.

German aeroplane raid on, 5.4.

KERENSKI, M.

Russian Minister of Justice, strong speech by, 16.3; Orders abandonment of Rasputin enquiry, 18.3; Minister of War, attempted assassination of, 19.7; Succeeds Prince Lvov as Prime Minister, 22.7; Resigns, 2.8; Withdraws resignation, 4.8; Opens National Conference at Moscow, 25.8; Dismisses Kornilov, 11.9; Prime Minister and Commander-in-Chief, 12.9; Action to limit powers of extremists, 18.9; Resigns from Soviet, 26.9; Flight of, 8.11; Marches on Petrograd, 10-12.11; Defeat and flight of, 14, 15.11.

KERIND (Persia).

Russians occupy, 17.3.

KERMANSHAH (Persia).

Taken by Russians, 13.3; Turks scattered near, 21.3.

KHANIKIN (near Persian border).

Russian progress towards, 1.4; Occupation by Russian cavalry, 3.4.

KIEV.

Non-Slav Congress meets at, 30.9.

KHUNEILFEH (Palestine).

Capture of, 6.11.

KIESELIN (Volhynia).

Ten miles S. of, enemy attack on Russian line fails, 5.2.

KILOSSA (E. Africa).

Belgian columns from, drive enemy to S. bank of Ruaha River, published 27.8.

KIMPOLUNG (S. Bukovina).

Enemy makes progress, 29.7; Russians evacuate, 3.8.

KITCHENER, LORD.

Defended in House of Commons, 20.3.

KIZIL ROBAT (R. Diale).

British and Russians in touch at, 2.4; Russian occupation, 9.4.

"KLÉBER" (French Cruiser).

Sunk, 27.6.

KOLCHAK (Admiral).

Appointed Commander-in-Chief Baltic Fleet, 19.4.

KOLOMEA (Galicia).

Taken by Germans, 26.7.

KONDOA IRANGI (E. Africa).

German detachments surrenders 75 miles S. of, 1.10.

KORITE (Carso Front)

Italians carry enemy defences between, and Sella, 20.8.

KORNILOV, GEN.

Proclamation to soldiers by, 20.3; appointed Commander-in-Chief, 2.8; Dismissed, 8.8; Approaching Petrograd with Army, 10.9; Arrested by Kerenski, movement fails, 11 to 13.9; Escapes Bolsheviks at Mohilev and Byelgorod, 3 to 13.12.

KOSTANJEVICA (Carso Front = Castagnevizza).

Italians take and lose, 26.5.

KRASTALI (Doiran, Macedonia).

British drive enemy from Goldie's Hill, 9, 10.5; Italians advance successfully, 15.5.

KREVO (Vilna).

Russian attack near, 4.3.

KRILENKO, ENSIGN.

Appointed Commander-in-Chief Russian Army, 21.11; Captures Russian Headquarters Staff, 3.12.

KRONSTADT.

Socialist revolt at, 1 to 6.6; Russians begin to evacuate, 24.10.

KUCHARZEWSKI, M. (Poland).

Forms Cabinet, c. 14.11.

KÜHLMANN, BARON, v.

Becomes Foreign Secretary, c. 20.7. *vice* Herr Zimmermann; Speeches to Main Committee, 28.9; and Reichstag, 9.10.

KULELI BURGAS (Turkey).

Bridge bombed by British, 4.1.

KUT-EL-AMARA.

British progress towards, 9, 10, 19, 25 to 28.1; British advance at Tigris-Hai junction and repel counter-attacks, 29.1, 1.2; British make further advance at junction, 6.2; British capture Liquorice Factory and repulse counter-attack, 10.2; British surround Turks in Dahra Bend, 11.2; British capture all positions in Dahra Bend, 16.2; But fail in attack on Sanna-i-Yat, 17.2; Further attacks on Sanna-i-Yat are successful, 22, 23.2; Turks evacuate, and retreat towards Baghdad.

British occupy, 24.2; British continue pursuit and attack Turkish rearguard 15 to 30 miles N. of, 25, 26.2.

LABOUR, BRITISH.

Leaders congratulate Russian do., 16.3; Unrest—Engineers, Omnibus, Weavers—May; Party decide not to attend Stockholm, but to send deputation to Russia, 9.5; Settlement with A.S.E., 19.5; Party decides to send delegates to Stockholm, 11.8; Passports refused, 13.8; Conference accepts memo. on War Aims, 28.12.

LABOUR CORPS.

Formation of Military, 22.2.

"LACONIA," s.s.

Cunarder, sunk, 25.2.

LA COULOTTE (Lens).

Occupied by British, 26.6.

LADJ (Ctesiphon).

Engagement at, 5.3.

LAFFAUX (Soissons).

French capture, 19.4.

LA FOLIE FARM (Vimy Ridge).

British capture, 9.4.

LAGNICOURT (N.E. of Bapaume).

British take, 26.3; Severe fighting. Germans capture and are expelled, 15.4.

"LANFRANC" (British Hospital Ship).

Torpedoed in Channel, 17.4.

LANGEMARCK (Ypres).

British carry, 16.8; N.E. of British line advanced, 23.8; Further British progress, 27.8; German attacks repulsed, 13.9.

LANSDOWNE, LORD.

First letter of, to "Daily Telegraph," 29.11; German Press approves, 30.11; Allies and U.S.A. object to, 1.12.

LARISSA (Thessaly).

Occupied by Allies, 12.6.

"LARS FOSTENES," s.s.

Norwegian relief ship, sunk, 13.3.

LAUREATI, CAPT. MARCHESE DI.

Flies from Turin to London, 24.9.

"LAURENTIC," H.M.S.

Sunk, 25.1.

LA VACQUERIE (Cambrai).

Enemy attacks in strength, British counter-attack regains, 30.11; Enemy in vain try to recover, 2.12; British withdraw, 3.12; Ulster troops capture German trenches, 7.12.

LAVKASSA R. (S.W. of Drinsk).

Successful German raid, 17.2.

LE BARQUE (R. Ancre).

British capture, 26.2.

LEINTREY (Lorraine).

Very successful French raid, 30.1.

LEMBURG (E. of Riga).

Letts drive back Germans with loss, 19.9.

LEMPIRE (St. Quentin).

British capture, 5.4.

LENIN, M. (Serge Uliakov).

Rise of to power, early in November; Orders troops to negotiate with enemy, 22.11.

LENS.

British raids near, 16, 17.1, 22.7, 9.8, etc.; Fighting S. of, 8.6; British gain German trenches S.W. of, 30.6; British advanced posts driven back, 2.7; Heavy artillery battle, 29.7; British attack N.W. of, successful, 15 to 23.8.

LE TÊTON (Moronvilliers massif, Reims).

French capture, 19.4.

LE TRANSLOY (Bapaume).

British take position near, 27.1; Germans take British post, 19.2.

LE VERGUIER (St. Quentin).

British capture, 9.4.

LIBERIA (West Africa).

Severs relations with Germany, 8.5; Sympathetic proclamation issued, 1.6; State of War with Germany declared, 4.8.

LIDA (Vilna).

German activity near, 21.3; Russians re-take trenches near, 22.3.

LIEVIN (S.W. of Lens).

British capture, 14.4.

LIGNY (River Ancre).

British capture, 27.2.

LIKUJU (E. Africa).

Germans surrender at, 24.1.

LINDI (E. Africa).

Heavy fighting, enemy compelled to withdraw, 3.8; Strong German resistance 30 miles S.W. of, 1.10; Column from, envelops and drives enemy on Nyangoa, 15.10.

LIVENZA, RIVER (between Rs. Tagliamento and Piave).

Italians reach, 7.11; Germans cross, 8.11.

LIWALE (E. Africa).

British capture, 29.10.

LOANS. —v. War Loans.

LOMBAERTZYDE (Nieuport).

British counter-attack drives Germans from advanced positions gained, 10.7; German attacks repulsed, 19.7; British capture, 24.8; Enemy retake, 26.8.

LONDON, AIR-RAIDS ON—v. Table (pp. 295, 296) for details.

LOOS.

Successful British raid, 12.2; German raid fails, 15.2.

LORRRAINE.

Successful French raids in, 15-18.5; German surprise attack at Veho broken up, 28.12.

LOUPART WOOD (Bapaume).

British occupy, 13.3.

LOUEMONT (Verdun).

East of, French repel German attacks, 6.2.

LOUVERVAL (Bapaume).

British progress to N. of, 8.4.

LUDD (12 miles S.E. of Jaffa).

British advance N.E. of, 15.12.

LUKULEDI RIVER (E. Africa).

Operations on, 10.6; Right column established at Mission, 17.10; Further operations on, 10.11.

LUNGUNGU RIVER (E. Africa).

Enemy driven from positions on, 30.7.

LUTSHEMI (E. Africa).

British occupy, 17.11.

LUXBURG, COUNT (German Chargé d'Affairs in Argentina).

Offensive cipher messages through Swedish Legation published in U.S.A., 9.9; Receives passports, 12.9; Germany says she disapproves his telegrams, 17.9; Interned on Island of Martin Garcia, 12.10.

LYAUTEY, GEN.

Resignation of, 14.3; Appointed Governor-General of Morocco, 5.4.

LYS, RIVER.

German withdrawal on, 14.6.

LYUMNITSA (Maced.).

French and Venizelists take Bulgarian trenches, 5.5; Bulgarian counter-attacks repulsed, 6.5; French and Venizelists take enemy position near, 10.5.

MAAN (60 miles S.S.E. of Dead Sea).

British aeroplane raid on, 20.8; successful attack on railway, 26.9.

"MACAO," ss. (Brazilian).

Sunk by German submarine, c. 15.10.

MACDONALD, MR. RAMSAY.

Sailors' and Firemen's Union refuse to let sail for Russia, 11.6; Motion re "Peace Resolution" defeated, 27.7.

MACEDONIA.

Spring campaign commences, 11.3; Italian front advanced 500 yds. S.W. of Krastali, 15.5; British raid at L. Bulkova (Doiran), 21.12.

MACIN (Galatz).

Captured by enemy, 1-3.1.

MAGYAROS RIDGE (Moldavia).

Struggle for, 10.3; Russian attacks on fail, 28.3.

MAHENGE (East Africa).

Occupied by Belgian troops, 9.10; Prisoners' convoy rescued S.E. of, 10.10; Belgians repel German attack, 13.10; German retreat from district, 10, 27.11.

MAISONS DE CHAMPAGNE.

French success near, 8.3; Germans seize French salient, 15.2.

MAISSEMY (St. Quentin).

British capture, 2.4.

"MAJORITY RESOLUTION.

In the Reichstag, 19.7, and v. App. 96.

MAKONDE PLATEAU (E. Africa).

Actions on, 15.11.

MALANCOURT WOOD (Verdun).

French raid, 21.2.

MALVY, M. (French Government).

Minister of the Interior, resigns, 31.8.

MANIAGO (Italy).

Germans reach, 6.11.

MANILA BAY.

Crews wreck engines of 9 German steamers in; these with 8 other vessels seized by U.S.A., 4.2.

MANNHEIM.

Often raided by Allied airmen, especially 24.12.

MARASHTI (Moldavia, 20 miles N. of Focsani).

Rumanians retire towards, 18.8; Rumanians make successful attack at, 21.8.

MARGATE and BROADSTAIRS.

Bombarded by German Destroyers, 25.2.

MARMOLADA (Carnic).

Fighting in region, 24, 26.9.

MAROCRO.

German intrigues in Spanish, 9.10. (v. App. 4).

MARSHALL, LT.-GEN. W.

Commands in Mesopotamia, 24.11.

MASASI (E. Africa).

Heavy fighting, enemy compelled to withdraw, 3 to 20.8; Official report on fighting, 27.8.

MASNIERES (S. of Cambrai).

British withdraw from salient, 1.12.

MAUDE, GEN. SIR STANLEY.

Captures Baghdad, 11.3; Death of, from cholera, 18.11.

MAXIMALISTS (v. Bolsheviks, Russia).**MBEMKURU VALLEY** (E. Africa).

Fighting proceeding in, 1.10.

McADOO, MR.

Appointed Director-General of U.S. Railways, 26.12.

MEAT.

Consumption falls, 5.3.

MECCA.

Ulema of, Proclamation by, 7.3.

MEDALS.

"1914 Star" announced, 9.9.

MEDEAZZA (Carso).

Italians approach and gain trenches near, 26 to 29.5.

MEDWAY, RIVER.

Valley raided by aircraft, 5.6.

"MENDI" s.s.

Transport, sunk, 21.2.

MENIN.

Allies' successful attack N. of Ypres

road pressed back later, 16.8; Attack near Ypres road, 15.11.

MERCHANT-SHIPS.

Right of arming re-asserted by Admiralty, 3.1; American, to be armed, 2.3.

MESOPOTAMIA.

Pursuit of Turks in, commences, 27.2; Capture of Baghdad, 11.3; British drive 13th Turkish Corps into Hamrin Hills, 30.4; Russians pressed back by Turks to left bank Diala River, 13, 14.5; Commission Report issued 26.6; Statement by Lord Hardinge, 3.7; Improvement in health and comfort of troops announced, 5.7; Russians evacuate towns on front, Turkish pressure, 9.7; Despatch on operations published, 11.7; Judicial enquiry into conduct of people affected by Report announced, 11.7; Mr. A. Chamberlain, Secretary of State for India, resigns, 12.7; Further decisions *re* Report announced, 18.7; Heat wave, 123° F. at Baghdad, 20.7; Turks beaten at Ramadia, 28, 29.9; Turks repulsed near Samarra, 23.10; Turks repulsed at Tekrit, 5.11; Death of Gen. Sir S. Maude, 18.11; Lt.-Gen. Marshall, Commander-in-Chief, 24.11; British take Sakaltutan Pass, 5.12.

MESSINES.

Village and ridge taken by British, 7.6; Further fighting near, 8 to 14.6; British line slightly advanced, 7.7; Germans capture advanced post W. of, 20.12.

MEIZ-EN-COUTURE (Bapaume-Cambrai Road).

British capture, 4.4.

MEUSE RIVER (v. also Verdun).

Right bank, French counter-attack, regain trenches, 18.8; Progress to near Beaumont, 26.8; repel counter-attack, 27.8; Repel further big attack, 9.9, ditto 1.12; Further heavy fighting towards Beaumont, Fosses, Chaume and Caurieres Woods, 8, 15, 28.12.

MEXICO.

President Carranza deems German submarine action justified, February; Secret German offer to, published in U.S.A., 1.3; Mexican Government denies this, 1.3; President Wilson's Note to President Carranza published, 10.3; New Congress assembles, 16.4; New Cabinet formed, *c.* 5.6; Fighting in N. between Government and Villa's troops, November.

MICHAEL ALEXANDROVICH, GRAND DUKE.

Appointed Tsar by his brother, 15.3; Agrees only if by will of the people, 16.3.

MICHAELIS, DR. G.

Appointed German Chancellor, 14.7; Equivocal speech on "Majority" Resolu-

tion, 19.7; 'Trouble over Naval Mutiny 9.10; Resigns, 31.10.

MIHALEA (Galatz).

Captured by enemy, 12.1.

MILITARY SERVICE (Review of Exemptions) BILL.

Receives Royal Assent, 5.4.

MILIUKOV, M.

Becomes Russian Foreign Minister, 15.3; Issues statement to Russian representatives abroad, 17.3; Resigns, 3.5.

MIRAUMONT (River Ancre).

British advance N. of, 1.3.

MITAU (Riga).

Enemy repulsed near, 8.3; Russians attack near, 11.3.

MOEUVRES (W. of Cambrai).

British gains near, 24 to 27.11.

MOINESCI (Moldavia).

Russians lose trenches near, 23.3.

MOLDAVIA (v. also Susitsa, Ocna, &c.).

Rumanians retain their hold throughout the year; Macin captured by enemy, 3.1; Indecisive fighting near Galatz, 10 to 15.1; Defensive fighting in hills in March; Successful advance by Rumanians, 20.7 to 15.8; Republic proclaimed, 23.12.

MONASTIR.

E. of, Germans obtain partial footing in Italian line, 12.2; And are driven out, 14.2; Heavy fighting near, 3, 8, 14, 19, 26.3; Bombarded intermittently throughout year.

MONCHY-LE-PREUX (E.S.E. of Arras).

British capture village and heights, 11.4; German attack repulsed by British, 14.4; Fighting near, 14.5.

"MONGOLIA," ss.

Sunk, 23.6.

MONT CORNILLET (Reims).

French repel attacks, 2.5; Trenches carried by French on N. slopes of, 20, 26.5

MONTE ASOLONE (Italian front).

Zone of Italian 4th Army heavily attacked, enemy gain ground, 18.12; Italians re-take whole of, 20, 21.12.

MONTE DI VAL BELLA (Italian front).

And Col di Rosso carried by Austrians, 21.12; Italians recover heights, but fail to hold them, 24.25.12.

MONTE GRAPPA (between Brenta and Piave Rivers).

Battle on front begins, 12.12.

MONTE PRASSOLAN (Upper Brenta).

Austrians take, 16.11.

"MONTEPROTEGIDO," ss.

Argentine Republic claims reparation from Germany *re* sinking of, 2.5.

MONTE SAN GABRIELE (Gorizia).

Heavy fighting for possession of, Italians hold, 31.8 to 7.9; Austrian attacks fail on and Italians gain ground in, 2, 3.10.

MONTE SAN MARCO (Gorizia).

Fighting on, 3.6.

MONTE SANTO (Carso).

Italians occupy summit of, and continue advance, 24.8.

MONTE TOMBA.

Italians driven from, 18.11.

MONT HAUT (Reims).

German assault defeated, 15, 26.7.

MOON SOUND (Riga).

Russian Fleet assists defence in, 16.10 ; Russians evacuate Island, 18.10.

MOREL, Mr. E. D.

Sent to prison, 4.9.

MORONVILLIERS MASSIF (group of hills E. of Reims).

French bombard, 10.4 ; French capture Mounts Cornillet, Blond, Sans Nom, Haut and Le Téton, 17 to 19.4 ; Heavy fighting, Germans repulsed, 22.4, 1, 4, 20 to 22.5 ; Germans attack again with some success, 27, 31.5 ; German counter-attacks repulsed, 16.7.

MORT HOMME (Verdun).

Violent infantry action W. of, 30.6 ; French take, 20.8 ; And progress N. of, 24.8.

MOSCOW.

Declares for new Russian Government, 14.3 ; Workmen resume work, 20.3 ; National Conference opened by Kerenski, 25.8 ; Closed, 28.8 ; Moscow closed to strangers, 6.9.

MOSUL (Tigris).

Russians take Neleman Village 50 miles N. of, 3.10.

"MÖWE."

Atlantic raider returns to home port, 22.3.

MUDROS.

German airship bombs island, 23.3.

MUNITION WORKERS.

Combining-out begins, 8.5.

MUSH (Mesopotamia).

W. of Lake Van, occupied by the Turks, 1.5.

MUSHAIDIA (Baghdad).

Turks hurry towards, 14.3 ; Position at captured by British, 15.3.

NAHRIN RIVER (Mesopotamia).

Turks flood the country between Diala River and, 3.12.

NAKHL (Sinai Pen).

At, and at Bir-el-Hassana British surprise small Turkish posts, 20.2.

NALESHKIAN (Armenia).

Turks dislodged from, by Russians, 16.3

NANCY.

Bombed by German airmen, 10.2 ; Air-raid on, 16.10.

NANESHTI (Rumania).

Captured by enemy, 19.1.

NANTEUIL-LA-FOSSE (N.E. of Soissons).

French capture, 18.4.

NARAJOWKA RIVER (Galicia).

German success on bank of, 2.3 ; Further raids on, 12.3.

NAROCH, LAKE.

Russian gas-attack N. of, 3.3.

NARONGOMBE (E. Africa).

Main German positions attacked, heavy casualties both sides, 19.7.

NATIONAL SERVICE.

Mr. N. Chamberlain announces his scheme for, 6.2 ; Ministry formed, 20.3 ; Brigadier-General A. Geddes succeeds him as Director-General, 10.8 ; and takes over Recruiting, 1.11.

NATIONAL SERVICE FOR WOMEN.

15,000 women ready, 3.3 ; Meeting in favour of, 17.3.

NAVAL WARFARE (v. also Great Britain (Naval), Submarine Warfare, etc.).

New British Minefield declarations 31.1 ; Germany declares commencement of unrestricted, from 1.2, and announce, intention of sinking hospital ships, 31.1 ; This causes temporary suspension of neutral sailings, 1.2 ; Turkey declares agreement with German policy, 22.2 ; Ditto Austro-Hungary, 5.3 ; German Chancellor attempts to justify, 27.2 ; Atlantic raider "Möwe," after destroying 23 ships (19 British), returns to Germany, 23.3 ; U.S.A. t.b.d. flotilla arrives in British waters, 4.5 ; Admiral Lacaze's statement re tonnage sunk, 25.5 ; Energetic U.S.A. preparations during year. Indian Ocean raider "Wolf" at work. February to June ; Austrians sink 14 British drifters in Adriatic, 15.5 ; German submarine attack on U.S.A. transports, driven off, 22.6 ; King of Spain and Hospital Ships, summer ; "Seedler," German Pacific raider, after sinking 11 vessels, wrecked, 2.8 ; Germany extends Barred zone, 15.11 ; Allied Council on, 14.12.

NDONDA (E. Africa).

British occupy, 10.11.

NEBI SAMWIL (Palestine).

British capture, 21.11.

NESLE (S. Somme).

British and French occupy, 18.3.

NEUVE-CHAPELLE.

Successful British raids, 10, 17.2 ; German raid fails, 22.2.

NEUVILLE VITASSE (S.E. of Arras).

British capture, 9.4.

NEWALA (E. Africa).

Germans captured at, 21, 27.11.

NEW ZEALAND.

"Governor" changed to "Governor-

General," recognition of status as "Dominion," 28.6; £12,000,000 War Loan 4½ per Cent. issued, August; 74,000 men sent to the fronts by August.

NICARAGUA.

Severs relations with Germany, 19.5.

NICHOLAS II., TSAR.

Abdicates, and issues decree at Pskov, 15.3; Counsels loyalty to Provisional Government, 20.3; Interned at Tsarskoe Selo, 21.3; Transferred to Abalak Monastery, and disfranchised, 12.8.

NICHOLAS MIKHAILOVICH, GD. DUKE.

Letter to Tsar published, 22.3.

NICHOLAS NICHOLAIEVICH, GRAND DUKE.

Appointment to Command of Army annulled, 20.3.

NIEUPORT (Belgian Coast).

Germans bombard British seaward positions, 9.7; Isolate British contingent on R. bank of Yser and destroy it, 10.7.

NOBEL (Peace) PRIZE.

Stambul University proposes the German Emperor as recipient of the, 2.2.

NON-FERROUS METALS.

Bill passed, 11.12.

NORTHY, MAJ. GEN.

Success in E. Africa, 29.10.

NORTH SEA.

British scouts drive 11 German destroyers to Zeebrugge, 10.5; British Naval force destroys Zeppelin L22, 14.5. Heavy Naval patrol duties throughout year.

NORWAY.

Forbids submarines in territorial water, 30.1; Declines President Wilson's invitation to break with Germany, 7.2; Rautenfels bomb-outrage, recall of German Minister to, 25.6; Great fire at Trondjem, 15.7; Conference of three Scandinavian Kings at Christiania, 28.11.

NOWICA (Galicia).

Russians gain and lose, 18.7.

NOYON.

French occupy, 18.3.

NYANGAO (E. Africa, S.E. Coast).

Occupied by British, 17.10; Heavy fighting continues round, 18.10.

OCHRIDA, LAKE (S.W. of Monastir).

French and Russians make progress near, 9, 10.9.

OCNA (River Trotus, Moldavia).

Russians lose the heights of Magyaryos, 23.2; Rumanians lose further heights, 8.3; Russo-Rumanian thrust, 13 to 15.8; Enemy take offensive and gains ground, 16 to 20.8; Heavy fighting, stubborn Rumanian resistance, 27, 28.7.

ODESSA.

Declares for new Russian Government,

14.3; Tranquil under Russian reverses, 13.9.

OESSEL ISLANDS (Gulf of Riga).

Bombed by German airmen, 1.10; German troops land and occupy most of, 12.10; Russians cut off on Sworbe Peninsula (S.W.), 14.10; Russo-German Naval action in Dagö-Oesel Sound, 14.10; Germans capture 3,500 prisoners, part of garrison escapes, 15.10; Entirely in German hands, 16.10.

OISE, RIVER.

French progress between R. Avre and, occupy part of R. bank, 24.3; Advance between R. Aisne and, 27.3.

OITTOZ, RIVER (Rumania).

Fighting on, 10.1.

OLIVI ROCK (Adriatic).

Austrian submarine base attacked by Italian airmen, 27.9.

OPPY (E. of Vimy Ridge).

British capture trenches S. of, 28, 29.4; Fighting near, 28.6.

"ORAMA," H.M.S.

British armed mercantile cruiser, torpedoed and sunk, 19.10.

"ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE."

Warrant instituting, 21.6; First appointments published, 25.8.

"ORDER OF THE COMPANIONS OF HONOUR."

Warrant instituting, 21.6; First appointments published, 25.8.

ORLANDO, SIGNOR.

Italian Premier, 28.10.

ORTIGARA, MT. (Trentino).

Fighting on, 10, 15, 19, 25, 26.6.

OSTEND.

Bombarded, 5, 6, 23.9, 21.10, etc., and frequently bombed; Enemy shipping damaged by British aircraft, 15, 22.9.

OSUM, RIVER (Albania).

Austrians at, 22, 25.11.

OTTOMAN EMPIRE (v. Turkey).

"OTWAY," H.M.S.

Torpedoed, 21.7.

OUJJAN (Morocco).

French take, 25.3.

OVERSEAS TROOPS (British).

Statement re numbers engaged and losses to, 4.10.

PADUA.

Bombed by the enemy, 28, 29.12.

PAES, MAJOR SIDONIO.

Becomes Prime Minister of Portugal, and subsequently President, 6.12.

PAINLEVÉ, M.

Becomes Premier and War Minister, 8.9; Forms Ministry, 12.9; Defines War Aims, 18.9; In Italy, 4.11; Resigns on Supreme Army Command and Propaganda

Questions, 13.11; Succeeded by M. Clémenceau.

PALESTINE.

British reverse at Gaza, 26.3; General Allenby succeeds General Murray, 29.6; Capture of Beersheba, 31.10; Capture of Gaza, 7.11; Surrender of Jerusalem, 9.12.

PANAMA.

Joins U.S.A. in defence of Canal, 8.4; Declares war on Germany, 10.4; Declares War on Austro-Hungary, 11.12.

PAPAL NOTE.

With proposals for peace sent to belligerent Governments (App. 103), 14.8; U.S. reply to, 30.8; Germany and Austria-Hungary reply to, 21.9; Second Note to Allies announced in Italy, 2.10.

“**PARANA**” (Brazilian s.s.).

Torpedoed by German submarine in Channel, 3.4.

PARROY (Nancy).

French repel German attacks, 6.2.

PASHICH, M.

Serbian Premier, in Rome, 7.9.

PASSCHENDAELE (Ypres).

Canadians capture, 6.11; Fighting near, 10 to 17.11, 2.12.

PASUBIO (Trentino).

Renewed activity in area of, 19.3.

PAY, OF ARMY AND NAVY.

Increase of, 26.11.

PEACE TENTATIVES.

Austrian feelers for Peace with Russia apparent, 15.4. Put forward by Central Powers throughout year.

PEKIN.

German Minister at, leaves, 14.3.

PÉRONNE.

British occupy, 18.3.

PERSHING, GENERAL.

Infantry Division to be sent to France at once under, 20.5; Arrives in England, 8.6.

PERSIA.

5,000 recruits for Sir P. Syke's force, February; Russians enter Hamadan, 2.3; Kermanshah, c. 15.3, Piatak Pass, 30.3; General Turkish retreat, c. 9.3; Persians rejoin at Russian Revolution, March; Baratov's force withdrawn, July.

PERU.

Cables protest to Berlin re sinking ships, 10.2; Issues Ultimatum to Germany, 4.10; Breaks off relations with Germany, 6.10.

PÉTAIN, GENERAL.

Appointed Chief-of-Staff, French Army, 30.4; Appointed to Command N. and N.E. Armies, 15.5.

PETROGRAD.

Allied Delegates visit, 30.1 to 13.2; Food troubles and demonstrations, 9, 11.3;

Revolution breaks out, 13 to 15.3; Resumption of work ordered, 19.3; Serious casualties (2,500) announced, 20.3; Disorders, revolt crushed, 16, 17, 18.7; Closed to strangers, 6.9; General Kornilov approaches, in force, 10.9; Government prepares to move to Moscow, 17.10; Munition works removed from, 19.10; Stormy Soviet meeting, 22.10; Constituent Assembly meets at, 11.12; Dispersed by Bolsheviks, 13.12; Martial Law proclaimed, 19.12; German Naval Delegates arrive, seizure of private banks, 29.12.

PHILADELPHIA (U.S.A.).

Explosion of ammunition factory at Eddystone, near, 10.4.

PIAVE, RIVER.

Fighting on, 8 to 28.11; British monitor destroys enemy bridge, 29.11; Italians destroy bridges at Zenson, 5.12, 28.12; Stiff fighting in the Delta, 9 to 19.12.

PICCOLO LAGAZNOL MOUNT (Carnic).

Fighting on, 20.6.

PICHON, M.

Becomes Foreign Minister under M. Clémenceau, 15.11.

PILKEM (Ypres).

British take, 31.7.

PINZANO (Italy).

Austrians reach, 5.11.

PLAVA (Julian).

Italian attacks from, to sea, carry Austrian first line E. of Isonzo, 19.8.

PLUMER, GEN. SIR H.

Commands British force in Italy, 24.11.

POELCAPELLE.

British line slightly advanced astride of Ypres Road, 19.8.

POGRADEEC (Macedonia).

French consolidating positions won, 13.9.

POLA (Istria).

Italian airmen bomb, 3, 27.9.

POLAND.

Provisional Council of State meets at Warsaw, 14.1; Russian Conference on future of, announced, 5.2; National Army to be formed, 2.3; Russian Provisional Government acknowledges correspondence of, 30.3; Allies' sympathetic Note to Russian Government re, 14.4; Council of State presents demands, 1.5; Galician Poles vote for independent Poland, 28.5; Crisis in Polish Legions, July; Arrest of Gen. Pilsudski, 21.7; Central Powers create Polish Regency Council and Cabinet, 12.9; Council takes office, 27.10; M. Kucharszewski forms his first Cabinet, c. 14.11.

POLYGON WOOD (Ypres front).

British troops advance, 26-27.9; British gain ground S.W. of, 2, 3.12.

PONTA DELGADA (Azores).

Shelled by enemy submarine, 4.7.

PONT-À-MOUSSON.

German attack W. of, 5.3.

PONTRU (N. of St. Quentin).

British capture, 9.4.

PORTUGAL.

Sells Macao to Japan, March; Revolution, Government resigns, President Machado driven from Office, 6.12; Major Paes forms Cabinet; New Government will honour all engagements, 17.12.

PORTUGUESE TROOPS.

First contingent arrives in France, 3.2; In action for first time, 17.6; Force captured by Germans at Ngoma (E. Africa), 8.12.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

Mails to the East to be despatched fortnightly *vice* weekly, 30.5.

POTATOES.

Scarcity of, forecasted, 5.3; Great shortage in England, 16.3.

PRIETO (Sr. Garcia de).

(Marquis de Alhucemas) becomes Spanish Premier, 19.4.

PRISONERS OF WAR.

British reported placed within range of our own guns, 3.3; Confirmed, 17.3; Statement in House of Commons concerning, 26.3; Number of German taken announced, 1.6; British and German meeting at The Hague *re*, 24.6; Number of British captures on all fronts, 10.7; Ratification of Agreement by French and German Governments, 26.7; Agreement reached at the Hague explained, *c.* 9.8; Official Lists to date, 1.6, 10.7, 24.8, 30.11; First party of wounded arrive in London from Switzerland, 11.9; Table of Captures and Losses in 1917, p. 293.

PROSECCO (N. of Trieste).

Italian seaplanes bomb, 12.5; British monitors shell works near, 24.5.

PROTECTED OCCUPATIONS.

New schedule of, published, 1.5.

PRUSSIA.

Debate on Electoral Reform, 30.3; Kaiser promises Law on subject, 8.4; Promises equal franchise, 11.7.

PUISEUX (River Ancre).

Occupied, 28.2; British N. of, 2, 3.3.

PUTNA, RIVER (Moldavia).

Fighting on, 9, 10.1; Enemy make progress, 29.7.

QUÉANT (Arras-Cambrai Road).

Near, "Hindenburg Switch" line penetrated by British, 3.5; British position improved, 7.5; Big enemy ammunition dump destroyed, 21.5; British gains near, 24.11.

QUERO (Upper Piave River).

Italians lose, 17.11.

RACING.

Jockey Club meeting on, 30.4. Flat racing stops.

RAFA'A (Syrian border).

Captured by British, 9.1.

RAGGAZEN (Riga front).

Russians retire from, to shorten line, 22.8.

RAMADIA (Euphrates).

British victory at, 28, 29.9.

RAMSGATE.

Shelled by German destroyers, 17.3; German Naval raid in night, 26.4.

RAPALLO (near Genoa).

Conference at, 6-9.11.

RATIONS (*v.* also Food).

New scale of voluntary, 12.11; Rationing by localities, 22.12; Model scheme, 31.12.

READING, LORD.

Arrives on financial mission in U.S.A., 14.9.

RECRUITING SYSTEM.

Announcement of transfer from the War Office to the Local Government Board 24.7.

REGNEVILLE (Verdun front).

French take, 21.8.

REICHSRAT.

Austrian Parliament meets for first time since War began, 30.5.

REIMS.

Shelled, 25.3, 1.4, 22.4, 21.5; French advance N.W. of, 6.4; Evacuation of civil population, 8.4; Slight French gain E. of, 8.5; Germans attack near, 29.6; French gain and hold German trenches E. of, 14.7; Germans attack in Beaumont sector, 2.10; German attack broken up E. of, 3.10.

RHONDDA, LORD.

Appointed Food Controller, 15.6; Introduces rationing scheme, 22.12.

RIBOT, M.

Becomes Prime Minister, 19.3; Refuses passports to Stockholm, 1.6; Speech on Rhine territories, 31.7; Resigns Premiership, 7.9; Becomes Foreign Minister, 13.9; Resigns on German Peace Offer question, 17.10.

RIGA.

Germans mass on the Dvinsk front, 23.3; Enemy attack begins; Russians evacuate Tirul-Aa positions, 21.8; Germans attack to E. of town, Russians evacuate S. of River Dvina, Germans enter town, 1.9; After some fighting Russians evacuate town, 2, 3.9; German warships enter Gulf, 3.9; Kaiser reviews troops at,

6.9; 12th Russian Army takes up defensive position 30 miles E. of town, 2 to 18.9; Russian advance S. of Riga-Pskov Railway, 30.9; German attacks repulsed, 7.10; Hostile Naval activity round Oesel Islands, 9 to 12.10; German attempts to fraternize, 11.10; Naval engagement at entrance to Gulf, 17.10; British submarine sinks German transport and torpedoes battleship, 20.10; Germans retire 20 miles, 20 to 23.10; Russians advance to Dvina River, 30 miles S.E. of, 24.10; German ships bombard coast near Pernau, 25, 26.10; German attacks repulsed on Dvina, 29.10.

RODZIANKO, M.

Intimation to Tsar by President of Duma, 12.3; Affirms Russia's loyalty to Allies, 10.5.

ROEUX (Arras).

Heavy fighting in and round, 13, 14 to 29.5.

ROISEL (E. of Péronne).

British take, 24.3.

ROMANONES, COUNT.

Resignation of Spanish Cabinet, 19.4.

ROME.

Conference of Allies in, 5-7.1; First day of compulsory food rations, 3.12.

RONSSOY WOOD (N.W. of St. Quentin).

Occupied by British 3.4; Village occupied, 5.4.

ROOSEVELT, MR.

To work in advisory capacity *re* U.S.A. War preparations, 29.12.

ROOT, SENATOR E.

With U.S.A. Mission arrives in Russia, 14.6.

ROSTOV (River Don).

Cossacks fight the Bolsheviks at, 12.12; Bolsheviks occupy, 14.12; General Kaledin enters, 15.12.

ROTHERMERE, LORD.

Becomes President of Air Council, 26.11.

ROULERS.

Germans regain some positions near, 1.8; Retaken by British, 2.8.

ROYE (River Aisne).

French enter, 17.3.

RUA, (Region, Armenia).

Russian detachments drive back Kurds in, 29.9.

RUAHA RIVER (E. Africa).

Belgian columns from Kilossa drive enemy to S. Bank of, reported, 27.8.

RUFUJI RIVER (E. Africa).

Operations near, 1, 5, 20.1.

RUMANIA.

British loan to, 9.3; German attacks in Susitsa Valley, etc., repulsed, 11 to 16.1; Indecisive Rumanian attacks, 18 to 23.1; General Ilescu blames Russia

for disasters of previous autumn, *c.* 20.3; Electoral and Agrarian Reform Bills passed, 4.7; Russo-Rumanian success, 2,000 prisoners taken, 23.7; Von Mackensen storms positions N. of Focsani, 7.8; Enemy strikes severe blow on Suzitsa and Sereth Rivers, 9 to 11.8; Russo-Rumanian Armies retreat up Sereth Valley, 16.8; Germans fail to fraternize, 19.10; Agree to armistice with Central Powers, 6.12; Truce begins, 9.12; Headquarters report no other course possible, 11.12; and sign Armistice, 12.12.

RUSSIA.

Prince N. Golitzin Premier *vice* M. Trepov, 9.1; Allied Delegates in Petrograd, 30.1 to 13.2; Conference on future of Poland announced, 5.2; Re-opening of Duma, 27.2; Bread riots in Petrograd, 8.3; Order forbidding street assemblies disregarded, 11.3; Mutiny among troops, street fighting, Tsar suspends Duma, Lower House disregards order and forms Executive Committee, 12.3; M. Rodzianko and Committee take over Government, 14.3; and appoint Provisional Government under Prince Lvov, 15.3; "Soviet" formed, 14.3; Tsar abdicates by decree, 15.3; Provisional Government recognised by Allies representatives, 15.3; and Governments, 22.3; Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovich refuses Crown except by will of people, 16.3; Provisional Government issues Manifesto, 16.3; M. Miliukov issues foreign policy statement 17.3; Press urges people to loyalty to Allied cause, 18.3; Death penalty abolished, 22.3; Ditto Decorations 25.3; General Alexeiev, Commander-in-Chief, Army votes for defence of country, 24.3; Provisional Government accepts financial responsibilities, 25.3; Imperial Family take oath of fidelity to Provisional Government, 28.3; Provisional Government proclaims independence of Poland, 30.3; Committee of War formed, Repeal of anti-Jewish legislation, 3.4; All-Russia Conference of Soviets, 13.4; Proclamation of War aims, 10.4; Reception of British Labour and French Socialists, 13.4; Disciplinary decrees of War Minister Guchkov, 21.4; Miliukov's Note to Allies *re* Foreign policy, 1.5; Kornilov orders re-organisation of Reserve, 5.5; Collapse of Army discipline, desertions and murders of officers, April to June; Soviets' resolution for International Socialist Peace Conference, 9.5; General Russki relieved of command on N. Front, 10.5; Rodzianko and Duma affirm loyalty to Allies, 10 and 18.5; General Kornilov resigns Commandantship of Petrograd, 13.5;

Tacit Armistice at front, 23.5; Kerenski becomes Minister of War and Marine, and Tereshchenko Foreign Minister, *vice* Miliukov, 16.5; Mr. A. Henderson goes to Russia, 29.5; Socialist revolt at Kronstadt, 1.6; Collapse, 6.6; Soviet rejects German proposal for Armistice, 9.6; Wilson's message to Soviet published, 11.6; British reply to War aims Note published, 12.6; Another All-Russian Congress held in Petrograd, 6.15.6; Bolsheviks beginning to show, June; Mutiny of Fleet at Sevastopol, 24.6; Socialist representatives leave Petrograd to confer with others at Stockholm, in England, France, and Italy, 30.6; Brusilov begins offensive in Galicia, 29.6; Successes N. of Brzezany, 20,000 prisoners, 1-4.7; Kornilov breaks through Austrians near Stanislaw, 7,000 prisoners, 7.8.7; Captures Halicz, 10.7; Austro-German reinforcements force Russians back from Kalusz, 14.7, and Zborow, 19.7; New Government, Kerenski Premier, 16.7; Russian débâcle, Kornilov fails to stop panic, troops desert by thousands, 20 to 31.7; Death penalty at front restored, 24.7; Enemy re-conquers Bukovina, early August; National Conference at Moscow, 25 to 28.8; Fall of Riga, 1.9 (v. Riga); Russians fall back, 2 to 30.9; Kornilov "rebellion," 8 to 12.9; Russia formally declared a Republic, 15.9; Sukhomlinov trial and "revelations," September; Government losing ground, rise of Bolsheviks, September, October; Democratic Conferences, 27.9, 2, 3.10; Kerenski forms fresh Cabinet, 7.10; Railway strike, 8.10; Interim Parliament, mid-October; Soviet's Peace Terms, 20.10; Lenin's *coup d'état* at Petrograd, 7.11; Flight of Kerenski, 8.11; Latter defeated outside Petrograd, 10-15.11; Bolshevik Government established by mid-November; Secret treaties published by Trotsky, November; Siberia, Ukraina, Caucasus proclaim autonomy, December; Finland declares independence, December; Recognised by Sweden and France.

RUSSIA (Naval).

Mutiny at Kronstadt, March and June; Fighting in Gulf of Riga near Oesel, 8.10; Further engagement, 17.10; Altogether Russians lose 1 battleship and 1 destroyer, and claim large German losses; Russian Navy escapes out of Moon Sound, 21.10; Total loss during year—1 battleship and 4 torpedo boat destroyers.

RUSSKI, GENERAL.

Commanding Northern Front, September; Re-called, 13.9.

SAARBRÜCKEN (Lorraine).

Bombed repeatedly by British airmen, especially in October.

SAILING-VESSELS.

German Government notifies "safe" period for, expired, 1.3.

SAILLY-SAILLISÉ (Somme).

Ridge stormed by British and counter-attack repulsed, 8, 9.2; Village captured, 28.2.

ST. GOBAIN (W. of Laon).

Forest reached by French, 27.3.

ST. JULIEN (Ypres).

British take, 31.7; Germans re-take, 1.8; British re-capture, 3.8; British line advanced, 27.8, 3, 18, 26.9.

ST. MIHIEL (Meuse).

Severe fighting in region, 13.3.

ST. PIERRE VAAST WOOD (N. Somme).

British occupy, 16.3.

ST. QUENTIN.

British approach, 21.3; Fighting S. of, 25.3; French repulse attacks S. of, 26.3; Failure of German night attack; 3.4; French advance to S.W. suburb, 4.4; German attacks held S. of, 18, 19.7; Further attacks, 17, 18.11; Considerable activity, enemy surprise attacks unsuccessful, 28, 29.12.

SAKIZ (Persian Kurdistan).

Russians advance from, 9, 21.3.

SALIF, FORT (Red Sea).

Destroyed by British, 12.6.

SALONIKA.

German air raid on, 27.2; expedition criticised in House of Commons, 5.3; Mass meeting demands deposition of King Constantine, 6.5; Plot to assassinate M. Venizelos discovered, 10.5; Statistics of health of British Army published, 11.7; Great fire at, 18.8; General Sarraill recalled, General Guillaumet Commander-in-Chief, 15.12.

"SALTA" (British Hospital Ship).

Sunk by mine in Channel, 10.4.

SAMARRA (70 miles N. of Baghdad).

Turks bolt towards, 15.3; British occupation, 23.4.

SAMOGNEUX (Verdun Front).

French take, 21.8; French attack near, 25.11.

SANCTUARY WOOD (S.E. of Ypres).

British take, 31.7.

SANCY (N.E. of Soissons).

French capture, 20.4.

"SAN FULGENCIO" (Spanish steamer).

Torpedoed without warning, 9.4; Protest by Spain to Germany, 12.4; Note of protest published, 27.4.

SAN GIOVANNI (Carso).

Italians take village and ground near coast, 27.5.

SAN MARINO (River Brenta).

Austrian attack at, 26.11.

SANNA-I-YAT.

(v. Kut-el-Amara).

SAN PELLEGRINO VALLEY (Dolomite).

Defences destroyed by enemy, 16.3.

SARY (St. Quentin).

Village and wood captured by British, 1.4.

SCARBOROUGH.

Hostile submarine fires 30 rounds at the town, 4.9.

SCARPE, RIVER (Arras).

Operations in valley, 3, 10.5, 5.6; etc.

SCHILDEN ISLANDS (Riga).

Captured by Germans, 20.10.

"SEE-ADLER."

German raider wrecked off Lord Howe Island in Pacific, 2.8.

SELENCY (St. Quentin).

British capture, 2.4.

SELLA (Carso).

Italians carry enemy defences between Korite and South, 20.8.

SENUSSI.

Report on operations against the, issued, 9.2.

SERAIJK (on Deli Abbas-Mosul Road).

British drive out Turks, 13.4.

SERBIA.

M. Pashich forms new Government, 24.6; Yugo-Slav Conferences, June and July; "Corfu Pact" (Union of Serbia, Yugo-Slavs and Montenegro) signed, 20.7.

SERDESHT (Persia).

Taken by Russians, 26.6.

SERETH RIVER (Galicia).

Russians retreating on the, 21.7; Germans cross the, 26.7.

SERETH (Rumania).

Enemy attack on Rumanian lines, 1, 2, 4, 16, 19.1; German attack on Russian position near Focsani fails, 6.2; Von Mackensen crosses, Rumanians resist, 11.8, Rumanian 2nd and Russian 4th Armies retreat up valley, 15, 16.8.

SERETH, RIVER (town, Bukovina).

Successful enemy attack S.W. of town, 21.8.

SERRE HILL (River Ancre).

British line advanced, 10.2; German counter-attacks fail, 11, 12.2.

SHALAL (Sinai Peninsula).

Turks abandon, 5.3.

SHATT-EL-ADHAIM, RIVER (left trib. of Tigris).

British force passage in night of 17-18.4; British defeat Turks on river bank, 18.4; British attack Turks on river bank above junction, 22.4.

SHEERNESS.

Chatham district bombed, 107 naval ratings killed and 86 wounded, 3.9.

SHIPPING LOSSES.

French Minister of Marine's statement, 26.5; For general table, v. p. 294.

SHUVAIEV, GEN.

Resigns position of Russian Minister of War, 17.1.

SIAM.

Declares war on Germany and Austro-Hungary and seizes 9 German vessels, 22.7.

SIMBA (E. Africa).

Germans captured at, 21.11.

SINNA (Persia).

Captured by Russians from Turks and offered to Persian Government, 9.3.

SINN FEIN.

Candidate defeats Nationalist in East Clare Election, 11.7; Recrudescence of movement, autumn; Convention in Dublin, 25.10.

SIVAS (Asia Minor).

Turks attacked by Russians near, 9.3.

SIWA (W. Egyptian Desert).

Senussi Arabs defeated and dispersed by British, latter enter town, 4, 5.2.

SKUMBI VALLEY (Albania).

French and Albanian troops successfully raid Austrian positions, 20.9.

SMUTS, GEN.

Relinquishes command in E. Africa, 20.1; Made Member of Privy Council, 13.3; Speeches in London, 12.3, 2.4; at Edinburgh, 11.4; To attend War Cabinet meetings, 18.6.

SMORGON (Vilna).

Russian diversion at, 23.7.

SNEGOVO (Monastir).

Captured by French, 18.3.

SOCIALIST ACTIVITY (v. also Stockholm Labour Party, Conference, etc.).

Conference at Stockholm proposed, April, begins to sit, June; French Government refuses passports to, 1.6; Conference at Leeds, 3.5; Great Britain grants passports to Russian Conference, 8.6; Seamen and Firemen's Union prevents delegates leaving, 11.6; Peace terms of German delegates published, 16.6; Czech memo. published, 28.6; British Labour Party accepts invitation to Stockholm, 10.8; Mr. Henderson resigns from War Cabinet, 11.8; Government refuses passports to Stockholm, 13.8; Majority of Labour Party for Stockholm much reduced 20.8; Trades Union Congress against International Conference, 4.9; Conference at Bordeaux, 6.10.

SOFIA.

Kaiser visits, 11.10.

SOISSONS.

Bombarded, 12, 28.3; Fighting N.E. of, 13.3; French progress N. of, 22, 24.3;

SOMME CANAL.

Passage forced by French, 21.3.

SORBONNE (Paris).

National manifestation at, 7.3.

SOUCHEZ (Vimy).

British raids E. of, 12, 16, 18.2.

SOUCHEZ RIVER.

British advance on south bank, 2.6;
Successful German counter-attacks, 3.6;
British attack renewed, 5.6; German
attacks repulsed, 20.6; British advance,
25, 26, 28, 29.6.

SOUTH AFRICA.

Parliament opens, 16.2; 1914 Rebel-
lion report issued, c. 27.2; 4,500 recruits
for Overseas Brigade obtained, 550 weekly
required, 5.5; Provincial Councils Elec-
tions, June; Motion condemning Repub-
lican propaganda carried, 18.6; 5 per
Cent. Loan issued, December.

SOVEJA (Moldavia).

Enemy take, 15.8.

SPAIN.

Count Romanones' resignation refused
by King, 9.1. Declines President Wilson's
invitation to break with Germany, 7.2;
Replies to Germany, 8.2; Protests to
Germany re the "San Fulgencio," 12.4;
Count Romanones resigns, Señor Garcia
Prieto becomes Premier, 19.4; Note re
"San Fulgencio" published, 27.4; Offi-
cers form "Committees of Defence,"
troubles, May; Cabinet resigns, 9.6;
Señor Dato forms new Cabinet, 11.6;
Semi-revolution at Barcelona, 5.7; Mar-
tial Law re strikes proclaimed, 13.8 to
20.8; German U-boat "293" escapes
from Cadiz, 7.10; Señor Dato resigns,
succeeded by Señor G. Prieto, 27.10.

SRKA-DI-LEGEN (Macedonia).

French carry, Bulgarian counter-
attacks repulsed, 11, 15.5.

STANISLAU (Galicia).

Russian attack spreading in region of,
6.8; Austrian front broken, 7,000 prison-
ers taken, 8.8; Russians evacuate, 23,
24.7.

STEENBECK RIVER (Ypres).

Allies attack on 9 miles front and cap-
ture all objectives, 16.8.

STEENSTRAATE (Ypres).

British take, 31.7.

"STEPHEN FURNESS" H.M.S.

Torpedoed in Irish Channel, 23.12.

STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE (v. also
Socialist Activity).

Mooted, April; French Socialists
refuse to send representatives, 26.4;
French Socialists decide to attend, 28.5;
Convocation decided, 30.5; French refusal
of passports, 1.6; Statement on Rus-
sian and German Socialists at, issued, 19.7;
British Labour Party decide to send dele-
gates, 11.8; Government announce no
issue of passports, 13.8.

STOKHOD RIVER (Volhynia).

Germans defeat Russians about 40
miles N.E. of Kovel, 3.4; Artillery
activity on, 3.7.

"STORSTAD" (Relief Ship).

Torpedoed, 8.3.

STRIKES.

At Barrow, 21.3 to 3.4; At Berlin,
16.4; At Leipzig, 16.4; Concessions of
German Government to, 18.4; Engineers'
strike in England, 4 to 23.5; In Spain,
August.

STRUMA, RIVER (Macedonia).

British withdrawal on, 15.6; British
raid on, 22.7; Artillery activity, 21.9.

STUTTGART.

Bombed by French, 16.9.

SUBMARINE WARFARE (v. also Naval
Warfare).

Commencement of ruthless sinking by
German submarines, 1.2; Protests by
various Neutrals, February; 129 ships sunk
during February; Spare parts for German
submarine found in buoy off Cartagena,
21.2; British losses by, v. p. 294;
German super-submarines (5,000 t.) believ-
ed to exist by U.S.A. Admiralty, 22.9;
"U.293" escapes from Cadiz, 7.10.

SUDAN (Anglo-Egyptian).

Major-General Sir L. Stack becomes
Governor-General, 1.1.

SUMMER-TIME.

Bill for France passed, 15.3; British,
1917, 2 a.m. 8 April to 2 a.m. 17 Sept.

SUSITSA RIVER (Moldavia).

Fighting on, 6 to 11, 18, 19.1; von
Mackensen crosses, threatening rear of
Russian-Rumanian armies, 10.8; Enemy
attacks in valley, 16.8; Rumanians suc-
cessfully attack N. of valley, 21.8.

SWEDEN.

Declines President Wilson's invitation
to break with Germany, 7.2; Resignation
of Conservative Ministry under M. Ham-
marskjöld, 29.3; New Conservative Cab-
inet under M. Swartz, 30.3; King of Den-
mark visits Stockholm, end of April;
Socialist Conference opens at Stockholm
(v. Socialist Activity), 13.5; Trouble re
Count Luxburg (q.v.) and Swedish Foreign
Office, September; General Election,
Socialist-Liberal victory, September;
Government resigns, 2.10; Government
protests v. British seizure of their ships
in Great Britain, 5.10; Great Britain takes
over ships, 11.10; New Government
under Professor Eden, 19.10; Aland
Islands desire to be annexed by, Novem-
ber.

"SWIFT" (British Destroyer).

With destroyer "Broke" engages 6
German destroyers off Dover, 20-21.4.

SWISS MINISTER (Berlin).

Forwards to U.S.A. a Berlin suggestion for discussion on means of preventing war, 11.2.

SWITZERLAND.

Declines President Wilson's invitation to break with Germany, 5.2; Herr Grimm expelled from Russia, for communicating German Peace proposals, 16.6; Herr Hoffmann (Foreign Minister) resigns, 18.6; Herr Ador appointed Foreign Minister, 20.6; General Election, Radical majority, 28.10; Dr. F. Calonder elected President, 13.12.

SYDNEY (Australia).

Australian election results in majority for Nationalist Party, 8.5; Serious strike, 50,000 unemployed, 26.9.

TAFEL, COL. (E. Africa).

Surrender of, 27.11.

TAGLIAMENTO RIVER.

Italian retreat on, 29.10 to 3.11; Austrians cross, 5.11.

"TANK CORPS."

Royal Warrant forming, 28.7.

TARNOPOL (Galicia).

Germans in the suburbs of, 21.7; Fall of, 24.7.

TARVIS (Trentino).

Austrian railhead at destroyed by Italian artillery, 21.2.

TECK.

British Peerage (Cambridge, M.) conferred on family, 19.6.

TEKRIT (Tigris).

British beat Turks at, 5.11; British occupy, 6 and 9.11.

TERGUIER (La Fère).

Taken by French, 20.3; French progress N. of, 22.3.

TÉTON HEIGHT (Champagne).

Moronvilliers, enemy gain some ground later retaken by French, 26.5; Germans attack, 21.6.

THAMES, RIVER.

Estuary raided by aircraft, 5.6.

THELUS (N.E. of Arras).

British capture, 9.4.

THESSALY.

Entente troops in, 11-13.6.

THILLOY (Bapaume).

Occupied by British, 28.2.

THOMAS, M. ALBERT (French Minister Munitions). In Moscow, 21.5.**TIGRIS, RIVER.**

British cross, 23.2; Bridged below Baghdad, 8.3; Fighting on, 15.3; British attack on W. bank, S. of Samarra, 22.4.

TILLOY-LEZ-MOFFLAINES (E. of Arras).

British capture, 9.4.

TIRUL MARSH (Gulf of Riga).

Russian offensive near, 5 to 13.1; German counter-offensive, 23 to 25.1; German attack partially successful, 30.1; Further German attacks fail, 4.2; Russians evacuate positions between, and Aa River, 21.8.

TISZA, COUNT (Hungarian).

Prime Minister retires, 22.5.

TOLMEZZO (Venetia).

Italian defeat near, 8.11.

TOLMINO (Upper Isonzo).

Activity in area of, 19.3; Austrian attacks repulsed, 9.7; Italian line ruptured by Austro-Hungarians about, 24.10.

TONALE (Trentino).

Renewed activity on, 19.3.

TORPEDO-BOAT DESTROYERS.

v. Destroyers.

TOWER HAMLETS RIDGE (Ypres sector).

Fighting, 21 to 25.9.

TRADE UNION CONFERENCE.

Addressed by Sir Wm. Robertson and Sir John Jellicoe, 4.4.

TRANSCAUCASIA.

Declares itself a Republic, 20.9.

"TRANSYLVANIA," H.M.S.

Transport torpedoed in Mediterranean, 4.5.

TREATIES, RUSSIAN.

Publication by Trotski of Secret, 24.11.

TRENTINO.

Austrians massing in, 4.3; Austrians very active in, attacks repulsed, 31.5-17.6, 1.7; Renewed local fighting in, 18.10.

TREPOV, M.

Resigns position of Russian Prime Minister, 9.1.

TRESCAULT (S.W. of Cambrai).

British capture, 22, 23.4.

TREVES (= Trier, Moselle).

Air-raid on, 4.6, etc.

"TREVIER" (Belgian relief ship).

Torpedoed off Scheveningen, 4.4.

TRIESTE.

General Cadorna's progress towards, continues, 4,021 prisoners, 14-16.5; Italian guns within 10 miles of, 27.5; Italian boats sink Austrian battleship, 9.12.

TRIKALA (Thessaly).

Occupied by Allies, 13.6.

TRIPOLI.

Revolting natives defeated by General Latini at Zuara, 13.1, 16.1; Nuri Pasha defeated by General Cassini, 20.9.

TROTSKI, M.

Comes to the front politically, 12.11.

TROTUS VALLEY (Moldavia).

Russians capture strong position and beat off counter-attacks, 18.2; Russian guns stop enemy operations, 29.11.

TSAR (v. Nicholas II.)

TSARSKOE SELO (S. of Petrograd).

Fighting at, 11, 12.11.

TULCHA (Moldavia).

Fighting near, 22, 23.1.

TURIN.

Flight from, to London, 24.9.

TURKEY.

Grand Vizier Said Halim succeeded by Talaat, 4.2; Severs diplomatic relations with U.S.A., 23.4.

UDINE.

Former seat of Italian G.H.Q., captured by Germans, 29.10.

UKRAINE.

Congress of Ukraine demands autonomy, 24.4; Protest of Cadets against recognition of, 15.7; Declares an Autonomous Government or Secretariat-General, 8.10; Proclaims itself an autonomous nation, 14.10; Republic proclaimed, 21.11; Bolsheviks demand free passage for troops through, 15.12; Civil War extending to, 18.12; Defies the Bolsheviks, Odessa in sympathy, 19.12.

URMIA LAKE (Persia).

Russians capture village W. of, 2.10.

URUGUAY.

Breaks off diplomatic relations with Germany, 7.10.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

President Wilson's speech on Foreign Politics, 22.1; Germany notifies that submarine pledge of 4-5.16 withdrawn, 31.1; President Wilson demands release of Americans captured by German raider, severs diplomatic relations with Germany and hands Count Bernstorff his passports, 3.2; And calls joint Session of Congress, 4.2; Germany agrees to release prisoners, U.S.A. Note to Neutrals, 4.2; Germany acknowledges breach of relations, 5.2; Mr. Gerard receives his passports, 9.2; Failing abandonment of ruthless submarine warfare further negotiations between, and Germany will cease, 13.2; President Wilson asks Congress for power to declare War, 20.2; War tension in, acute, 22.2; President Wilson proposes armed neutrality, 26.2; Sinking of ss. "Laconia" increases war feeling in, 27.2; Secret German offer to Mexico and Japan published, 1.3; Merchant ships to be armed, 1.3; Dr. Wilson inaugurated President for second term, 5.3; Railway-men threaten strike, 15.3; Three U.S. steamers sunk, 18.3; Note to Mexican President published, 20.3; U.S. Minister in Brussels ordered to Havre, 25.3; Navy to be increased, 26.3; President Wilson in message to new Congress asks for War, 2.4; Congress declares War on Germany (by 82 to 6 in Senate and 373 to 50 in H.

of R.) and seizes nearly 100 German ships in U.S.A. ports, but enters into no definite alliance, 6.4; Austro-Hungary severs diplomatic relations with, 9.4; Meetings in London to celebrate entry of U.S.A. into War, speeches by Messrs. Page and Lloyd George, 12.4; War Bill (Loan of £1,400 million) passes H. of Representatives, 14.4; Passes Senate, 18.4; Measures of Senate to suppress export of food-stuffs, etc., to Germany, 17.4; Food policy to provide for Allies before Neutrals, 19.4; Arrival of Mr. Balfour and British Mission at Washington, 22.4; Arrival of Marshal Joffre and M. Viviani at New York, 24.4; Congress sanctions Conscription and raising Regular Army to 287,000 and National Guard to 625,000 men, and additional drafts, 29.4; Destroyer flotilla arrives in British waters, 15.5; Complete medical unit reaches England, 18.5; Passes Army Bill, 500,000 to be mustered in September, 18.5; A Regular Division to be sent under General Pershing, 20.5; Mr. Roosevelt's offer of Volunteer Expedition declined, 20.5; National Registration for, 5.6; Mission of Mr. Root to Russia, 14.6; 9,650,000 men registered by, 22.6; Unsuccessful attack on transports by German submarine, 22.6; Liberty Loan over-subscribed, 24.6; First fighting troops land in France, 25.6; First Liberty Loan £400 million at 3½ per Cent. (£200 million over-subscribed), June; Declares embargo on export of foods, metal and coal, 8.7; £128 million for Air Service, 14.7; Militia called into Federal Service for Overseas service, 15.7; Reply to Papal Peace Note, 30.8; Disclosures re Count Luxburg and Swedish Legation, 9.9; £400 million for Naval construction, 14.9; Japanese Mission (Viscount Ishii) to, 24.9; Energetic shipbuilding, September; War Credits Bill for £2,300 million, September; Embargo on trade with Northern Neutrals announced, 19.10; Appropriate German raw material for war in, 22.10; Infantry and artillery in action with French, 27.10; £600 million Second Liberty Loan 4 per Cent. (£923 million subscribed by 28.10), £372 million lent to Great Britain by November; Note to Japan, 7.11; Mission to London, 8, 20, 22.11; Congress meets again, 3.12; All railways to be nationalised, 6.12; Destroyer "Jacob Jones" sunk, 6.12; War declared on Austro-Hungary (only one vote against), 7.12; Shipping Board promises 5 million tons in 1918; Steel ships construction programme, 29.12.

URVILLERS (S. of St. Quentin).

French capture, 3, 4.4; Germans bombard French to N. of, 5.4.

"VACUUM," U.S.S.

Torpedoed and sunk, 28.4.

VADELAINCOURT (Meuse).

Germans bomb French Military Hospital, 19 patients killed, 26 wounded, 5.9.

VADENI (Rumania).

Captured by enemy, 14.1; Retaken, 16.1.

VAILLY (River Aisne).

French raids, 26.2; French capture, 18.4.

VALEPUTNA (Rumania).

Austro-German success near, 27.2.

VALLERET (Bapaume).

British take 400 yards of enemy trenches, 10.9.

VALONA (=Avlona, Albania).

Austrian advance on, 18.11; Continued, 28.11.

VALSTAGNA (Asiago, River Brenta).

Italians surrender Col Caprile, 14.12; Austrians advancing on held by concentrated fire, and withdraw, 16.12.

VAN (Armenia).

Russians enter, 18.3.

"VANGUARD," H.M.S.

Blown up as result of internal explosion (3 survivors), 9.7.

VARDAR RIVER (Macedonia).

Heavy fighting between the Cherna and, 11.5; French airmen bomb valley of, 30.11.

VARNITZA (Rumania).

Enemy attack Focsani region; Russian defection in face of enemy, 28.8.

VAUCLÈRE PLATEAU (W. of Craonne).

Great activity on California Plateau and E. of Chevreux, 25.4, 21.5; French attack at three points with success, taking 400 prisoners, 22.5; Unsuccessful German counter-attack, 23.5.

VAUXAILLON (N.E. of Soissons).

French drive Germans to, 1.4; French bombardment E. of, 6.4; Fighting near, 20, 21, 23, 24.6.

VENDHUILLE (St. Quentin Canal).

British advance to, 24.4.

VENICE.

Austrians bomb, as reprisals for attack on Trieste, 7.9; Austrians approach, 12.11.

VENIZELOS, M.

Becomes Premier of Greece, 25.6; In London, 13 to 19.11.

VERDER (Riga).

Russians repel German attempt to land 8 miles N. of, but Germans land at town. 21.10; Germans attempted landing S. of repulsed, 23.10; Peninsula evacuated by Germans, 27.10.

VERDUN.

Germans capture trenches, French counter-attacks, 21 to 26.1; French

repulse attacks N. of Bois des Caurières, 9.3; Germans attack N.W. of, 28.6; French counter-attacks successful, 1.3, 7, 17.7; Germans again busy, 22.7; French push to the N., 20, 24.8; German attacks on Fosses Wood—Caurières Wood line repulsed, 9, 14.9; French attack on R. bank of Meuse, 8, 14.9; Germans repulsed in heavy fighting on the N., 1 to 11.10, and 24 to 27.10; Further German efforts on the N. fail, 4, 10, 13, 26.12.

VERLORENHOEK (Ypres).

British take, 31.7.

VERMELLES (Hulluch).

German raid fails, 22.2.

VERSAILLES.

Inter-Allied Supreme War Council inaugurated at, 1.12.

VERTEKOP (Macedonia).

British hospitals at bombed, by enemy, 13.3.

VESSELS, ARMED.

U.S.A. ruling concerning armed merchant vessels, 12.3.

VICTOR EMMANUEL, KING.

Receives Allied Ministers at front, 9.11.

VILLE-AUX-BOIS (Craonne).

Capture by French, 18.4.

VILLERET (Le Catelet).

British troops take trenches on 600 yards front, and prisoners, 9.9.

VILLERS-GUISLAIN (12 miles S. of Cambrai).

British capture, 18.4.

VILNA.

E. of, Russians penetrate German defences 2 miles (1,000 prisoners), further success jeopardised by indiscipline, 22.7.

VIMY (Village N. of River Scarpe).

British capture, 13.4; And Station, 14.4.

VIMY RIDGE (N. of Arras).

British (Canadians) capture, 9, 10.4; Two German positions captured N. of, 12.4.

VODICE (Sector, Trent).

Fighting on, 31.5, 7.6, 17.6.

VOJUSA RIVER (Albania).

Austrians at, 18, 22.11.

VOLHYNIA FRONT.

Some activity on, 25.8.

VOLO (Thessaly).

Occupied by Allies, 13.6.

VOLUNTARY ENLISTMENT (British).

S.S.W. announces two new groups for men under 45, and 45 to 50, 12.5.

VORONCHIN (Lutsk).

German attack near, 3.3.

VOTES OF CREDIT.

v. Great Britain (Political).

WADI HESI (Palestine).

British reach, 7.11.

WADI SUGHEIR (Palestine).

Turkish defeat at, 12, 13.11.

WAMA (Moldavia).

Occupied by enemy, 5.8.

WANCOURT (Arras-Cambrai Road).

British capture, 12.4.

WAR COUNCIL, ALLIED.

Creation of, 9, 12.11; Mr. L. George explains, 14.11.

WARLENCOURT (River Ancre).

Line advanced N. of, 2.3.

WAR LOANS.

British 5 per Cent. at 95, and 4 per Cent. at 100, announced, 11.1; Indian War Loan announced (5 per Cent., 5½ per Cent., etc.), 18.1; exceeds £32 millions by September; American £50,000,000 announced 5½ per Cent. Convertible Notes, 18.1; Close of British War Loan, 16.2; Estimated to produce 700 millions, 19.2; Produces £1,000,312,950, 26.2; Canadian Third, 12.3; Sixth German (5 per Cent. and 4½ per Cent.) issued, 15.3; Reaches £656,100,000, 16.4; Seventh German, £631,283,000, 24.9; British National War Bonds (5 per Cent. and 4 per Cent.) issued, 2.10.

WEKERLE, DR.

Appointed Prime Minister of Hungary, 20.8.

WEMYSS, VICE-ADM. SIR R.

Succeeds Admiral Sir C. Burney as Second Sea Lord, 7.8; Appointed First Sea Lord, 26.12.

WESTERN FRONT.

WESTERN FRONT (Main Events).

Fighting on the River Ancre, 1.1-20.2; German withdrawal to Siegfried Line, 21.2-31.3; Allies occupy Péronne and Noyon, heavy fighting near St. Quentin, 18.3-7.4; Battle of Arras, 9.4-21.5; Vimy Ridge taken 10.4; 2nd Battle of the Aisne, and French success on Chemin des Dames and at Moronvilliers, 16.4-30.5; Battle of Messines, 1-14.6; Ridge taken, 7.6; First contingent of U.S.A. fighting troops landed, 25.6; Fighting on Chemin des Dames, Reims, Arras and Messines fronts; GerM man attacks repulsed, 15.6-31.*; Very heavy Allied attacks almost entirely British, in Flanders, 19.*-17.11, Passchendaele captured, 6.11; Successful British attack near Lens, 15.8; French successes near Verdun, 20.8-10.9, and on Aisne, 23.10-3.11; Successful British attack at Camdrai, 20-29.11; Salient driven in, 30.11-4.12.

WESTGATE (Kent).

German aeroplanes over, 16.3.

WESTHOEK (Ypres).

British take, 31.7; British complete capture of and of Ridge, 10.8.

WHEAT.

World-shortage foreshadowed, 9.3; Export from Argentina prohibited, 28.3.

WHITLOCK, Mr. BRAND.

v. Brussels.

WILHELMSHAVEN.

Mutiny at, announced, 2.10.

WILLERVAL (N. of River Scarpe).

British capture, 13.4.

WILLIAM II, KAISER (v. Kaiser).

WILSON, PRESIDENT (v. also U.S.A.).

Entente reply to his Peace Note, 10.1 (v. App. 1); Addresses U. S. Senate on Peace Terms, 22.1; Armed Neutrality policy of, defeated, 3.3; Takes oath as President, 4.3; Inaugural address by, 5.3; Decides to arm American vessels, 8.3; Appeals to railwaymen, 16.3; Settles railway-strike, 19.3; Summons Congress, 21.3; Asks Congress for Declaration of War on Germany, 2.4; Appeals to citizens re War, 15.4; Message to Russian Provisional Government, 11.6; Reply to Papal Peace Note published, 29.8; Message to Congress on prospects of Peace, 4.12; Signs Declaration of War on Austro-Hungary, 7.12; Nationalises railways, Mr. McAdoo Director-General, 26.12.

WINDSOR.

Royal Proclamation changing name of Royal House and family to, 17.7.

WINGATE, GENERAL SIR R.

Takes over appointment of High Commissioner of Egypt, 1.1.

WIRELESS.

Between U.S. and Germany suspended, 8.3.

WOMEN'S ARMY AUXILIARY CORPS.

Recruiting for completed, 7.3.

WORKMEN'S AND SOLDIERS' DELEGATES.

Representatives of, leave Petrograd to confer with Socialists at Stockholm, England, France, and Italy, 30.6.

WULVERGHEM.

Enemy raids at, 8.3.

WYTSCHAETE.

Two German attacks from repulsed, 1.2; Artillery activity near, 31.5 to 5.8; Captured by British, 7.6.

YAPP, SIR A.

Appointed Food Controller, 20.9.

"YARRA," ss.

French liner torpedoed in Mediterranean, 29.5.

YORKSHIRE.

Zeppelin raid on coast; one Zeppelin destroyed off Jutland coast by Naval forces, 21.8; Air raid on Kent and Yorkshire coasts, 3 enemy machines destroyed, 22.8; Airships on, and Lincolnshire coasts, 3 casualties, 25.9 (v. pp. 295, 296).

YPRES.

German raid fails, 5.2; British raids near, 12, 13, 19.2, 17.7; Fighting near, 31.5, 14, 15.6; Slight British advance S. on, 5.7; Fighting in,—Roulers railway region, 1, 2.8; British advance on 2 miles front, 10.8; And repel German counter-attacks, 11.8; Allies attack on 9 miles front across Ypres-Menin Road and capture all objectives, 16.8; British line advances with heavy fighting to N.E., 19 to 27.8; Further advance E. of, 20, 26.9; German attacks repulsed along Menin Road and towards Polygon Wood, 1 to 7.10; Franco-British advance E. and N.E. of, 9, 10.10; French stop German counter-attack N. of, 11.10; British attack on 6 mile front from Passchendaele northwards, 12.10; Desperate fighting between Poelcapelle and Houthulst ends slightly in our favour, 22 to 24.10; French-Belgian advance across Dixmude Road, 27.10; British advance between Poelcapelle and Passchendaele, 30.10; Canadians capture Passchendaele, 6.11; Further fighting near Polderhoek, 13 to 17.12; Enemy attack near,—Staden Railway, repulsed, 29.12.

YSER (Nieuport Front).

Germans gain ground E. of the mouth of the, 10.7.

YUSSUPOV, PRINCE (Raspútin murder).

Returns to Petrograd, 18.3.

ZAIMIS, M. (Greek Premier).

Resigns, 23.6; Succeeded by M. Venizelos, 25.6.

ZALESZCZYCKI (Bridgehead on Dniester).

Russians evacuate, 29.7.

ZANZUR (W. of Tripoli City).

General Cassini's column defeats Nuri Pasha, enemy loss 600 killed, 1,000 wounded, 20.9.

ZBOROW (E. of Lemberg).

Russian offensive progresses, 6,300 prisoners, 2.7.

ZBRUCZ RIVER (Russian-Galicia Frontier).

Enemy cross at many points, 29.7; Enemy stands on broad front on W. bank, 31.7, 1.8; Russians rally and attack enemy on, 4.8.

ZEEBRUGGE.

British raid, 7-8.4; Sea and air fight between Blankenberg and Zeebrugge, 23.4; Heavy Naval bombardment of, by Dover Division and R.N.A. Service, 12.5; Bombed by Naval Air Force, and on other occasions, 1.6, 3.6, 11.9, 28.9, etc.

ZENSON (Lower River Piave).

Austrians at, 12.11.

ZEPPELIN, COUNT.

Death of, 8.3.

ZEPPELIN RAIDS.

On Kent, 16.3; One brought down at Compiègne, 18.3; 4 over E. counties, little damage, 1 killed, 23.5; One downed in North Sea, 14.5; L43 downed in North Sea, 14.6; On E. counties, 3 killed, 16 wounded, 17.6; On Yorkshire coast, one destroyed by Naval forces off Jutland, 21.8; On York and Lincoln coasts, 3 casualties, 25.9; On London, 36 killed, 55 wounded, 19.10 (see pp. 295, 296).

ZIMMERMANN, HERR (German Foreign Secretary).

Speech on torpedoing of Neutrals, 1.3; succeeded by Herr von Kühlmann, 20.7.

ZIONISM.

Letter from Mr. Balfour acknowledging, principles, 2.11.

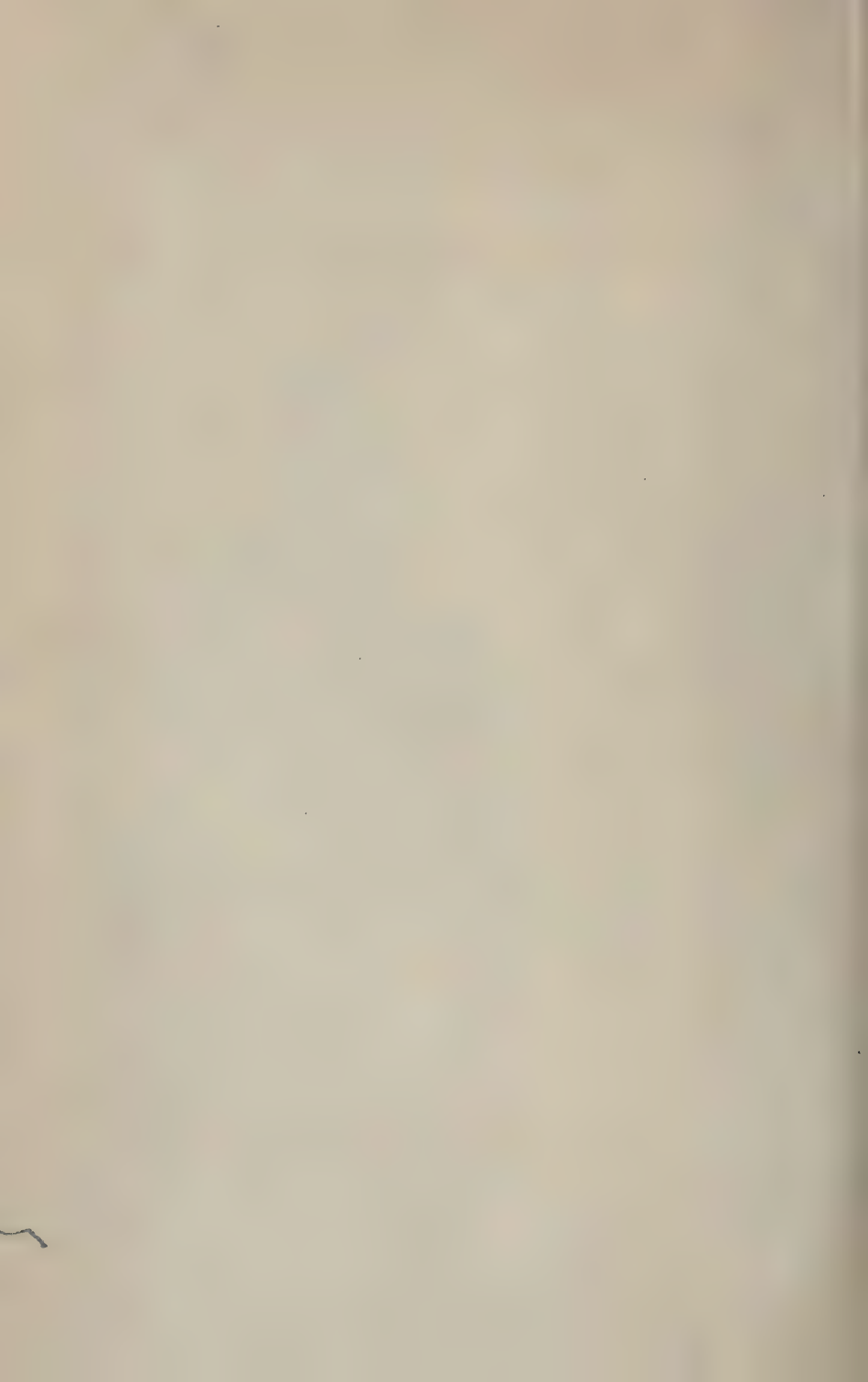
ZLOCZOW (N. Galicia).

Enemy attack repulsed, 2.1; Successful big German raid between and Tarnopol, 14.2; Further German raid, 12.3.

ZUARA (Tripoli).

Italian victory at, 13.1.

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